COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 559.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1906-7.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

June, 1908.

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No.. 559.

SWAZILAND.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

High Commissioner's Office,
Johannesburg,
February 3rd, 1908

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner covering a Report from the Government Secretary on the Swaziland Blue Book for the financial year* from July 1st, 1906, to March 31st, 1907.

I have, &c.,
SELBORNE,
High Commissioner

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mbabane,
30th January, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Report of the Government Secretary for the financial year from July 1st 1906, to March 31st, 1907.

I have, &c.,
R. T. CORYNDON,
Resident Commissioner

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of Selborne, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
Johannesburg.

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* *See* page 4, paragraph 1.

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REPORT ON THE SWAZILAND BLUE BOOK FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR FROM JULY 1ST, 1906, TO MARCH 31ST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

On the grant of responsible government to the Transvaal Colony, the administrative control of Swaziland was transferred from the Governor of the Transvaal to the High Commissioner for South Africa. Effect was given to this change by High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 4 of 1907, issued under the authority conferred by order of His Majesty in Council dated December 1st, 1906, and it was decided that financial year should commence from April 1st, 1907, instead of from July 1st, as had been the case previously. Hence, only nine months go to make up the financial year 1906-7.

The revenue collected during this period amounted to £44,921 19*s.* 7*d.*, being £10,036 19*s.* 7*d.* in excess of the estimated revenue for the whole twelve months. This excess was caused principally by reason of the fact that all concession rents collected since 1902 had, up to this year, been placed in a Suspense Account pending such time as the proportion of the amount due to the Government could be ascertained. The sum eventually found to be so due amounted to £11,219 13*s.* 4*d.* There was also an unforeseen excess over the estimated revenue under the head "Miscellaneous." The expenditure for the year amounted to £74,845 2*s.* 3*d.*, or £16,491 2*s.* 3*d.* more than the estimate for the twelve months. This excess was caused by payment of awards for expropriation of monopolies. The deficiency was met from the balance in hand at the beginning of the financial year and from a loan effected for the purpose.

The following table shows the revenue collections since July 1st, 1904. Prior to that date no separate account of Swaziland revenue and expenditure was kept in the Transvaal Treasury:—

	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7. (9 months).
	£	£	£
Customs	3,164	5,676	4,856
Postal	680	587	418
Telegraphs and Telephones	394	390	301
Licences	1,406	1,288	968
Native Tax	30,556	34,780	23,381
Native passes and miscellaneous ...	581	523	362
Transfer Duty	2,455	167	218
General Stamp and Estate Duty ...	518	425	538
Fines and Court Fees	464	927	382
Auction Dues	—	2	42
Base Metal Royalties	—	—	514
Concession Rents	—	—	11,220
Miscellaneous	529	1,253	1,922
Total	40,747	46,018	44,922

During 1906-7 the native tax was reduced from £2 to £1 per annum. Taking the reduction into consideration the collection under this head compares favourably with collections for previous years. In every year, however, arrears of tax are recovered. The current tax for a year of twelve months amounts to approximately £20,000. The transfer duty collections for 1905-6 were abnormal, owing to the fact that this was the first year since the close of the South African war in which transactions could be registered in the Swaziland Deeds Registry. Most of these transactions also were dated prior to the war, when the Swaziland duty was 6 per cent. The duty in Swaziland is now the same as in the Transvaal, viz., 1½ per cent. Base metal royalty, which amounts to 2½ per cent. on the base metal mined on severance from the soil, was first paid during 1906-7 in respect of mining transactions since 1905.

The following table shows the expenditure since July 1st, 1904:—

—	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7 (9 months).
	£	£	£
Resident Magistrate and District Administration.	9,698	10,457	7,824
Transport and travelling	1,927	2,221	1,511
Uniforms and badges	86	84	88
Presents, rations, &c., to Native Chiefs (including subsidy).	1,610	708	3,834
Administration of justice	2,535	3,089	2,074
Education...	335	728	498
Medical	302	530	551
Posts and telegraphs	1,283	1,520	1,245
Customs	183	360	334
Public Works	1,204	1,003	1,820
Veterinary	1,072	1,807	1,570
Pensions	—	180	135
Miscellaneous	373	385	850
Special expenditure—			
Swaziland Concessions Commission...	3,875	10,809	4,645
Survey of Swaziland	—	10,943	8,099
Trignometrical survey	—	1,207	—
Survey of township	—	—	1,099
Expropriation of monopolies ...	—	250	38,668
Total	24,483	46,281	74,845

The normal expenditure for the three years shown does not vary considerably. The amount of £3,834 appearing in the year 1906-7 under the head of presents and rations to native chiefs includes a sum paid for subsidy in respect of the two previous years, the subsidy to the Chief Regent having been increased in this year from £600 per annum to £1,000, the

increase taking effect from February 17th, 1905. A proportion of the sums spent on the survey of Swaziland will eventually become recoverable by instalments extending over a period of ten years. The proportion so recoverable cannot as yet be given. The large sum of £38,918 was expended during the past two years in the compulsory expropriation of a number of monopoly concessions, which, with very few exceptions, were never exercised by the owners, and whose existence rendered all outside enterprise impossible.

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of liabilities over assets on March 31st, 1907, amounted to £13,921 3*s*. 9*d*. In previous years assets exceeded liabilities.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of Swaziland is £20,000, upon which 4 per cent. per annum interest is payable.

PUBLIC WORKS.

No public buildings have been erected since the previous financial year. £578 was spent on maintenance and repair of existing structures, and £347 on making and repairing roads. A sum of £894 13*s*. 2*d*. was expended on the purchase of furniture for the Residency at Mbabane.

LEGISLATION.

No.	Date.	Object.
1	19th December, 1905.	To empower Revenue Officers to refuse the issue of licences under Transvaal Ordinance, No. 23, of 1905, as applied to Swaziland.
2	4th April, 1906	To apply the Game Preservation Ordinance, 1905, of the Transvaal.
3	4th April, 1906	To define the close season for game in Swaziland.
4	4th April, 1906	To protect Vaal Rhebok for three years.
5	4th April, 1906	To remove Bush Pig from the first part of the Schedule to the Game Preservation Ordinance, 1905, of the Transvaal, as applied to Swaziland.
6	4th April, 1906	To empower Revenue Officers to refuse the issue of game licences, and to limit the number of game to be killed under any licence.
7	27th April, 1906	Amending Native Pass Regulations in force in Swaziland.

LEGISLATION—*cont.*

No.	Date.	Object.
8	29th June, 1906	To apply the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1906, of the Transvaal, *mutatis mutandis* to Swaziland, together with any Proclamation and the Regulations up to the date hereof promulgated thereunder, excepting all provisions with regard to the distillation for sale of spirits from the produce of the vine.
9	22nd September, 1906.	To create a Trust Fund of monies due to the Swazi Nation.
10	29th September, 1906.	To amend the Native Tax Ordinance, 1902, of the Transvaal, as applied to Swaziland.
11	29th October, 1906.	To provide for the payment of costs in certain matters heard before the Swaziland Concessions Commission.
4	22nd February, 1907.	To give effect to the provisions of the Order of His Majesty in Council, dated 1st December, 1906, substituting the High Commissioner for the Governor of the Transvaal as the governing authority.
5	22nd February, 1907.	To make provision for Post and Telegraph Services in Swaziland.
6	22nd February, 1907.	To amend Proclamation No. 11, of 1906, in regard to the Taxation and Recovery of Costs in cases heard before the Swaziland Concessions Commission.
8	4th March, 1907	To compel the attendance of witnesses in Swaziland before the courts of neighbouring territories, and to provide for the examination of such witnesses before the courts of Swaziland by means of interrogatories.

EDUCATION.

The Government has established three primary schools for European children, and one school under a native teacher at the kraal of the Chief Regent. The young Paramount Chief Sobhuza, amongst others, attends the native school. The European school at Pigg's Peak has been closed, owing to poor attendance. The other two schools, one at Hlatikulu and one at Bremersdorp, are well attended. The sum spent under this head for the nine months ending March 31st, 1907, was £498. No grants were made to religious bodies for educational purposes.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of imports into Swaziland for the nine months ending March 31st, 1907, amounted to £29,851. The Swazis do not utilise imported articles to the same extent as do most other tribes of the sub-continent, and the imports per head of the population compare unfavourably with the imports of other native territories.

No separate account has been kept hitherto of articles exported from Swaziland; where the articles have been exported beyond the Transvaal they have been merged in the Transvaal export returns. The only considerable export, however, has been cassiterite tin, of which 196 tons, valued at £19,644, was exported during the nine months under review.

GENERAL.

In August, 1902, a provisional administration, under a British Special Commissioner, was established in Swaziland, with its headquarters at Mbabane. Bremersdorp, the old capital of the country, had been destroyed by the Boer forces during the war, and Mbabane was selected as the headquarters, owing to its better climatic situation. By order of His Majesty in Council dated June 25th, 1903, the Governor of the Transvaal was invested with administrative powers over Swaziland, and in October, 1904, Lord Milner issued a Proclamation establishing an Administration and putting into force in Swaziland, *mutatis mutandis*, and where applicable, the laws of the Transvaal. The Proclamation also made provision for the settlement of the rights of the natives and the Concessionaires. A Commission, which is still sitting, was appointed to carry into effect the terms of the Proclamation in the latter connection.

In September, 1906, the Governor of the Transvaal, Lord Selborne, visited Swaziland. His Excellency spent several days in the country, and discussed with the principal chiefs certain grievances which were brought before him. The young Paramount Chief, a boy about nine years of age, was presented to the Governor, who distributed suitable gifts.

It was represented, amongst other matters, that the loss of a large number of their cattle by East Coast fever, caused the annual native tax of £2 to bear heavily on the people. Lord Selborne was able to reduce the tax to £1.

By Order of His Majesty in Council dated December 1st, 1906, the High Commissioner for South Africa was substituted for the Governor of the Transvaal as the governing authority, and on February 22nd, 1907, a Proclamation was issued by

the High Commissioner providing for the establishment of an administration on different lines to those subsisting hitherto. A Resident Commissioner, Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners were appointed, and provision made for the establishment of Courts of Justice, while a local police force, the Swaziland Police, was formed and took the place of the South African Constabulary, who were withdrawn to the Transvaal. Mr. F. Enraght Moony, who had acted as Special Commissioner and latterly as Resident Magistrate for Swaziland, was appointed Resident Commissioner, and other local officers of the Administration were appointed to the other posts named.

During the year good rains fell, and the crops were fair, though locusts, as in previous years, did considerable damage. Spraying operations were directed against these in their hopper stage, while the flying locusts suffered to a considerable extent by being utilised as depositories for the eggs of a maggot fly. The cattle disease, which came in in 1902 and which has caused great havoc, is well under control, thanks to the strict application of a permit system.

Arrangements were completed with the Concessionaires owning the mineral rights over the ground upon which the surveyed township of Mbabane is situated, which will allow the township to be proclaimed, and title given by the Government to stand holders.

Gold mining has been carried on on a small scale at two mines in the country, viz., Pigg's Peak and the Horo, and the settlement of the concessions question, by which concessionaires' rights will be defined, may give an impetus to this industry. Alluvial tin mining in the vicinity of Mbabane has had very successful results, cassiterite to the value of £46,336 having been mined and exported since 1905. The tin mining is carried on by a company under the concession granted by the late King Umbandine. The areas of further concessions are being prospected for this metal, with encouraging results.

D. HONEY,

Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,
30th January, 1908.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony.*	*Year.*
526	St. Helena	1906
527	Ceylon	"
528	Bermuda	"
529	Gibraltar	"
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
531	Sierra Leone	"
532	Colonial Survey Committee	1906–1907
533	Weihaiwei	1906
534	Gold Coast	"
535	Malta	1906–1907
536	Gambia	1906
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	1906–1907
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
539	Leeward Islands	"
540	Straits Settlements	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
542	Somaliland Protectorate	1906–1907
543	Bahamas	"
544	Barbados	"
545	Trinidad and Tobago	"
546	Grenada	"
547	Mauritius	1906
548	Fiji	"
549	Jamaica	1906–1907
550	British Guiana	"
551	Northern Nigeria	"
552	British Honduras	1906
553	St. Lucia	1906–1907
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	Colony.	*Subject.*
44	East Africa Protectorate	Survey Department.
45	Do. do.	Geology.
46	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1904–5.
47	Do. do.	Do. 1905–6.
48	Nyasaland Protectorate	Do. 1906–7.
49	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies	Cotton Cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 596.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1907-8.

(For Report for 1906-7, *see* No. 559.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

April, 1909.

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1908.

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No. 596.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1906–7, *see* No. 559.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Johannesburg,
27th July, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Swaziland forwarding the Blue Book Report for the year ended March 31st last.

I have, &c.,

SELBORNE,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Office of the Resident Commissioner,
Mbabane, Swaziland.
July 11th, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward my Annual Report, together with the Annual Reports of the Government Secretary, the Assistant Commissioners, and other officers, for the year ended 31st March, 1908.

I have, &c.,

R. T. CORYNDON,
Resident Commissioner.

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of Selborne, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.
Johannesburg.

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REPORT OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1908.

1.—The Growth of the White Administration.

While it is not necessary to describe in much detail the varying character of the administrations which influenced or controlled Swaziland affairs previous to the issue of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation of 1907, it will, however, be useful to pass them in review.

It was about the year 1878 that white settlers and prospectors established themselves in any numbers in Swaziland, but it was not till 1886 that an attempt was made by the whites to secure any control of their own interests. In that year a request was presented to Sir Hercules Robinson, the then High Commissioner, for the appointment of a British Resident in Swaziland, but it was not at that time found possible to accede to the request. In 1888 the white interest holders, mostly mining concessionaires, pressed the chief Mbandini for the grant of a charter of self-government by an elective body in matters which solely concerned whites, and though at first very reluctant to so limit his own authority, he granted in August of that year a charter of self-government to the white residents, though he reserved to himself the right to veto any enactments of which he did not approve. The late Mr. Theophilus Shepstone was appointed Adviser and Secretary to Mbandini, and fifteen property owners were elected by registered concessionaires as a Government Committee, together with five other members as the Chief's nominees. Resident Justices of the Peace and a Registrar of Deeds were appointed and a Sessions Court was established.

The Chief's revenue from white sources consisted of rentals from the concessions and monopolies he had granted and also from transfer duty on transactions in fixed property; Customs and taxes levied on Europeans were at the disposal of the Government Committee.

The first attempt at an ordered administration did not survive long, for in December of the same year native internal disturbances had so disorganised the control of both the Chief and of the white committee that in the following year, 1889, a joint commission was sent by the British and Transvaal Governments to report upon the state of affairs. Mbandini died in October of that year.

The report of the British Commissioner, Sir Francis de Winton, was generally to the effect that further control by

the whites was necessary, and accordingly a combined Commission, a privisional Government in fact, was formed, consisting of Colonel Martin as British representative and Mr. Esselen as Transvaal representative. Shortly afterwards Mr. Theophilus Shepstone, C.M.G., was added to the Commission as the representative of the Swazis, and this triumviral administration controlled all the interests of the white settlers. These appointments were accepted and confirmed by the Swazi nation in a proclamation isued by the King and Council in December, 1889, and this was supplemented by what is known as the Organic Proclamation of September, 1890, which also provided for the establishment of a chief court to adjudicate upon all matters concerning the white settlers and to enquire into the initial validity of all disputed concessions and monopolies and further to confirm such validity. By a further Proclamation, dated in November of the same year, the Chief Court was given further power to enquire into and confirm, if necessary, all concessions whether disputed or not and whether they were on the approved list of concessions or not.

The Chief Court dealt with the confirmation of concessions from this date until 1893, when the Court was closed by the presiding judge for confirmation of concessions. It must be said, however, that political jealousies and difficulties and the conflicting commercial interests, of which several of the most valuable had been acquired by the South African Republic from the original concessionaires, rendered it almost inevitable that administrative progress should under these conditions be both difficult and to some extent ineffective.

In 1893 the British Government entered into a Convention with the Government of the Transvaal under which the South African Republic was given power to acquire from the Swazi King and Council an Organic Proclamation giving all rights of protection, legislation, jurisdiction, and administration. This Organic Proclamation was never signed by the Swazi Chiefs, and a fresh Convention between the two Governments was accordingly arrived at in 1894, by which these powers were authorised and confirmed, though no power of incorporation was conferred.

A Special Commissioner representing the Transvaal was appointed (Mr. Krogh), a British Consul (Mr. J. Smuts) was nominated, and the Chief Court continued to exercise its functions; lower courts were established and some additional administrative machinery was added. At this date the Chief Court could however only deal with ordinary matters affecting whites, but by a Protocol to the Convention of 1894 entered into in 1898 the Chief Court was given power to deal with numerous serious offences whether committed by whites or natives. This administration was, however, much handicapped by continual native disturbances, and it was not until Bunu's powers had been materially curtailed owing to his disobedience

and turbulence that real progress became possible. At this point, four years after its establisment, the Administration was withdrawn at the outbreak of the Boer War. During the hostilities practically no white control was maintained, and for a time the Swazis reverted almost completely to their old tribal system of government, and there existed no check to the work of the witch-doctor and the executioner.

In August of 1902 a Special Commissioner (Mr. F. Enraght-Moony) was sent down to restore order; he had with him a considerable force of South African Constabulary and a few officials, and so a commencement was made of an ordered government. In the following year an important Order-in-Council was issued (The Swaziland Order-in-Council, 1903) under which the control of Swaziland was vested in the Governor of the Transvaal Colony, and under this instrument a Proclamation was promulgated in October of 1904, which, while providing for more definite administration, validated the actions and the work which had been performed by the Special Commissioner during the previous two years. Under this Proclamation the title of Special Commissioner was changed to that of Resident Magistrate, and the laws of the Transvaal Colony were applied, *mutatis mutandis*, and where applicable to Swaziland, the Assistant Resident Magistrates and three Sub-Commissioners were appointed, and fairly wide arrangements were made for many necessary administrative details. At the same time a comprehensive and detailed general survey of the country was ordered in order to effect some definite record of the boundaries, as claimed, of the innumerable land, mineral, grazing, and timber concessions which had been granted by Mbandini. A Commission was also appointed under this Proclamation to go into the whole question of these concessions. It was vested with considerable scope and authority as regards expenditure and the taking of evidence, and the duty entrusted to it was one of some responsibility and great complexity. This duty was, briefly, to disentangle the immense confusion of the concession boundaries, and to define the servitudes and rights of various character which would bind those concessions whose boundaries were eventually ratified; it was moreover required of them to enquire into all monopolies granting exclusive rights and to report upon those considered to be merely vexatious or fraudulent. The Proclamation also provided for the safe-guarding of native rights, and this also was entrusted to the Commission; the whole report would eventually be submitted with their recommendations to the High Commissioner for his final approval.

This Proclamation of 1904 formed substantially the birth of the real British control of the territory. During the previous twenty years the kaleidoscopic changes of control, the entire absence of any continuity of policy, and the ultimate climax of a prolonged war between the two white peoples which had

in turn thrust unwelcome restrictions upon them, had not at all increased the respect with which the Swazis were at all times disinclined to regard the whites.

When therefore a definite administration was established, it found, under the control of Labotsibeni, the Chief Regent, who is a woman of extraordinary diplomatic ability and strength of character, an experienced and capable opposition with which it was for some time almost incapable of dealing. Gradually however this obstinate distrust and resistance has been broken down as the efficiency of the control increased with experience, and the more mechanical part, at any rate, of the work of administration is to-day accepted without demur or obvious hostility.

Under the Order-in-Council of 1903 the control of the Swaziland Government had been vested in the Governor of the Transvaal, but when the change in the form of government of that colony took place, an Order-in-Council was promulgated in December, 1906, in which the direct control was vested in the High Commissioner for South Africa.

This exchange of control rendered necessary some considerable modification of the machinery of administration, and at the same time a comprehensive enquiry was made into the internal affairs of the country, particularly with reference to the very important question of the land partition and the native interests that were involved. In September 1906, the High Commissioner paid an important visit to the country, and shortly thereafter steps were taken to introduce a comprehensive and equitable scheme of settlement.

On the 22nd February, 1907, the Swaziland Administration Proclamation was promulgated.

This Proclamation was in fact a complete reconstruction of the Administration. Provision was made for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner—instead of a Resident Magistrate —a Government Secretary, Assistant Commissioners, and other necessary officers, and a Special Court, a Resident Commissioner's Court, and Assistant Commissioners' Courts were established, all with defined and ample jurisdiction.

The Roman-Dutch Common Law was put into force and such of the laws of the Transvaal as had been previously in force in Swaziland continued to be applicable *mutatis mutandis* in so far as they did not conflict with local enactments.

A complete police force, to be known as the Swaziland Police, was established under the control of the Resident Commissioner and various minor executive powers were vested in the local government.

Mr. Enraght-Moony took six months' leave of absence in April, 1907, and I was appointed to act, and when in October Mr. Moony finally retired from the Imperial service my

acting appointment as Resident Commissioner was confirmed. The report of the work accomplished during the year actually under review will be found under the proper headings in the following pages.

2.—The Native Character.

It is hardly surprising that the general character of the Swazi people, particularly that wide section with which the whites had come most in contact during twenty years, should have become strongly affected by the character and atmosphere which the white community had brought with it. For several years the important chiefs and the large and more intelligent population which always surrounds the chief kraals were brought closely into contact with large numbers of adventurers and concession hunters. Some of these were men of the lowest character who employed bribery and all sorts of shameful deception without scruple, and many others allowed the ignorance and cupidity of the native to betray them into transactions of very doubtful character. It is necessary to remember the effect which this orgy of bribery and lavish extravagance would exercise upon a native tribe still but emerging from barbarism, and without any previous experience of whites or any developed power of restraint.

But there was another main cause which exercised probably a stronger influence in the development of the character of this people than even the intoxicating plunge into a world of dangerous commercial morality. This unfortunate factor consisted in the frequent and bewildering changes of administrators and of policy which had constituted the whole of their experience of the white nations.

Briton and Boer followed each other at short intervals; each doubtless presented himself with weighty messages of authority, with promises of future prosperity and peace which he could not ensure, or perhaps an ill-chosen threat which he could not carry out. None of the individual administrators remained long enough to make either his personality a real power or his policy a success, and in no case was any of the early administrations supplied with force sufficient to support it in a grave crisis or even to enable it to carry through an unpopular decision.

During these years, and in fact until the outbreak of hostilities, the Paramount Chief was receiving an income, chiefly from concession rents, of £12,000 annually, and the whole of this was squandered and thrown away by the ignorant and frequently drunken chiefs. There is to-day nothing whatever to show how this huge sum of probably not less altogether than £70,000 was spent.

Then came the Boer War, and with the withdrawal of what was in fact only a pretence at real government all vestige of

control or restraint was removed. The natives relapsed completely into the primitive savagery which was still so near to them. The witch-doctor became again the important factor in the community, and hundreds of people were "smelt out" and slaughtered.

The changes and the uncertainty which had determined the influence of the administrations before the war could not have impressed the natives to any degree, and this fact, together with the prestige which they had earned as conquerors—a prestige which would appeal to natives of the Swazi and Zulu type—made them extend a certain welcome to the British representative who came to them in 1902.

Bunu died in 1899, a victim to the vices which the boundless wealth of the concession rentals enabled him to indulge to the full. The young chief, Sobhuza, was a boy of about two or three years old, and his grandmother, Labotsibeni, a widow of Mbandini, became Regent—she is generally known as the Ndhlovukazi (cow elephant).

There is no doubt that much of the difficulty which the government has experienced was due to the ill-balanced and often interested advice given her by white and coloured agents and advisers whom she had employed. The consistent failure of the advice given, and moreover the very considerable expense in which the recent claim of several of these agents have involved her, have however so disabused her mind of their value, that I do not think the chiefs would ever again entrust their fortunes to any agent whom the administration did not approve.

I think it probable that with a few more years of definite administration and peaceful development the somewhat unhappy effect of their introduction to the white man's rule will be very largely forgotten, and that the next generation will not differ very greatly in character from other native tribes of their traditions and qualities.

3.—The Influence of Zululand.

I do not think it an exaggeration to say that during the last ten years at any rate, the position in Zululand might have been taken as our political barometer in Swaziland. There is a strong sympathy of tradition between the two peoples which probably had its growth in the years of fierce intertribal warfare between approximately 1800 and 1860, for out of the melée of forgotten tribes and clans which extended over most of the south-eastern part of South Africa there gradually grew together the united Zulu nation, and to the north of them the Swazi or Ngwane people. This latter tribe was smaller numerically and had not the wonderful inherent capacity for military government which both preserved and to some extent

ennobled the Zulus, but it was allied to that nation by what is practically a common language and almost similar tribal customs.

It is a fact that for some years after the evolution of the two tribes had become almost complete a fiercely hostile feeling existed between them, but that after all was indeed the logical sequence of that high state of military ability by which alone several factions had been able to secure for themselves a tribal entity and to force recognition of that entity from their fellows.

This hostility was however merely a normal phase of development, and when the pressure of the ordered white governments upon their primitive organisations became acute and the restrictive effect of our civilization became strongly irritating, the ties of language and custom were strong enough to make them look to each other for assistance. There is no doubt that communications were maintained between Zululand and Zombodi during the troubles in the former country in 1906.

During the first half of 1907 the prosecution of the scheme for the settlement of the concession complexities in this country—of which the question of the land partition was the most important—gave rise not unnaturally to considerable local unrest. Vague, and therefore disturbing, rumours that the land was to be "cut up" were circulated throughout the country, and it is not improbable that the more far-seeing of the chiefs recognised this as probably the last opportunity which they would have of organising an effective bid for independence. If at this juncture there had been a general rising in Zululand, and the position in that country rendered it not at all impossible, I have little doubt but that a responsive trouble, though probably in a less acute form, would have manifested itself at once in Swaziland.

4.—The Deputation to England.

I have referred to the fact that Zombode, the chief kraal, constitutes the focus for that portion of the native opinion in the country which is most consistently opposed to the administration. It was from the Zombode party that the idea emanated of sending a deputation to England to protest to the Home Government against the terms of the Settlement which had been definitely announced to them in October, 1907, and when it became obvious that the refusal of the request would be deemed a hardship permission was granted, though it was coupled with a definite warning that no modifications whatever of the Settlement would be secured.

Great hopes however were built upon the results which the deputation was to secure, hopes which were born partly of

the vague prophecies with which interested advisers, both white and coloured, had doubtless imbued them, and partly from a belief, probably justified by previous experiences, in the policy of playing off one administration against another.

It is interesting to note the result of this visit to England. The Chiefs, of whom Malunge Dhlamini was the leader, by intelligence if not by status, made no attempt on their return to Swaziland to minimise to me the defeat which their hopes had sustained, for at an important meeting which I summoned here in March of this year Malunge gave in public a faithful and detailed account of what had taken place in England. Nor have I been able to detect since then any particular desire on their part to explain away the complete failure of the mission. The selection of the chiefs who formed the deputation points to the fact that the Zombode influence was predominant; and the apathy shown later by the great bulk of the people at the acknowledged results shows that the nation as a whole was largely indifferent. Finally the acquiescence in the position by the Chief Regent and her supporters would lead to the hope that she herself has come to recognise that her accustomed policy of intrigue is not uniformly successful.

5.—The Private Revenue Concession and Trust Fund.

It is conceivable that the Government of the South African Republic had long been anxious to secure access to the sea, and it is probably for this reason that the Transvaal was anxious to contract extensive obligations in Swaziland. However this may be, the fact is, that the Government acquired through its agents from Mbandini, or by purchase from third parties, a number of concessions granting exclusive rights to exercise what may be termed governmental functions, as, for instance, the sole right to levy customs dues and licences, to build telegraphs and railways, and to control all postal and survey services.

In July, 1889, an important concession was obtained from Mbandini which very soon become formally the property of the Transvaal Government. It is known as the "Private Revenue Concession." It was practically in the nature of a power of attorney granting to the holder the right to collect all the private revenue of the King, which, in effect, represented revenue derived from rentals on concessions and duty on transfers of concessions. The condition of this grant was a yearly payment to the King by the holder of £12,000 out of amounts collected under the concession. The Convention of 1894 stipulated for the conditions of the concession to be carried out on its exercise. At the date of this grant, however, and until its exercise by the South Africa Republic in 1895

after they had obtained administrative control of the country, the revenue due to the King was paid to him directly, through his white adviser and agent.

Towards the latter end of 1895 the Transvaal Government elected to exercise this concession. Up to the outbreak of the war in 1899 a sum of £58,287 had been collected, more than half of which represented transfer duty, which at this time was excessively high, while payments to the King under the concession for the same period amounted to £49,000; the exercise of the concession during four years resulted, therefore, in a profit of over £9,000. After the cessation of hostilities rentals on concessions were received provisionally by the Governor of the Transvaal.

These impossible monopolies, which granted various exclusive rights, could not be allowed to continue. They were, therefore, under the 1904 Proclamation, expropriated at a cost of approximately £40,000, which sum was paid out of the revenues of the country The Government did not propose to continue the exercise of the Private Revenue Concession, and in 1905 the Private Revenue Concession was cancelled by Proclamation of the Governor of the Transvaal. The amounts collected under the concession in respect of the period from the last payments made to the King before the war up to the cancellation were paid into a Trust Fund for the Swazi nation, upon which 4 per cent. per annum is being paid to the Chief Regent; this interest amounts to £800 annually. The latter also receives a subsidy of £1,000 per annum.

These two sums are paid to her regularly in monthly payments, less some authorised deductions in setlement of obligations which she had previously contracted and which she does not seek to evade. There is nothing to show how these considerable sums are spent; no houses have been built, no stock or machinery purchased, no expenditure is made on any form of public work, nor is it known that any portion at all is distributed to the chiefs, except indeed to the few favourites of her immediate circle. I am quite at a loss to account for the way in which one-twentieth of these sums is spent.

I have, however, heard of but little adverse criticism from the people on this matter. The opinion of the chiefs seems to be that this revenue is the absolute property of the Paramount Chief, the young Sobhuza, and that the Regent's actions in the matter of the disposal of the revenue need not be questioned. Only in one instance did the chiefs show any interest in this money, and that was when the Regent made application to me to be allowed to withdraw some of the capital of the Trust Fund for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the deputation to England. My flat refusal to touch this capital won the approval of the majority of the chiefs, some of whom afterwards expressed satisfaction that the young Chief's heritage had so been preserved to him intact. I must, however,

venture in this connection to express my opinion that some part at any rate of this considerable annual payment should be earmarked and appropriated, in consultation with themselves, to some of the many purposes which could be devised for the direct benefit of the native population itself.

6.—The Land Partition.

The great importance of this question makes it advisable that a short general review should be offered at this point.

It has formed, of course, the chief subject of interest during the past year, for not only did the work promise to be of immense complexity, but the effect which the carrying out of the policy would have upon the native mind was awaited with some anxiety.

Concessions other than those which formed the subject of expropriation were of four kinds: those granting land, that is farming, rights; rights to take minerals; to graze stock; and to cut timber. Practically the whole area of the country was covered two, three, or even four deep by concessions of all sizes, for different purposes, and for greatly varying periods. In but very few cases were even the boundaries defined; many of the areas had been subdivided and sold several times, and seldom were the boundaries of the superimposed areas even coterminous. In addition to this, concessions were granted for all lands and minerals previously unallotted, or which, having been allotted, might lapse or become forfeited. Finally, it must be remembered that over these three or four strata of conflicting interests, boundaries, and periods there had to be preserved the natural rights of the natives to live, move, cultivate, graze, and hunt.

It is hard to exaggerate the complexity of this chaos, or the difficulty of arriving at a solution which would preserve to the native his proper rights while securing to the concessionaire some equitable enjoyment of the privileges and rights he had purchased, and which had been confirmed to him by responsible courts.

The scheme of Settlement embodied the principle as quite essential that sufficient land must be preserved for the exclusive use of the natives fully adequate in both quantity and quality not only for the present needs of the nation but for their natural increase (by birth, and not by immigration). A computation of area and population showed that one-third of the total area of the concessoins, exclusive of mineral areas, taken together with those concessions formerly the property of the Transvaal Government and now vested in the Crown, would ensure to the natives the requisite area of land.

A Proclamation was issued on the 19th of October, 1907, which, while embodying this principle, provided for the

appointment of a Special Commissioner to carry out the actual demarcation of the areas, defined his powers, and made provision for the equitable settlement of minor points of difficulty.

These details were made known at a public meeting held at Mbabane on the 10th October, and it was immediately evident that the concessionaires welcomed the suggested solution and were quite prepared under the circumstances to subscribe to the basis by which they lost one-third of their concessions, and to assist the Government in carrying out the arrangement. The natives did not then express much opinion, partly probably because they did not at that time quite understand the terms, and partly because they hoped by means of the deputation to England to modify such features of the Settlement as were repugnant.

The first necessary work was a complete survey of the concession boundaries as claimed; this had been ordered under the Proclamation of October, 1904; it was commenced in 1905 and practically completed in 1907. The Commission appointed under the same Proclamation to obtain a settlement of the many conflicting boundaries has given, during the three and a half years of its work, a most careful investigation to the question, and it has taken exhaustive evidence; the report embodying the results of its work is now being made public.

These decisions mark an epoch in the industrial history of the country. The concessionaires, except in a few instances, had not deemed it advisable to commence the development of their rights until they knew what servitudes their concessions might have to carry and what their boundaries were. But these disabilities will shortly be over, and neither the white settler nor the native will have cause for misunderstanding upon this point.

While the labours of the Concessions Commission were approaching completion, the work of delimiting the native areas was commenced. Provision was made for this work under the Partition Proclamation of 1907; Mr. George Grey was appointed Special Commissioner and he began his work in January of this year. It will probably prove to be most difficult to select from each concession the land best suited for native uses, and equally difficult to arrange the blocks so as to form reserves sufficient in number, in size, and in suitability.

Mention should be made of the Swaziland Corporation, Limited, who, as holders of the Unallotted Minerals and Unallotted Lands Concessions, have a considerable interest in the Settlement. The Concessions Commission was instructed to report for the High Commissioner's approval upon an arrangement which would do away with the indefinite character of the rights held under these concessions, and substitute for them grants of definite areas. This matter is now being dealt with, and shortly the last and one of the most important outstanding

difficulties of the whole question of the Settlement will be definitely determined.

It is a gratifying fact that hitherto the prosecution of the partition work has not appeared to excite any considerable unrest or hostility among the natives. Before the work was commenced there was some ill-feeling expressed at the idea of the country being "cut up into farms," but recently, and owing probably to the careful explanations and reassurances offered, the natives have not shown the opposition that was feared.

7.—General Affairs.

Administration and Police.—The strength of the Civil Administration, exclusive of the Swaziland Police, is 23. The strength of the Swaziland Police is one Assistant Commissioner, in charge, four Sub-Inspectors, one Superintendent, nineteen white non-commissioned officers and men, and one hundred and sixty-one native non-commissioned officers and men.

The work of the Administration is well distributed between the two branches of the service. All prosecuting work in the Resident Commissioner's and Assistant Commissioners' Courts is performed by members of the Swaziland Police; the Sub-Inspectors are responsible for a considerable amount of clerical work in the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, and carry through the major portion of the hut-tax work. By this arrangement more time is left to the Assistant Commissioners to attend to their native and magisterial work. In August, 1907, a conference of all the Assistant Commissioners was called at headquarters. Many technical matters were considered and discussed fully upon a broad basis, and I am confident that much benefit was derived. I propose that such conferences shall be held periodically.

It is recognised that a valuable principle in native administration is that the desires and the measures of the Government shall be carried through as much as possible, by the force of the personal prestige which should be a distinguishing characteristic of native officials, and that recourse to repressive legislation should be avoided as much as possible; that, in fact, the administration of natives of the development to which the Swazis have attained should be, in a sense, by personality rather than by legislation. This principle is recognised by the Assistant Commissioners and a reasonable adherence to it will be, I am sure, of general benefit.

During the year the boundaries of the Hlatikulu, Ubombo, Mbabane, and Horo districts were readjusted to permit of more efficient control, and the name of the latter district was altered; it is now known as the Peak district. It was considered at the Assistant Commissioners' Conference, to which I have referred, that both the Mbabane and Hlatikulu districts were too large, and a section of each was cut off to form a new sub-district,

known as Mankaiana, which was placed under the general control of the Assistant Commissioner, Mbabane. The present arrangement of boundaries and distribution of police is, I think, quite satisfactory, and will not require modification. I should like at this point to record my entire satisfaction with the work which has been performed during the year; the officials have, without exception, shown in a marked degree the qualities of industry and loyalty, and their capacity for their various duties is unquestionable. The whole work during the year has been carried through without the slightest friction and with gratifying ability.

Crops and Agriculture.—During the early part of the year the benefit of the previous summer's heavy rainfall was plainly apparent, the harvests had been very good and there was no indication anywhere of a shortage of food. The summer under review was, however, a very dry one, and in many districts I am afraid the coming winter will be a very hard one, particularly on the low veld and below the Lebombo range, where already indications of a partial famine are not wanting.

The general character of the Swazi cultivation is very bad; no attempt is made at irrigation, though a great portion of the country is admirably adapted for this. The quality of the maize and kaffir-corn is very indifferent, and fresh, good seed is badly required. I hope to be able to render some assistance in this direction during the coming year. The crops grown are of the usual type, namely, maize, kaffir-corn, pumpkins, ground-beans, ground-nuts, and sweet potatoes; no endeavour is made to cultivate any European crops or cereals.

Locusts.—The quantity of locusts which have hatched out within the territory has not, so far as we have been able to observe, been less than in previous years. Stronger measures have, however, been taken to cope with them, and I am able to record very considerable success in this direction. The Mbabane district, lying chiefly on the high veld, has been almost free from hatching swarms. In the lower portion of the Peak district the Assistant Commissioner reports that 185 swarms have been destroyed, in the Hlatikulu district 369 swarms, while in the Ubombo district, being almost entirely low veld, and which is therefore particularly suitable for hatching, 899 large and 587 small swarms were destroyed; in all a total of 2,040 swarms. In all 208 spray pumps and 10 tons of arsenite of soda and treacle were issued to white settlers and to natives. In the Ubombo district particularly, the natives showed considerable willingness to assist the Administration. It is unfortunately the case that whatever steps are taken within this territory to deal with the scourge, the neighbourhood of Portuguese Amatongaland will always render our efforts abortive, for to the east of the Lebombo range thousands of swarms hatch out annually—hitherto without hindrance—and thence descend upon Swaziland.

Hut Tax.—Great difficulty was experienced during the year in the collection of this tax. The system of registration of taxpayers is not at all adequate, and many natives have, I find, never been put upon the registers at all. The evasions of the payment of the tax were very frequent, and it became absolutely necessary, towards the end of the year to adopt stringent measures in the very numerous cases of wilful default to pay. I am now, however, introducing a new and more comprehensive system of registration, and I am confident that its adoption in the coming year will have a most beneficial effect.

Crime.—The most prevalent offences during the year have been (1) Evasion of the payment of hut tax, (2) Violence and assaults at kraals due to the unrestricted drinking of kaffir-beer, (3) Stock theft, and (4) Witchcraft. The first of these will, I am confident, become much less conspicuous in the near future; but the drunken brawls following upon "beer drinks," and during which natives are killed with considerable frequency, will be much more difficult to deal with. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that 90 per cent. of the criminal cases which come before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts are due to this cause. The Swazis are also particularly addicted to the practice of witchcraft.

The most serious, if not, however, the most frequent, offence is the theft of sheep; and it is carried on in spite of the strongest efforts to check it. Probably not less than 800 sheep are stolen and slaughtered annually from flocks brought into this country by Transvaal farmers for winter grazing. This may, I suppose, be put down to the ancient predatory instinct which has never been strictly checked, and partly to the craving for meat food, which is often the result of excessive consumption of native beer. It is a matter in which incriminating evidence is always very difficult to obtain and in which a heavy sentence does not appear to be in any degree a deterrent.

Stock and Stock Disease.—I am glad to say that tick fever has decreased to an appreciable extent. It is distributed throughout the high and middle veld, and considerable areas of land have been almost denuded of cattle. It is practically impossible to enforce everywhere the laws controlling the removal of stock, and the natives evade the regulations frequently; the result is that several fresh outbreaks have occurred during the year. It is noteworthy, however, that the disease does not appear to be able to obtain a hold on the low veld, that is on country of an altitude under about 900 feet.

An outbreak of glanders took place in Mbabane in August, but stringent measures were adopted at once, and the outbreak was stamped out. Since then no outbreak has been reported.

Though probably not less than 100,000 sheep came into the territory during the cold months for the sake of the short, sweet grass on the Swaziland hills, and to escape the bleak

winter on the Transvaal plateau, very little disease was brought with them; only a comparatively small number of cases of scab were reported and dealt with. Local sheep and goats, however, suffer somewhat from heartwater.

Further information will be found in the Veterinary Officer's report.

Townships, Stations, and Roads.—A very considerable increase has taken place in buildings in Mbabane, several being of a substantial character. It is hoped shortly to effect an arrangement with the Swaziland Tin, Limited, the holders of the mineral concession over the land upon which the town stands, which will give the Administration complete control of the area concerned, and as soon thereafter as possible to formally proclaim the township and promulgate certain necessary municipal regulations. An endeavour has been made in the meantime to plant the township streets with trees.

The only other settlement of any importance is Bremersdorp, about 25 miles by road south-east of Mbabane; though it was before the war a prosperous and busy town, it is now little more than a partially deserted village. Mbabane lies about 4,200 feet above sea level; Bremersdorp about 2,300 feet.

Slight additions have been made in the four stations of Hlatikulu, Stegi, Pigg's Peak, and Nomahasha. A fifth station, Mankaiana, has been established. Some tree-planting has been carried out at Mankaiana, and much has been done in this direction at Hlatikulu.

A considerable amount of work has been done on the main road into Mbabane from the Transvaal, and on the road from there to Bremersdorp, and some small work has been done upon other roads. As a whole, however, the few roads that there are, are not good; the steep gradients and the rushes of storm-water down the hill-sides make it a tedious and expensive matter to keep them in good repair.

A very good bridle bridge has been built across the Komati River on the main road which leads from Mbabane to Pigg's Peak and Barberton. Many good bridle paths have been made throughout the territory; these are of the greatest value, as the country is too rough in many districts to allow of any wheeled traffic.

Mining.—There is little gold mining being carried on in the territory; the three mines, however, which are working have had some measure of success. The Horo Mine, at the extreme northern point of the country, and the Forbes Reef Mine, twelve miles from Mbabane, are being worked on tribute, and are affording fair results; while a 20-stamp mill is being obtained for the Pigg's Peak property. Little prospecting for gold is being done.

Considerable activity, however, is being shown in tin mining. The alluvial tin workings at Mbabane have shown a consistent

increase of output, and another tin property in the vicinity is being opened up. It is probable that a considerable increase will be manifested in this direction during the coming year.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There is very little to report under this head. The service, though small, is adequate, and is efficiently controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal. No alterations or additions of importance have been made.

Game Law, Reserves, and Trout.—A new game reserve was established during the year upon the Lebombo range immediately south of the Mbuluzi Poort; it is small in area, but will be of value in affording adequate protection to considerable numbers of oribi and rooi-rheebuck, and a smaller number of impala, waterbuck, and zebra. The larger game reserve in the south-eastern part of the country is controlled from Hlatikulu. An attempt was made during the year to stock some of the rivers near Mbabane with rainbow trout; the experiment was, however, only partially successful. It is hoped, however, to carry on the work by the establishment of a small local hatchery in the coming winter.

The financial position of the territory is reflected in the report of the Government Secretary, and separate reports dealing with education, health, and veterinary matters are furnished.

Legislation during the Year.

No.	Date.	Object.
Proclamation.		
10	6.4.07	To provide for the authentication of documents executed outside Swaziland for use in Swaziland.
13	2.5.07	Declaring the Transvaal Colony to fall under the provisions of certain sections of the Administration of Estates Proclamation, 1902, of the Transvaal (as in force in Swaziland).
17	26.6.07	To allow for the taxation and recovery of costs awarded by the late Chief Court of Swaziland.
20	8.9.07	Publishing Order-in-Council of June 1st, 1907, applying for the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, to Swaziland.
22	15.8.07	To amend the Law relative to grass burning.
24	29.8.07	To amend the Liquor Licensing Ordinance, 1902, of the Transvaal (as in force in Swaziland).
25	29.8.07	Amending the Schedule to the Game Preservation Ordinance of the Transvaal (as in force in Swaziland).
High Commissioner's Notice.		
96	11.9.07	Publishing Order-in-Council of August 12th, 1907, to make provision for appeals from the Special and Resident Commissioner's Courts to the Privy Council.

Legislation during the Year—cont.

No.	Date.	Object.
Proclamation.		
28	19.10.07	To amend in certain respects the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1904, and to provide for the setting apart of land for the sole use of natives of the territory.
36	4.11.07	Amending the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907, to confer further jurisdiction on the Court of the Resident Commissioner.
38	20.11.07	To prohibit the export of ostriches and ostrich eggs (except to other South African territories having similar legislation).
High Commissioner's Notice.		
136	14.12.07	Publishing Order-in-Council of November 2nd, 1907, vesting in the Crown certain lands in Swaziland.
Proclamation.		
44	17.12.07	Proclaiming two game reserves.
47	24.12.07	Providing for the imposition of a Bank Licence.
52	24.12.07	Amending the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1904, as amended by Proclamation No. 28 of 1907.
53	31.12.07	To amend section 48 of the Magistrates' Court Proclamation, 1902, of the Transvaal (as in force in Swaziland).
3	22.1.08	Applying to Swaziland the provisions of the General Revenue Amendment Ordinance, 1906, of the Transvaal.
4	4.2.08	Defining the limits for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Resident Justice of the Peace stationed at Ferreira's Station.
9	3.3.08	Pensions Proclamation.
15	5.3.08	To make provision for the surrender of Fugitive Criminals in certain cases.
18	7.3.08	Providing for the payment of a duty of £100 on the exportation of each Angora goat (except to any territory in South Africa having similar legislation).
21	20.3.08	Amending the Law regulating the possession of Arms and Ammunition and the dealing therein.

R. T. CORYNDON,

Resident Commissioner.

Mbabane, April 1st, 1908.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT SECRETARY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1907-8.

FINANCIAL.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the year has been as follows:—

Revenue.	£	*Expenditure. Normal.*	£
Licences	1,404	Establishments ...	8,867
Native Tax ...	24,943	Police	14,180
Native Pass Stamps	593	Transport	876
Fines and Court Fees	1,970	Post and Telegraphs	1,718
Revenue Stamps ...	516	Customs	366
Transfer Dues ...	750	Administration of Justice	2,479
Import Dues ...	5,359	Public Works ...	3,185
Post and Telegraphs	993	Medical	1,180
Concession Rents ...	2,289	Education	832
Miscellaneous ...	712	Veterinary ...	1,177
		Allowances, &c., to Chiefs	1,521
		Pensions	380
		Interest	1,151
		Miscellaneous ...	1,562
	39,529		39,474
Abnormal Receipts.		*Abnormal Expenditure.*	
Loan from Basutoland	15,000	Refunds of Capital and other Expenditure to the Transvaal Government	2,901
		Swaziland Concessions Commission, including Surveys	11,656
		Concessions Partition	2,309
		Expropriation of Monopolies ...	1,228
Total	£54,529	Total	£57,568

The deficit of £3,039 was met from balances in hand at the beginning of the year.

The revenue collections exceed the Estimates by £1,379. Normal expenditure shows a saving on the Estimates of £1,043, while a saving on the estimated abnormal expenditure was effected of £7,367.

Prior to July 1st, 1904, no separate account was kept in the Transvaal Treasury of Swaziland Revenue and Expenditure. Expenditure, however, from the date of the British occupation of the country in 1902, up to June, 1904, was not disproportionate to the revenue collected. The following tables show the Revenue and Expenditure since July 1st, 1904:—

Revenue.

1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7 (9 months).	1907–8.
£ 40,747	£ 46,018	£ 44,922	£ 39,529

Expenditure.

—	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7 (9 months).	1907–8.
	£	£	£	£
Normal	20,608	23,072	22,334	39,474
Abnormal	3,875	23,209	52,511	18,094
Total ...	24,483	46,281	74,845	57,568

The financial year 1906-7 only comprised nine months to allow of future financial years commencing on April 1st instead of July 1st. In 1906 the Native Tax was reduced from £2 to £1, and the comparatively large amount of revenue shown as collected in that year was due to the transfer of a sum of over £11,000 from Suspense Account to the ordinary Revenue Account. Most of this money, representing concession rents, had been collected during previous years.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the territory during the year under review closely approximated to anticipations, as has been seen, and may be looked upon as representing normal conditions. With the settlement of the concession question and a consequent forward movement in mining and agricultural enterprise, of which there are already healthy signs, financial conditions can change only for good. In previous years Swaziland was policed by the South African Constabulary, but upon the territory being placed under the High Commissioner, a change which came into practical effect with the commencement of the financial year, the South African Constabulary was withdrawn and a local police force was organised.

It is necessary here to make some reference to the large abnormal expenditure which has been occasioned during recent years by the decision to settle once for all the complicated and unique questions raised by the grant of concessions of all kinds. The following table shows the allocation of this and other special and non-recurrent expenditure for the years from July 1st, 1904, to March 31st, 1908. Further final abnormal expenditure of approximately £15,000 may have to be incurred in connection with the general settlement:—

	£
Swaziland Concessions Commission ...	24,977
General Survey	25,050
Expropriation of Monopolies	40,146
Concessions Partition	2,309
Refunds to Transvaal Government ...	2,901
Survey of Township	1,099
Trigonometrical Survey	1,207

or in all £97,689.

A large proportion of the General Survey costs, which proportion cannot yet be stated, will become recoverable from concessionaires by instalments extending over ten years. The ordinary revenues of the country have hitherto borne all expenditure except an amount of £35,000, which has been met from loans, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

Imports and Exports.

The imports for the year were valued at £37,850 as against £39,138 for the previous twelve months. The withdrawal of the South African Constabulary has not yet been compensated for by white immigration; the present police force has few European members. The Swazi as a tribe are certainly far behind other native tribes of South Africa, if use of imported articles may serve as an index of civilisation. That it does so serve is of course indisputable; *i.e.*, in regard to natives emerging from their traditional state:—

Imports.

—	South African Produce.	Not South African Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£
Animals, living	60	337	397
Articles of food and drink, which include —			
Maize, lbs. 1,359,150			
Maize meal, lbs. 917,130			
Wheaten flour and meal, lbs. 221,561			
Other kinds flour, &c., lbs. 212,439	10,477	6,507	16,984
Rice, lbs. 28,227			
Sugar, lbs. 184,384			
Sugar products, lbs ... 18,960			
Carried forward	10,537	6,844	17,381

Imports—cont.

—	South African Produce.	Not South African Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£
Brought forward	10,537	6,844	17,381
Raw materials, and other articles mainly unmanufactured, which include :—			
Fodder and forage, lbs. ... 95,740	330	1,083	1,413
Oils, not edible, gall. ... 7,093			
Manufactured articles, which include :—			
Agricultural implements ... £920	2,093	16,570	18,663
Cotton manufactures ... £3,827			
Woollen manufactures ... £1,259			
Tobacco, lbs. 8,107			
Imported for Swaziland Government ...	20	373	393
Total	12,980	24,870	37,850

Exports.

Exports in previous years have been small: tin has been mined since 1905, and a little gold had been exported in the previous two years. The year 1907-8 shows a marked increase of exports. They are:—

	£
Cassiterite Tin, 535 tons, valued at	49,568
Fine Gold, 3,108 ozs., valued at	13,203
Raw Cotton, 12,305 lbs., valued at	353
Oranges, valued at	24
Total	£63,148

Swaziland is a party to the South African Customs Union.

MINING.

The following mines are in active operation in the territory:—

Gold.

Forbes' Main Reef, worked on tribute; 20 stamps.
Tons milled and treated, 6,188.
Output, ozs. 883, valued at £3,751.
Hoho Mine, worked on tribute; 20 stamps.
Tons milled and treated, 23,739.
Output, ozs. 2,225, valued at £9,452.
Avalanche Mine, worked on tribute. Developing.
Pigg's Peak Development Company, Limited, Pigg's Peak Mine. Developing.

Tin.

The Swaziland Tin, Limited, Mbabane. Alluvial workings. Output 535 tons, valued at £49,568.

In addition to these there are indications of activity in connection with the working of certain alluvial gold propositions, as well as good prospects of further enterprise in tin mining. All private mining is done under Concession Deeds granted by the late King Umbandine. The Government owns certain mineral rights and measures are now under consideration to allow of their being prospected, and worked where payable minerals exist.

On all gold worked, ten per cent. on the net profits is payable to the Government, and on base metals two and one-half per cent. on their value on severance from the soil—in addition to any rents payable in terms of the Deeds of Concession.

Labour on Mines.

The following table shows the monthly average number of white and coloured employees working on the mines in Swaziland:—

Whites ... 41 Coloured ... 1,087.

The coloured employees earned £18,136 in wages during the year.

Locusts and Crops.

The crops generally failed owing to want of rain at the proper time. Active steps were taken against the locusts in their hopper stage, and great assistance was rendered by the natives. A sum of £374 was spent on locust destruction. The great bulk of this sum represented the actual cost and transport of material.

Rainfall.

The average rainfall for the whole of Swaziland during the year under review was 38·90 inches.

Judicial.

Criminal.—During the year 1,286 summary criminal cases were heard in the Assistant Commissioners' Courts. The following table shows the totals under the various offences:—

Offences against the State	19
,, Administration of Justice	35
,, Public Peace	5
,, Public Order	9
,, Person	97
,, Property	66
Statutory Offences:—	
Native Tax	851
Master and Servants	23
Stock Diseases	49
Game Law	38

Statutory Offences—*cont.*

Native Pass Regulations	68
Grass Burning	6
Gaol Regulations	10
Witchcraft	6
Revenue	2
Drunkenness	1
Mines, Works, and Machinery... ...	1

In the Court of Resident Commissioner during the same period the following cases were heard:—

Offences against the Person...	14
,, Property	2
Total	16

Civil.—In the Court of Resident Commissioner 6 civil cases were heard; and 23 in the Assistant Commissioners' Courts.

Gaols.

During the year 2,032 persons were received into the various gaols in the territory; this number was disposed of as follows:—

Convicted	1,642
Discharged	288
Remanded other Courts	92
Detained under Lunacy Law	1
Awaiting Trial	9

Of the above number 15 persons were convicted and 8 discharged by the Court of Resident Commissioner; the remainder were dealt with by the Assistant Commissioners' Courts.

Public Works.

The following shows the public works undertaken:—

	£
Removal and re-erection of building from Bremersdorp to serve as offices for Resident Commissioner and Staff	272
Special Commissioner's Offices	275
Residence for Government Secretary...	787
Purchase of wood and iron buildings in different districts from the South African Constabulary ...	150
Cottage for Chief Regent at Mbabane	135
School at Zombode (not yet completed)	251
Telephone from Residency to Office	87
Repairs to Buildings	552
Making and Repairing Roads	622
Bridle Bridge over Komati River	240
Ferry Boats over three Rivers	89
	£3,460

Office and gaol accommodation in the districts is not entirely adequate. Steps will be taken as soon as possible to rectify this. In view of the indefiniteness of title to land, now the subject of enquiry, it was not thought advisable in past years to erect in the districts other than buildings of a temporary nature. All long-sentence prisoners are sent to Mbabane. Steps will also be taken at an early date to provide better police quarters and hospital accommodation.

Census.

In April, 1904, a census of the inhabitants of Swaziland was taken. The following table shows the result:—

European or Whites.			Aboriginal Races.			Mixed and other coloured.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
582	308	890	36,851	47,678	84,529	38	34	72

Grand Total ... 85,491

The number of Europeans has slightly decreased owing to the withdrawal of the South African Constabulary.

No native births or deaths have been registered. Amongst Europeans there have been registered the following:—

Births.—11 males and 19 females.

Deaths.—4 males and 4 females.

Marriages.—Five.

Eighteen marriages amongst coloured persons have been solemnized according to Christian rites.

A new method of native tax registration has been commenced, and it is hoped by its means to obtain a very complete census of all natives liable to pay tax.

Public Debt.

The public debt of Swaziland is £35,000, upon which 4 per cent. per annum is payable.

Assets and Liabilities.

Liabilities at March 31st, 1908, exceed assets by £32,146. A large proportion of this sum, still to be computed, will eventually become recoverable from concessionaires as payments on account of the general survey.

Trade.

The following licences were issued:—

General Traders'	94
Hawkers'	23
Kafir Eating Houses'	7
Agents'	6
Auctioneer	1
Commercial Travellers'	9
Billiard Table	2
Dealer in Arms and Ammunition	1
Liquor	11
Bank	1

Trade has been bad during the year. Natives have not, except in certain regions, reaped their crops, and have had very little money to spend. There is keen competition where trade exists, and the Swazi is not a large purchaser of imported articles. He will sell portions of his crop, when reaped, at low prices and will, later in the year, repurchase in small quantities at a very considerable advance on the price he sold at. The only native products are millet, maize, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, beans, and ground-nuts, grown in insufficient quantities to feed themselves. Large quantities of mealies are imported every year from adjacent districts of the Transvaal, and sold in Swaziland at prices varying from 20*s*. to 30*s*. per bag of 200 lbs.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, have a branch at Mbabane.

Native Passes, &c.

During the year 11,857 native travelling passes were issued, for purposes as follows:—

Visiting, &c., in other territories	3,947
Search of work	7,906
Removal to other territories	4

The advance on previous years is not marked, but it is now comparatively easy to obtain work in the country, though at a lesser wage than in the Transvaal.

Twenty-two labour agents' licences were issued. These all recruited for mines in the Transvaal. They have met with poor success, the Swazi preferring to seek work on his own initiative. Many of the labourers in the Transvaal remit money to their relatives through the Transvaal Government Native Labour Bureau in Johannesburg, which transmits the money through this Government.

Post and Telegraphs.

The Postmaster-General of the Transvaal control these services in Swaziland, at the cost of the Swaziland Government. Revenue for the year amounted to £993, and expenditure to £1,718. Mbabane, Bremersdorp, and Pigg's Peak have telegraphic communication. There are post offices at Mbabane and Bremersdorp, and postal agencies where the needs of the public require them. At Mbabane there is a Post Office savings bank.

Means of Communication.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Government, is distant 86 miles from Breyten on the Johannesburg-Ermelo railway line, and about the same distance from Carolina on the Johannesburg-Machadodorp-Ermelo line. A mail coach travels from Carolina twice a week, reaching Mbabane on Mondays and Saturdays, and returning on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A railway from Delagoa Bay to the Swaziland border on the east is in course of construction, but does not yet present a better route than the western railway.

General.

The change of Administration, which took effect from the commencement of the financial year, has resulted in a large increase of work locally, while it has been impossible to correspondingly increase the staff; all officers have, however, co-operated most loyally and with an entire absence of friction under conditions which were new to them. A Pensions Proclamation was promulgated at the latter end of the year, and this has tended to a feeling of security which was previously absent.

D. Honey,

Government Secretary.

Office of the Government Secretary,
Mbabane, June 1st, 1908.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, HLATIKULU, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1908.

Political.

The Settlement.—The chiefs and natives in this district were naturally averse to the partition of the land, but they recognise that it has now finally been decided upon, and they are prepared to submit to it.

During the year the Chief Regent called upon all chiefs and natives to contribute money towards the expenses of the deputation to England, and since the deputation has returned she has called for further contributions. These demands have been made almost annually since 1902 under the pretence of preventing any partition of land. The natives in this district are growing weary of these constant demands for money, the expenditure of which has, they know, resulted in no advantage to them, and is never likely to do so. These constant collections impoverish the natives and render the work of tax collection more difficult. Owing to the almost total failure of the crops in this district, any outside demands of this nature during the coming year will tend to increase hardships among them.

During September, 1907, four native chiefs of this district were invited, and accepted with other chiefs of Swaziland, to attend the military manœuvres at Kroonstad.

During the year one native chief and one headman died; successors have since been appointed.

In September, 1907, Chief Maboko, an important chief of Ngotshe, Zululand, paid a visit to one of his kraals in this district among Sitambi's people who owe allegiance to him. He impressed on his people the necessity of assisting in the work of locust destruction, and advised them to leave large areas of grass unburnt, so that, when the locusts hatched out in these areas the grass might be burnt and the locusts destroyed. Maboko visited this office.

The recent unrest in Zululand has apparently passed almost unnoticed amongst the natives here; and alarmist rumours amongst both Europeans and natives were almost entirely absent.

I am pleased to say that the attitude and bearing of the natives towards officials and Europeans are respectful; and they are as law-abiding as can be expected of people who have only recently had to conform to European laws. They look more to the Government for advice and redress than formerly. I regret, however, that there are very few signs of material progress amongst the inhabitants of this district.

Education of a kind is spreading amongst the natives. There are 32 churches and 16 schools for their use in this district, with an attendance of 1,457 and 289, respectively. No technical education, however, is undertaken at any of these schools.

State of District.

Roads.—In spite of the small amount of traffic passing along the roads, they are in a very fair condition. During the year parties of convicts have been employed repairing the roads around Hlatikulu, and in addition, about 150 miles of bridle

paths have been made or repaired. These have proved very convenient to horsemen travelling about the district, and are of considerable advantage in bringing into touch the more remote portions of the district. There is one main road running from Piet Retief past Hlatikulu to the bush-veld, where it joins Rathbone's Road, which traverses the whole length of the bush-veld north and south. There are two roads branching from the main road, one of which passes along the southern border past Hluti to the bush-veld, while the other passes over the Mhlotsheni mountains midway between Hlatikulu and the southern border, and subsequently joins the branch road near Hluti. Another road branches off at Mahamba, crosses the Mkondo River, and leads to the office of the Resident Justice of the Peace, Mankaiana.

Crops.—The crops of both European and native showed much promise during the earlier part of the season, but about the end of November and the early part of December numerous destructive hailstorms caused great damage, and from that time to the end of February there was an unusual and prolonged drought. The severity of the drought can be judged from the fact that the rainfall from December, 1906, to the end of February, 1907, was 21·59 inches on 63 days, and in 1907-8 for the same period 10·24 inches on 42 days. In consequence the crops, except in very favourable localities, have been almost a complete failure, and both Europeans and natives are threatened with famine. I regret to say that up to the present the natives have shown no marked improvement in their methods of cultivation, and although there is plenty of land capable of irrigation they do not appear to take advantage of it. The same may be said of the Europeans who, with few exceptions, show no signs of progress, and who continue to cultivate the same worn-out lands from year to year. The average amount cultivated by Europeans each year, with the exception of a few more progressive than the others, is about 7 or 8 acres per family. The natives are becoming more and more dependent on the wages they earn at labour centres for the support of their families, and the ease with which they earn sufficient to support them for the year in some measure accounts for the small amount of land cultivated by them. Personally I have never seen a really good crop of corn in this country since I arrived here in 1902. It would probably be of great advantage to the natives if they could be supplied with carefully selected seed, and possibly if the more intelligent chiefs were given an opportunity of seeing more progressive agriculture in different parts of South Africa amongst other native races, it might have the effect of proving to them the great advantage of superior cultivation and awaken their interest in it. I estimate that during last year 3,000 bags of mealies, 100 bags of kaffir-corn, 1,800 bags of sweet potatoes, 25 bags ground-beans, and 25,000 lbs. of tobacco were raised by Europeans; while 25,000 bags mealies, 20,000 bags kaffir-corn,

5,000 bags sweet potatoes, and 3,000 bags of ground-beans were raised by natives.

Locusts.—In comparison with former years there are very few locusts in this district, and whereas in former times they deposited their eggs in the middle and higher veld portions of the district, this season young locusts were only found in parts of the bush-veld. The work of destroying these young locusts was entrusted to the native chiefs, who were supplied with spray-pumps, arsenite, and treacle. The whole work was under the control of a European supervisor, who mixed the poisons and inspected and supervised the work of destruction under each chief. The work was begun on the 30th December, when the locusts began to hatch out, and was completed on the 21st February, when they began to fly. The native chiefs were induced to leave considerable areas of grass unburnt, and when the locusts hatched out in these areas, they destroyed a large number of swarms by burning the grass. No record could be kept of the number destroyed in this manner. Before the work was commenced all the chiefs and headmen were collected and shown the method of spraying; they lent their assistance freely, and sent in a number of carriers for the poison for spraying. This system proved most satisfactory, and was considerably cheaper than in former years. 369 swarms were destroyed at a cost of £33, exclusive of the cost of the arsenite, &c., as compared with 422 swarms in 1906-7, at a cost of £73.

Rainfall.—The rainfall for the year was below that of 1906-7, and above that of 1905-6, as here shown:—

1905-6. 31·69 inches on 96 days.
1906-7. 49·15 inches on 169 days.
1907-8. 36·72 inches on 147 days.

It has been very unevenly distributed throughout the year, the heavy rains during the earlier parts of the season being followed by a three months' drought. The greatest falls recorded were on the 6th November, when 1·50 inches fell in half an hour, and on the 16th March, when 2·23 inches fell in 2½ hours. In November and the early part of December there were some very severe and destructive hailstorms which did great damage to the trees and plants in the Government plantation. On November 6th, a severe hurricane visited the Station and did great damage to the buildings in the police camp, wrecking the building lately used by the South African Constabulary as canteen and mess-room, the mule stables, and the large store-room.

Stock.—In common with other parts of South Africa, Swaziland has been visited by the East Coast Fever which broke out in 1902, and has caused great loss amongst Europeans and natives. I am glad, however, to report that this disease now appears to be dying out, and there are only a few areas in the

district which are not clean. The number of outbreaks of cattle diseases reported during the year was twenty-four.

Recruiting of Native Labour.—Two labour agents are established in this district and are meeting with fair success. Since the beginning of October, 1907, one has recruited 283 natives, and since November 1st, 1907, the other has recruited 140. A number of other labour agents have taken out licences and visited the district at different times, but have met with very little success.

District Surgeon.—At present there is only one district surgeon for the whole of Swaziland, and owing to the numerous calls on him it is very seldom that he is able to pay a visit to this district. He has paid three visits here during the year, in connection with Government work. A district surgeon is very much needed in this district, and I hope that so soon as funds permit one will be appointed. In view of the large native population, I hope in time it will be possible to build a native cottage hospital for their benefit.

Education.—European: There are two Government schools for European children in the district. One at Ferreira's Station, was opened in 1905; the other, at Hluti, was opened in April, 1907.

Native: There are 16 schools for natives in this district; they receive no Government aid. Nine schools are under the Scandinavian Alliance Mission; two are Wesleyan Methodist; three are African Wesleyan Methodist Episcopalian; one Independent Methodist; and one Independent. The number of pupils attending all these schools is 289.

Religion.—European: The Church of England clergyman at Piet Retief holds services at Hlatikulu four times a year, the residents paying a small contribution towards his stipend. The Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Piet Retief used to pay periodical visits to the Boer population of the district, but since he left Piet Retief some months ago these visits have been discontinued.

Native: There are 32 churches for natives in this district. Eleven are under the Scandinavian Alliance Mission; four under the Wesleyan Methodist Church; three under the African Methodist Episcopalian Church Mission; and fourteen are under the Independent Methodist Church. The average attendance is 1,457.

Postal.—An agency for the sale of postal orders, stamps, and the registration and delivery of letters, &c., has been established at Hlatikulu since early in 1903. Another agency was opened at Mhlotsheni on the 1st October last. Telephonic communication with Piet Retief or Bremersdorp is much needed, and I would strongly advise the construction of a telephone line so soon as funds permit.

Means of Communication.—The nearest railway station is Vryheid, the terminus of a branch line from Glencoe Junction, Natal, and distant from Hlatikulu about 88 miles. A bi-weekly postcart service runs from Vryheid to Paulpietersburg, a distance of about 28 miles, but from there to Hlatikulu the road is not much used, and is at places in a very bad state. The most convenient station is Volksrust, on the Durban-Johannesburg line, distant about 128 miles. From Volksrust a bi-weekly postcart service runs to Piet Retief, about 82 miles, but there is no regular cart service to Hlatikulu.

Game.—A game reserve was established in this district in May, 1905, and comprises practically the whole of the bush-veld in this part. In the reserve there are a small number of sassaby, water-buck, wildebeeste, a number of koodoo, and large numbers of impala; rooi-rheebuck, bush-buck, duiker, red duiker, stein-buck, and reit-buck are fairly plentiful. The result of the recent tax of £5 per head imposed in the Transvaal on greyhounds and dogs of similar breed is that a large number of Europeans and natives have sent their dogs into this territory for sale, and I am afraid that game will suffer accordingly. Considerable damage is caused in the reserve by wild dogs, and occasionally it is visited by a few lions.

Forestry.—As this Station is on Government land and admirably suited for experiments in forestry, being about 4,500 feet above sea-level and within the mist belt, I have planted out a large quantity of seed. Up to the present the greatest difficulty I have had to contend with has been the breaking up of the land, but I now have two oxen for this purpose, and I hope it will be possible to plant out a considerable number of trees annually. Up to the present I have planted out 35,517 seedlings of different varieties; chiefly eucalyptus, black wattles, and a smaller proportion of conifers. Owing chiefly to recent hailstorms and frosts, the total result has been rather disappointing, as there are only about 10,000 trees of all varieties growing; those that have survived, however, are doing well. I hope in time it will be possible to arouse interest in this subject amongst the natives. Two native chiefs have promised to break up several acres of land and plant and look after the seedlings, provided they are supplied to them, which I have undertaken to do, and I hope if this is carried out it will be the means of inducing the ordinary native to do likewise. The advantage both to them and to the country is obvious.

State of Station.

Buildings.—The offices consist of one wood and iron building lined with bricks, ceiled and floored. An additional building has been put up with old iron and material from the South African Constabulary store-room and mule-stable, which were

recently blown down. A small Charge office has also been put up. It is of wood and iron, brick lined.

Gaol accommodation is very limited and consists of two buildings, which I hope it will be possible to supplement before long.

The police quarters are adequate though hardly as large as they might be. The stables, however, are very good.

Better and more suitable office and gaol accommodation is required.

Transport.—Transport consists of 12 donkeys and 2 oxen, which are in good condition, and a wagon, which is in fair condition. The donkey-wagon is used for the transport of goods and supplies from Piet Retief, &c.; and the oxen are used to break up land for afforestation purposes.

A boat has been placed on the Mkondo River, on the bridle path from Hlatikulu to Mbabane, and should prove most useful for crossing the river when in flood.

State of Trade.

Trade during April and May, 1907, was moderate, but gradually improved till December, 1907, after which it again declined. From March to August the natives reaped their crops and sold a small proportion. Owing to the scarcity of corn, storekeepers and traders did a considerable amount of business in mealies. Natives sold mealies at from 8*s.* to 15*s.* per bag, but in no great quantity; they subsequently bought them at from 20*s.* to 35*s.* per bag, according to locality. I am informed by storekeepers in the district that practically nothing was offered for sale but mealies, and these only by the natives. I am told that this last year has been the worst for general trade since the war, as, owing to their crops being poorer than usual, the natives had very little money for anything but food-stuffs. During the year 23 general dealers' licences were taken out, and 13 hawkers' licences for trade in mealies.

Revenue.

The revenue collected in this district during the year was £11,510 14*s.* 0*d.*, made up as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Licences	249	6	0
Native Tax	10,061	0	0
Native Pass Stamps	293	1	0
Fines and Court Fees	797	4	4
Revenue Stamps	12	8	9
Miscellaneous	97	13	11

Passes.

During the year 5,861 Native Travelling Passes were issued, as compared with 5,779 for the year 1905-6, and 4,268 for the

year 1906-7; of this number 4,973 were taken out by natives seeking work, and 888 by natives visiting, &c., in other territories.

Gaols.

On the 31st March, 1908, there were 42 persons in gaol undergoing sentence. During the year 613 persons were received into gaol, and the following table shows how this number was disposed of:—

Convicted	557
Discharged	29
Committed for trial	14
Remanded to other Courts	12
Awaiting trial	1

Nineteen convicted prisoners were sent to Mbabane to complete sentence.

Judicial.

Criminal.—The following return shows the number of summary cases, under the various heads of crime, tried during the year. For the same period in 1906-7, 151 criminal cases were tried:—

Offences against the State	5
,, Administration of Justice	14
,, Person	26
,, Property	26
Statutory Offences:—	
Native Tax	318
Stock Diseases	13
Game Law	21
Native Pass Regulations	25
Witchcraft	4
Total	452

Ten preliminary examinations were also held.

During the year there has been a considerable increase in stock thefts and crimes against property, while there has been a decrease in the crimes against the person. Most of the serious crimes against the person had their origin in witchcraft, which is still largely practised among the natives and is a crime very difficult to prove.

Civil.—There were eight civil cases heard during the year, as compared with four in 1906-7.

Price of Stock, &c.

The Europeans offered nothing for sale in this district except a little butter at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and a few vegetables, and a

little fruit. The natives offered mealies for sale in small quantities at prices ranging from 8*s*. to 15*s*. per bag of 200 lbs., and subsequently had to buy them back at from 20*s*. to 35*s*. per bag.

Cattle were fairly cheap and realized from £3 to £6 per head. Goats fetched from 3*s*. to 15*s*. each. Pigs from 5*s*. to 30*s*. each. Kaffir sheep £1 each.

I am informed that the natives offered quantities of honey for sale—of excellent quality but badly prepared.

General.

Until November last the area of this district was approximately 2,395 square miles, but in that month on the adjustment of the boundaries of the districts in Swaziland, that portion of the district north of the Mkondo River, in extent 512 square miles, was added to the Mbabane district, and, in addition to another portion of that district, now forms the area under the jurisdiction of the Resident Justice of the Peace, Mankaiana. The eastern portion of the district consists of a strip of bush veld running north and south to the west of the Lubombo Mountains, and the western portion consists of a series of mountains gradually increasing in height towards the Transvaal border. The height of Hlatikulu Station is approximately 4,500 feet above sea-level. The district is very well watered and contains some exceedingly fertile agricultural lands, a large proportion of which could easily be placed under irrigation, particularly that part at the foot of the mountains where the rivers descend into the bush veld.

The European population is 340, and the native approximately 36,000.

By the change of Administration consequent on the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907, the office of Assistant Resident Magistrate of this district was abolished, that of Assistant Commissioner being substituted.

The change of administration and the reduction of the police force has entailed a large amount of extra duties, and, in consequence, the officials have been called upon to perform many of their duties after office hours; their assistance has been cheerfully and zealously given on all occasions. The reduction of the police force has resulted in increased work on each individual of the police; their duties have been carried out to my entire satisfaction.

B. Nicholson,

Assistant Commissioner,

Hlatikulu, Swaziland.

April 1st, 1908.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, PEAK DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1908.

POLITICAL.

The chief political topic during the year has been the final settlement of the rights between Europeans and natives. I am inclined to think that the bulk of the people are in favour of a final settlement on the lines explained to them by the Administration.

Although several chiefs visited the manœuvres at Kroonstad in August last, the natives in this part of the country have not been told by the chiefs what they saw. No chief from this district went, although Sihlelo Mdhluli was ordered to go, and started, but was taken ill on the way and had to return. I am afraid that the visit has done little or no good, as the majority of the people to this day do not know that the chiefs went to Kroonstad.

During the year all the chiefs in this district have visited me for various purposes, excepting Gomba Dhlamini, who is an invalid; he has, however, sent representatives several times.

The Chief Regent has twice during the year collected money and cattle from the natives in this district. In the winter of last year she sent round and collected for the purpose of defraying part of the expenses of the deputation of the chiefs to England; this collection was not a success.

In Barberton district of the Transvaal all cattle belonging to Europeans and natives have been branded for the purpose of registration and identification in case the cattle are moved without permits. A rumour was spread to the effect that the native cattle were branded for the purpose of registration, and the Government would very soon take them all away from the natives and hand them over to the Boers, who lost heavily in stock during the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902. The natives in this district have a large number of cattle in the Barberton district; consequently the rumour spread very rapidly, as they were naturally getting nervous about their cattle. As soon as I heard this I rode round and told the natives that there was no cause for alarm as the idea must have emanated from some mischievous person or persons, and that there was not the slightest truth in the rumour. I gave them the reason for the cattle being branded.

STATE OF DISTRICT.

Roads.—During the year 25 miles of bridle paths were made, and 15 miles of wagon roads made and repaired. The roads generally are in bad repair. We have, however, been favoured very much by the exceptionally dry season.

Crops.—The 1907 mealie and kaffir-corn crops were excellent, whereas this year's are an utter failure so far as the low veld is concerned, and the high veld is only a little better off, and I fear a general famine before the mealies of this year's planting are ready for use; probably during the months of November and December the natives in the high veld will be very short of food; those of the low veld are short now.

Locusts.—This year voetganger locusts only appeared in the southern and eastern portions of this district; they did little or no damage as the crops in those parts were a failure. The natives who were supplied with poison and spray-pumps destroyed in all 185 swarms. I might mention that the chiefs were very averse to using the poison, but as no cases were reported of natives having been poisoned with the arsenite, I am inclined to think that next year they will readily apply for what they this year took with a very bad grace. The fliers are practically all over the district, but will do no damage as all the crops are too far advanced.

Rainfall.—During the year 31·94 inches rain was recorded at this station, as against 60·30 during the same period in 1906-7.

State of Station.

Buildings.—The Assistant Commissioner's Court Room and offices are in very good repair; the offices, however, still require to be floored and ceiled. The gaol is only a temporary building, and is inadequate. I should like to recommend that a more suitable building be erected as soon as possible.

Transport.—The transport of this district consists of a wagon and 8 mules. The mules have been sent to Mbabane for temporary use there. The wagon and harness are old and in bad repair.

State of Trade.

All the traders of this district have complained bitterly of the lack of trade; they state that the natives spend very little money at their stores. This is perhaps partly accounted for by the Pigg's Peak Gold Mine having considerably reduced the number of native employees during the year.

Revenue.

The total revenue collected in this district during the year was £2,691 9*s.* 0*d.*; made up as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Licences	92	7	0
Native Tax	2,408	0	0
Native Pass Stamps	88	5	0
Fines and Court Fees	92	0	0
Revenue Stamps	2	10	0
Miscellaneous	8	7	0

Passes.

During the year under review 1,765 Native Travelling Passes were issued in this district; of this number 1,174 were taken out by natives visiting in other territories, and 591 by those in search of work.

Gaols.

At the 31st March, 1908, there were 13 persons in gaol undergoing sentence, and one awaiting trial. During the year 287 persons were received into gaol and were disposed of in the following manner:—

Convicted	216
Discharged	47
Committed for trial	3
Remanded to other Courts	20
Awaiting trial	1

Judicial.

Criminal.—Three preparatory examinations were held, and in each case the Crown Prosecutor indicted the accused before the Resident Commissioner's Court with the crime of rape. During the year 133 summary cases were tried under the following heads of crime:—

Offences against Administration of Justice...	7
,, Public Peace	1
,, Person	5
,, Property	3
Statutory Offences:—	
Native Tax	83
Master and Servants	5
Stock Diseases	6
Game Law	1
Native Pass Regulations	19
Grass Burning	1
Revenue	1
Mines, Works, and Machinery	1

Civil.—No civil cases were heard.

General Price of Stock, &c.

Live Stock.—There is so very little trade in live stock that it is somewhat difficult to give the general prices; one may say, however, that sheep and goats range from 10*s.* to 20*s.*, and horned cattle from £2 to £6 10*s.* 0*d.*, according to size. There was no sale of horses, mules, or donkeys.

Produce.—Mealies have ranged from 10*s.* to 25*s.* per bag of 200 lbs., according to the locality, and kaffir-corn from 20*s.* to 30*s.* for the same quantity.

General Remarks.

Stock Diseases.—The East Coast Fever is apparently on the decrease. All outbreaks have been reported to the Government Veterinary Surgeon, under whose instructions the necessary steps have been taken. The only other stock disease reported in this district has been a case of scab in sheep.

Winter Stock.—Owing to the Komati River having been unusually high during the winter of 1907, no small stock could cross. In 1906 from 7,000 to 10,000 sheep were brought in for grazing. This year there will be no difficulty in crossing the river as the bridle bridge has been completed.

White Immigrants.—Fifteen males entered the district during the year; 14 for work on the mines and one for other employment.

Labour Agents.—Only one labour agent recruited native labour in this district; he met with fair success. Natives, however, do not care to go with labour agents, preferring to seek work for themselves.

Mining.—The Hoho Gold Mine is the only producing mine in this district; it is worked on tribute. The Pigg's Peak Development Company have been developing on the Pigg's Peak Gold Mine for the past eight years. The manager is now busy erecting a 20-stamp mill which he hopes to have running in May next. Some gold mining is expected to be done on the Wylsdale Concession during the coming year.

Bridges.—A bridge 300 feet long and 6 feet 6 inches wide has been built across the Komati River at a point between the present Forbes' Reef—Pigg's Peak wagon road, and the Mamba Kop bridle drift. This bridge was completed in October last, and has been of considerable service to pedestrians and equestrians, although the river has not often been actually impassable during the late rainy season. The bridge will prove very useful to the Transvaal high-veld farmers when bringing in their small stock for winter grazing.

Land Partition.—Mr. Grey, the Special Commissioner entrusted with the work of partition, arrived in this district in December last, and has visited every portion of the district.

Re-adjustment of district boundaries.—In February last an area of, roughly, 500 square miles was added to this district from the Ubombo and Mbabane districts—principally from the former. This area will increase the revenue of the district by, roughly, £1,500.

Payment of Native Tax.—The tax is not paid very readily and is usually left over until the last moment; which is when they hear that the police patrols are being sent out to bring in defaulters.

Greyhounds.—Owing to the heavy tax recently imposed on this breed of dog in the Transvaal, a great number have been sent into this territory.

Live Stock.—Horned Cattle.—It is computed that since the Census of 1904 there has been a decrease of between 30 and 50 per cent., owing chiefly to the existence of tick fever. I do not think that there are more than 7,000 head now in the district. Sheep and Goats.—Since the Census of 1904 I estimate the increase to be from 50 to 100 per cent., bringing the total for the district up to about 20,000. Horses, Mules, and Donkeys.—These are principally owned by Europeans, the natives possessing very few. Practically none of these animals are bred in the district.

Cotton.—The Henderson Consolidated Company has been experimenting in cotton, and for the past two years has had 5 acres under cultivation. I am informed that the results have been very satisfactory, and that during the year under review 2,250 lbs. of cotton were exported. It is hoped that in the near future cotton will be extensively cultivated in this territory, which product should prove very remunerative.

Health.—The health of the natives has been very good. No epidemics or unusual amount of sickness occurred during the year. Malarial fever has not been so bad as in former years; which is chiefly due, I think, to the very dry season.

Wealth.—The natives in this part of the territory are by no means wealthy; in fact, the reverse is the case. They seem to lack foresight, and do not appear to save for a "rainy day." Take, for instance, last year, which was an exceptionally good mealie season; instead of filling their pits in case this year's crops were a failure, as they have proved to be, they sold their grain almost before it was dry, and consequently have nothing to fall back on. I think that not more than 50 natives in the whole district filled their mealie pits last year.

C. Ross Garner,
Assistant Commissioner,
Peak District, Swaziland.

Pigg's Peak, April 1st, 1908.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, MBABANE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1908.

Political.

The political situation during the first half of the year consisted in waiting for the Government to give its decision with regard to the land settlement; in the latter half it consisted in protesting against it. The reports about the feeling of the

natives with regard to this question are very contradictory, but I believe that the majority are opposed to it; it will be endured as a thing that cannot be cured. The chiefs, apart from the curtailment of the areas they at present control, believe that the scheme is a step in the detribalization of the people.

The distrust of the chiefs and people towards the Government has not perceptibly decreased. Although the Government has constantly given them evidence of its desire to assist them, certain unwholesome influences have more or less effectually counterbalanced any good we have done.

During the year there has been a marked improvement in the manner and demeanour of the natives towards the officials.

The kraal of the Chief Regent, the Zombode, is situated in this district, being 18 miles distant from Mbabane. The Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, a boy of about 9 or 10 years of age, and his mother live at the Lobamba Kraal, adjacent to the Zombode. The young chief appears to have exceptional intelligence and is making good progress under the tuition of a native school-teacher employed by the Government. The Chief Regent has somewhat suffered in popularity during the year owing to her failure to manage the rainfall, or, rather, her wilful mismanagement of it (as the natives think), and the consequent failure of their crops. The office of High Priest of the Rain is hereditary and is held by the Paramount Chief or, as in this case, the Regent during his minority, by virtue of the possession of certain medicines and rain-cattle captured by the Swazis from Sekukuni during the operations of the British against that chief.

State of District.

Roads.—The roads in Mbabane district, speaking generally, are bad, and during the heavy rains are almost impassable, in spite of the fact that gangs have been kept continually at work repairing. One gang of hired natives under a white overseer was employed for about six months repairing the road between the Mbabane Hill and Darkton. A gang of native prisoners under a white overseer has been employed throughout the year repairing the road between the Mbabane Hill and Bremersdorp. A bridle path from Forbes' Reef to the Komati Bridge has been completed. Ferry-boats have been placed on the Little and Great Usutu Rivers.

Crops.—The crops, taken as a whole, are very bad owing to drought during the period from the middle of December to the end of February. The crops in the western, hilly portion of the district are better than those on the lower veld.

Locusts.—With the exception of the north-eastern portion of the district, young hopper locusts were not seen. Some flying swarms passed through the district in a south-westerly

direction, but did very little damage as most of the crops had matured.

Rainfall.—During the year 54·45 inches of rain was recorded at the Mbabane Station.

State of Station.

Buildings.—During the year three moves have been made of the offices. The present office is only in a fair state of repair and fairly convenient. The gaol is kept clean and well disinfected, but the building should be enlarged as soon as possible.

Transport.—The four bullocks used in a Scotch cart for sanitary purposes are in good condition and do their work well.

State of Trade.

Traders inform me that trade has never been worse in Swaziland than during the past year, more especially in the outside districts. Native trade is very bad owing to the fact that the natives have very little money, and traders attribute their impoverished condition to the following: the tax, loss of cattle, shortage of food, and the continual call upon them of the Paramount Chief for money to assist her in paying the expenses of the deputation and subscribing to her agents. As regards European trade, I am informed the same turnover has been realized as in previous years, but, owing to the keenness of competition, profits have been much smaller.

Revenue.

The total revenue collected in this district during the year was £10,901 4*s.* 10*d.*, under the following heads:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Licences	658	14	6
Native Tax	9,071	0	0
Native Pass Stamps	149	10	0
Fines and Court Fees	956	7	6
Revenue Stamps	134	15	1
Miscellaneous	30	17	9

Passes.

The Native Travelling Passes issued during the year were 2,990; of this number 1,677 were taken by natives leaving the country in search of work; 1,309 by natives visiting, &c., and 4 by natives leaving to reside in other territories.

Gaols.

During the year under review 702 persons were received into gaol, and were disposed of as follows:—

Convicted and sentenced	440
Received from other districts to complete sentence	22
Discharged	179
Remanded to other Courts	60
Detained under Lunacy Law	1

On the 31st March, 1908, there were 66 persons in gaol undergoing sentence or awaiting trial.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal.—The following table shows the total number of cases tried during the year, under the various offences:—

Offences against the State	3
,, Administration of Justice	7
,, Public Peace	4
,, Public Order	9
,, Person	49
,, Property	28
Statutory Offences:—	
Native Tax	276
Master and Servants	15
Stock Diseases	23
Game Law	7
Native Pass Regulations	15
Grass Burning	5
Gaol Regulations	10
Witchcraft	2
Revenue	1
Drunkenness	1
Total for the year	455

Civil.—Fifteen civil cases were heard during the year.

PRICE OF STOCK.

The general prices of stock and produce were as follows:—

Cattle, full grown, from £4 to £8.
Goats, full grown, from 10*s.* to 17*s.*
Sheep, full grown, from 15*s.* to 30*s.*
Mealies, per 200 lbs., from 20*s.* to 30*s.*
Kaffir-corn, per 200 lbs., from 20*s.* to 35*s.*
Pumpkins, about 10 lbs., from 2*s.* to 4*s.*

GENERAL.

Revision of boundaries.—During the year a revision of district boundaries took place, whereby certain portions of the Mbabane district were cut off and added to the Peak and Stegi districts on the north and north-east. This, however, has been compensated for by an addition to the southern portion of the district, taken from the Hlatikulu district. For the purposes of tax collection and the better administration of the district, it was found necessary to place the south-western part of the district under the control of a Resident Justice of the Peace, who is directly responsible to this office.

Township.—Owing to the township being surveyed and people being able to apply for stands, a number of new buildings have been erected which are of a more permanent nature than those previously built. The civilian European population has steadily increased, but the numbers of whites have not yet reached those before the withdrawal of the South African Constabulary.

Horse-sickness.—Very few deaths from horse-sickness occurred during the year, the numbers reported being four horses and two mules.

Trout.—Trout have been introduced into the Motshana and Little Usutu Streams.

Mining.—The Swaziland Tin, Limited, have more than doubled their output of tin, the quantity exported by them during the year being approximately 536 tons. The average number of persons employed by this Company is 18 Europeans and 809 natives. The Usutu Tin Company has commenced work and has already turned out about ten tons of tin. Alluvial gold-digging is proceeding near Darkton, and I understand there is every prospect of this proving a success. The Forbes' Reef battery is now at work and there is a regular output of gold.

A. G. MARWICK,
Assistant Commissioner,
Mbabane, Swaziland.

March 31st, 1908.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, UBOMBO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1908.

POLITICAL.

Politics in this district very rarely interest the community as a whole, the tribes being comparatively independent of the control of the Paramount Chief. This is no doubt due to the unfavourable climatic conditions, which have prevented many branches of the Royal family from settling and intermixing with the tribes of the low-lands. Although little regard is shown towards the Chief Regent, the people retain an emphatic belief in the rain-making powers exercised by the paramount head. This creed or belief extends through Zululand and amongst the Tonga clans living east of the Ubombo range.

Very little interest has been shown in the Swazi mission to England; this is chiefly due to ignorance of the nature of the mission. They have been told that the deputation's principal object was to ask for the concessions to be annulled, but they have not realized that it will affect them individually. This is explained by the fact that very few concessionaires are occupying their land in this district, and the native, therefore, does not know of the existence of most of the Concessions.

State of District.

Roads.—Considerable work has been done in this direction. The main road from Stataweni to Bremersdorp has been kept in good order, and the hill ascending the Ubombo range is now in particularly good repair. A bridle path from Stegi to Nomahasha has been commenced and is now nearing completion.

Crops.—The crops in the low veld have been a total failure, which is chiefly due to the drought, which became manifest in December and continued to the end of February. In addition the "honey-dew" disease and grub did considerable damage. In some instances the crops were completely demolished by voetgangers. On the Ubombo range the mabele fields have shown a fair yield; mealies, however, were less productive, and were of a most diminutive and withered-up appearance. In no case will a native have harvested sufficient grain to support him through the year. The season has clearly proved the superior vitality of the mabele over the mealie grain.

Locusts.—The invasion was on a much larger scale than usual, the infestation being exceptionally heavy in the locations of Chiefs Malinda, Nshukumbili, and Ndhlalane. Oviposition began about the end of October and continued throughout November. Hatching commenced early in December, continuing to the first week in January. By this time operations against the pest had been taken in hand on a much larger scale than in former years, and by the end of February, 1908, 899 small, and 587 large swarms had been reported destroyed. These swarms were almost entirely killed off by natives who had been supplied with spray-pumps and other material by the Government. Great credit is due to them, particularly as in many cases they continued the work after their crops had entirely failed. It is difficult to form an estimate of the number of swarms that developed wings and flew away, but I think that fully half of them did so. During March a large number of swarms flew through the district from Portuguese territory. The only natural destructive agents observed were occasional flocks of locust birds.

Rainfall.—The rainfall recorded at this station during the year was 32·50 inches on 103 days.

State of Station.

Buildings.—The Government buildings at Stegi consist of a Court House and gaol; both are in good repair.

State of Trade.

Trade has been most depressed throughout the year.

Revenue.

The total collection in this district for the year was £3,750 16*s.* 9*d.*, made up as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Licences	88	19	0
Native Tax	3,403	0	0
Fines and Court Fees	125	0	0
Native Pass Stamps	62	1	0
Import Dues	30	19	6
Revenue Stamps	1	6	3
Miscellaneous	39	11	0

Passes.

During the year 1,241 Travelling Passes were taken out by natives in this district; of this number 665 were taken by natives looking for work, and 576 by those visiting other territories.

Gaols.

At the end of March there were 12 persons in gaol undergoing sentence or awaiting trial. During the year 445 persons were received into gaol; of this number 420 were convicted and sentenced, and the balance discharged from custody.

Judicial.

Criminal.—The criminal cases tried during the year numbered 246, as shown by the following totals under the different heads of offences:—

Offences against the State	11
,, Administration of Justice	7
,, Person	17
,, Property	9
Statutory Offences:—	
Native Tax	174
Master and Servants	3
Stock Diseases	7
Game Law	9
Native Pass Regulations	9

Civil.—No civil cases were heard in this district.

Price of Stock, &c.

The general prices of stock and produce were as follows:—
Cattle, full grown, from £5 to £8.
Goats, full grown, from 10*s*.
Sheep, full grown, from 20*s*.
Mealies, per 200 lbs., from 15*s*. to 30*s*.
Mabele, per 200 lbs., from 20*s*. to 35*s*.
Pumpkins, about 10 lbs., from 1*s*. to 2*s*.

General.

District boundaries.—In February last a revision of the district boundaries was made whereby a portion of the north-eastern Ubombo district was transferred to the Peak district. This, however, has been more than compensated for by the addition of a portion of the Mbabane district. The re-adjustment will considerably increase the revenue of this district.

Game.—A game reserve was established in this district during the year; this reserve contains rooi-rhebuck, greysbuck, waterbuck, reedbuck, bushbuck, steinbuck, pallah, oribi, koodoo, duiker, red duiker, klipspringer, zebra, and bush pig. A troop of 5 roan antelope is reported to be grazing in close proximity to this reserve.

Cattle Diseases.—An outbreak of East coast Fever has occurred amongst the cattle at Nomahasha. Occasional reports have been received of cattle dying from ordinary redwater and gall-sickness. Wild dogs, leopards, and cheetahs have done considerable damage to native stock and game.

M. W. Whitridge,
Assistant Commissioner,
Ubombo, Swaziland.

Stegi, April 10th, 1908.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR POLICE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1908.

Strength and Distribution of Force.

The strength and distribution of the police force are as follows:—
Europeans:—
1 Assistant Commissioner,
4 Sub-Inspectors,
1 Superintendent,
19 Troopers.

Natives:—

1 Sergeant-Major,
3 Sergeants,
11 Corporals,
146 Constables.

Distribution.

Mbabane.

Mbabane.—1 Assistant Commissioner, 1 Superintendent, 1 Lance-Sergeant, 1 Lance-Corporal, 6 Troopers. 1 Native Sergeant-Major, 4 Native Corporals, 56 Native Constables.

Bremersdorp.—1 Trooper, 1 Native Corporal, 2 Native Constables.

Mankaiana.—1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Trooper, 1 Native Corporal, 14 Native Constables.

Hlatikulu.

Hlatikulu.—1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Lance-Sergeant, 1 Lance-Corporal, 2 Troopers, 1 Native Sergeant, 2 Native Corporals, 33 Native Constables.

Ubombo.

Stegi.—1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Lance Sergeant, 1 Trooper, 1 Native Sergeant, 1 Native Corporal, 18 Native Constables.

Nomahasha.—1 Lance-Corporal, 4 Native Constables.

Peak.

Pigg's Peak.—1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Lance-Corporal, 1 Trooper, 1 Native Sergeant, 1 Native Corporal, 20 Native Constables.

Arms and Equipment.

The police are armed with military Lee-Enfield rifles and Webley revolvers, Government pattern. They are found by the Government with quarters, equipment, uniform, horses, and horse-feed.

There are 18 horses and 9 mules on the strength. The majority of these are in good order and condition.

For local transport purposes there is a Scotch cart and harness; all in good and serviceable condition.

Condition of Buildings.

The station buildings at Mbabane are not at present in a very satisfactory condition, but steps are now being taken to provide new and adequate quarters. The buildings at the other stations are satisfactory.

Patrols.

Number of patrols	4,729
Miles patrolled	315,491

Judicial.

During the year 3,626 persons were arrested for various offences; the following table shows the totals under the various heads of crime, whether the accused were whites or coloured persons, and the manner in which they were disposed of:—

	Convicted.		Discharged.	
	Whites.	Coloured.	Whites.	Coloured.
Offences against the State ..	8	10	2	1
Do. Administration of Justice.	—	33	—	10
Do. Public peace ...	—	38	—	9
Do. Public order ...	—	9	—	2
Do. Person ...	6	115	2	33
Do. Property ...	2	80	—	22
Statutory Offences:—				
Native tax	—	2,780	—	112
Master and servants	—	20	—	3
Stock diseases	5	54	2	7
Game law	10	30	4	2
Native pass regulations ...	—	110	—	6
Witchcraft	—	4	—	6
Grass burning	1	5	—	4
Revenue law	—	1	1	—
Gaol regulations	—	8	—	1
Drunkenness	—	—	—	1
Mines, works, and machinery	1	—	—	—
Totals	33	3,297	11	219

Total number of persons convicted 3,330; discharged 230.

At March 31st 9 persons were in the various gaols in the territory awaiting trial. 58 persons were discharged from custody without trial, the charges being withdrawn.

Political.

A certain amount of dissatisfaction has been caused amongst the people by the Chief Regent's failure to make rain, she

being blamed for the lack of rain and the consequent failure of the crops; by her demands for money to defray the expenses of the deputation to England, and to pay past debts contracted by her; also by the sale of a portion of the nation's cattle for the same purposes. They feel that the past employment of white agents by the Chief Regent has not been in the interests of the nation, and prefer her to go to the Government for advice and assistance.

The action taken by the Government in refusing to allow trust money to be expended on the deputation has met with general approval.

As regards the land settlement: the majority of the people seem to have accepted the fact that the country was sold by Umbandine, and that the Government is working in their interests in getting back part of the land which their chief had no right to sell. They are taking the work of the partitioner as a matter of course, and not infrequently render him assistance. The fact of Umbandine having sold the country will ever be a sore point with the natives, and I have heard it mentioned by the people that if he could only see to-day the result of the documents he signed, he would turn in his grave.

The party of the Chief Regent, the dominant influence, has not always deserved the confidence of the Government as, although every effort has been made by the local officials to render her assistance, the attitude of the Regent has been one of suspicion. The policy followed may be summed up in the words "passive resistance" to everything which did not, or does not, contribute directly to her own benefit. The land partition has especially met with opposition from her and her following, and that opposition, though passive as against the Government, has been exerted to its utmost amongst the people.

General.

The Swaziland Police Force was organised in April, 1907. The clerks of the Assistant Commissioners at Mbabane, Hlatikulu, and Ubombo were appointed sub-inspectors in their respective districts, and a sub-inspector was appointed to the vacant post at Pigg's Peak. Eighteen European non-commissioned officers and men were transferred from the South African Constabulary and two ex-non-commissioned officers of the South African Constabulary were recruited to complete the establishment of twenty. Native non-commissioned officers and constables were also transferred from the South African Constabulary, and the services of the Assistant Commissioners were enlisted to assist in forming the Native Police. The establishment was originally 148, but during the course of the year it was found advisable, owing to the Native Police being con-

stantly called upon to act as gaol warders, to absorb the native warders into the police, bringing the native establishment up to 161. The police now find all the staff for the Prisons Department, with the exception of the European gaoler at Mbabane.

During October, 1907, the Mankaiana sub-district of Mbabane was formed from portions of the Mbabane and Hlatikulu districts, Sub-Inspector Morris being placed in charge as Resident Justice of the Peace.

In place of a large number of small, isolated posts distributed about the country, the system pertaining when the territory was policed by the South African Constabulary, the men are stationed at the headquarters of each district, with small sub-stations at Bremersdorp and Nomahasha. Patrols are sent out in various directions, and the system has in the main worked very satisfactorily. No complaints have been received from Europeans that they have suffered inconvenience, and the natives prefer to bring their complaints to headquarters. The irregular despatch of patrols has proved an advantage in surprising natives unlawfully moving cattle and wilfully evading the Hut-Tax Regulations.

It has not always been possible to keep a strict supervision over the movements of sheep coming in from the Transvaal for winter grazing, with the result that cases of scab have occurred.

As large numbers of natives were known to have evaded payment of tax and to have succeeded in eluding small patrols a system was adopted of concentrating as large a number of police as possible for this particular work, and a large number of convictions for this offence has resulted. I hope it will be possible to increase the number of the police as funds permit, and I feel sure that such an increase will augment the revenue of the country, more especially the revenue from tax.

The conduct and discipline of the men, both Europeans and natives, has been exceptionally good. One European and a few natives were discharged as "unsuitable"; the former being solely for lack of education. I should like to draw attention to the good work done by all ranks.

Considering the size and nature of the country the European strength is rather limited. The Sub-Inspectors' time is almost entirely taken up with their duties as clerks to the Assistant Commissioners. Two men are almost always absent on leave. Since Sub-Inspector Morris was transferred from Mbabane to Mankaiana there has been no second officer at Mbabane, and the Superintendent and one trooper, who is employed as clerk, are continually employed at headquarter duties, thus reducing the number of duty men to sixteen.

The duties of Prosecutors in the Courts of the Resident Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners have been performed

entirely by members of the force; they also defend natives in civil cases brought against them by Europeans.

C. H. GILSON, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner Commanding,
Swaziland Police.

Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Mbabane, Swaziland, April 1st, 1908.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1908.

HOSPITAL.

During the year under review there were admitted to hospital 39 patients; out-door patients numbered 1,275; those receiving subsequent treatment 610; deaths 2.

The hospital accommodation is poor, but steps are being taken to rectify this, and before the end of the year a properly-equipped hospital will be in existence.

Prior to the change of Administration the medical needs of the natives and others were provided for by the South African Constabulary Field Hospital. The records of that time are not now available, so that any contrast must be made from personal knowledge.

The raw native does not as a rule avail himself to any great extent of the medical treatment provided for him, preferring to be attended by his own medicine man; the greatest use they make of the hospital is for the extraction of teeth and dressing of wounds. Latterly I have noticed an increase of attendance for ordinary ailments, and as education and white influence advance greater advantage will no doubt be taken of the opportunities afforded them in this direction.

Wounds.—The majority of wounds dealt with are caused by knobsticks or spears. The natives of this country are a peaceable and law-abiding race until the season for beer arrives, *i.e.*, the winter, and if some restrictions were imposed upon the making of this drink, there would be less murders and serious wounding. In the year under review there appears to have been a sensible decrease in violent crimes originating in beer drinks.

In about 75 per cent. of the post-mortem examinations made death was due to wounds or injuries received during or after

a beer drink. Many have been maimed for life, thus tending to increase the numbers presenting themselves for exemption from payment of tax.

Malaria.—Swaziland is, roughly, divided longitudinally into three regions, the higher, middle, and lower. The higher region is from 4,500 to 3,000 feet; the middle fro 2,000 to 1,500. Both regions are healthy. In the lower or bushveld region malarial fever is prevalent amongst white and black; particularly was it so during the end of 1906, and the beginning of 1907. The last unhealthy season was unusually favourable, reported cases being almost altogether amongst the European troopers and native constables, whose duties constantly take them to the low veld during all parts of the year.

Ophthalmia.—A few cases of contagious conjunctivitis were treated in hospital. On occasions whole kraals suffer from this disease.

Tuberculosis.—Only two cases came under treatment, as against one the year before, which terminated fatally. The cases treated, however, cannot be taken as giving a fair estimate of the prevalence of the disease.

Midwifery.—I have never attended a native confinement; they have their own practitioners, whose methods are of the rough and ready description. The Swazi appears to have a knowledge of drugs, and not infrequently gets rid of the fruits of illicit love. One drug used in cases of diarrhœa is most effective.

Diseases of the Skin.—Ulcers and scabies make up the great majority under this heading.

Small-pox.—No small-pox has been reported during the year. In previous years vaccination was carried out, and large numbers have been vaccinated. On one occasion the whole of the Royal Kraal, including the young Paramount Chief, underwent this operation. The natives have learnt to appreciate the value of vaccination, and I hope it will be possible to carry out systematic vaccination yearly.

Syphilis.—This disease, I regret to say, is very widespread indeed, and very many cases have been reported. Owing to the great expense of carrying out quarantine regulations, the disease is difficult to cope with, and persons suffering from this complaint have every facility for spreading the infection. Some cases have been treated in hospital, but the great majority at their own kraals, where the only thing that can be done to prevent the spread of the disease is to point out the risk of communicating it to others. Every opportunity is taken of warning the natives of this danger.

Leprosy.—There are a few known lepers in the country; with the measures taken I do not anticipate any danger of the disease spreading.

Whooping-Cough.—There has been a severe epidemic of whooping-cough during the year, whites and natives both suffering alike. Amongst the former there were two deaths; but no record is obtainable of the deaths among the natives. I am glad to say the disease seems to have spent itself as no fresh cases have been reported for some time. The mortality amongst native children was large, even among those under treatment. The native as a rule responds to surgical treatment much better than to medical. Diseases of the lungs are particularly fatal to them.

Sanitation.

There is no laid-on water in the village of Mbabane, but an abundant and pure supply is available. The sanitary system has been much improved, dry-earth closets being in use in the village, gaol, and police camp. Sanitary buckets have been issued to the inhabitants and are removed by the Government at a nominal monthly fee.

General Public Health.

General public health has been good, the country being free from infectious diseases with the exception of those already mentioned. With better means at my disposal, I hope next year to be able to report a more favourable condition of things with regard to them also.

Vital Statistics.

The Census return of 1904 shows the European population at 890, and the native population at 84,529.

Births.—Thirty European births were registered, made up as follows:—

Males 11, females 19.

Deaths.—Eight European deaths were registered, made up as follows:—

Males 4, females 4.

Of this number three were adults, the remainder being children under one year. The death-rate amongst Europeans thus works out at 8·9 per 1,000.

No native births or deaths have been registered up to the present.

R. Clark Perkins,

Government Medical Officer.

Government Hospital, Mbabane,
Swaziland, April 1st, 1908.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1908.

GENERAL.

I am pleased to be able to state that during the past year there has been a less number of outbreaks of contagious diseases of stock than in any of the four previous years during which I have been in Swaziland. This, I think, is due to the fact that the natives are beginning to recognise that the Stock Diseases Regulations are beneficial and that the stoppage of removal of stock to and from infected areas is the principal means of stamping out disease; more especially is this so with the disease East Coast Fever or Rhodesian Redwater.

New regulations combining the resolutions passed at the Inter-Colonial Veterinary Conference held in Bloemfontein in March, 1906, and other regulations which are applicable to Swaziland have been drawn up and will shortly be promulgated.

During the year about 100,000 sheep entered this territory from the Transvaal for winter grazing, nearly all of which were inspected and several flocks found infected with scab. These infected sheep, after being kept in quarantine until the clean flocks had left the country, were allowed to return to the Transvaal. A list of these infected flocks was sent to the Transvaal authorities, who imposed dipping and quarantine restrictions. This practice of bringing sheep into the country every winter without strict supervision and inspection is the principal means by which scab is kept so prevalent. In future, under the new regulations, no sheep will be allowed to enter this territory unless certified free from scab by the Government Veterinary Surgeon of the district from which they come; but even this, I think, is not sufficient to prevent the spread of the disease. Dipping tanks should be erected at points on the border in which sheep should be dipped on entering and on leaving the country. These dipping tanks should be built and maintained by the Transvaal, as their erection would be entirely for the benefit of the sheep-owners of that Colony.

Regulations have also been promulgated restricting the exportation of Angora goats from South Africa. The two flocks at present in this territory are thriving well. If the breeding of these animals were fostered, and at the same time means were adopted to encourage the natives to take up this industry, considerable profit should accrue therefrom. The localities which seem most suited to the breeding of this class of animal are the hilly parts along the western border.

I have taken the opportunity, with the permission of the Assistant Commissioner for Police, to instruct the native police

at out-stations, and others, how to take blood smears, and they have become very adept at the process. This is of very great assistance to me in diagnosing cases, and thus having quarantine instructions carried out at once.

During the year 1,047 Cattle Removal Permits were issued on my recommendations; 90 inter-district, and 957 intra-district. This is a very great increase on former years, and I think tends to show that the illicit movement of cattle, by which means East Coast Fever has been spread so rapidly and to such large areas, is ceasing.

At the beginning of the year a quantity of veterinary drugs and instruments were taken over from the South African Constabulary. These drugs are supplied to the public at little more than cost price. No charge is made for advice or operations, several of which I have performed, but I am drawing up a fixed scale of charges to be submitted for approval.

Diseases of Horses, &c.

Two outbreaks of glanders have occurred during the year; one at Makwana Kop and the other at Mbabane.

The Makwana Kop outbreak only necessitated the destruction of one animal, which was clinically infected. All equines which had been in contact with the sick animal were twice tested with mallein—at the time of the outbreak and again twenty-one days later, but with no reactions.

The Mbabane case threatened to be more serious, but with the very willing co-operation of the owners of equines in the neighbourhood, the outbreak was easily overcome. All equines within a radius of three miles of Mbabane were twice tested with mallein, with the result that four animals were destroyed, one clinically affected and three which reacted to the mallein test.

No compensation was paid to the owners of animals which were destroyed, but under the new regulations compensation will be paid as is done in the Transvaal and Natal Colonies. This is a very beneficial course to take, as the only way to stamp out glanders is to destroy all animals which react to the mallein test.

No other contagious disease of equines has occurred.

During the early part of the year under review horse-sickness was very severe all over the country, and nearly 50 per cent. of all horses in the country died. Forty-eight mules have been immunised against horse-sickness during the year, with one death as the result of inoculation. In all other cases it has proved most successful.

Diseases of Horned Cattle.

East Coast Fever, or Rhodesian Redwater, has now been raging in the country for nearly six years; it is still prevalent in parts, but these parts have now been infected for about two years. About sixty fresh outbreaks have been reported during the year with a mortality of about 700 head; this number being much smaller than for any of the six previous years tends to show that the disease is being kept in hand. The attached map* will show more clearly the state of the country with reference to this disease. There are now numerous salted cattle in the country, and I would recommend that, where it can be conclusively proved that these cattle are salted, they be branded, a register of them kept, and in certain cases permission be given for the animals to be used for transport purposes. I hope next year to be able to give a more favourable report with regard to this disease, and that the country will be free from it. There may be isolated cases which can be treated by destruction of all sick and in-contact cattle and the infected area fenced, compensation being paid for the animals destroyed.

Several cases of ordinary redwater have been reported from the low country, but these, I think, can be accounted for by the very dry, unseasonable summer we have experienced. The mortality has been little more than 1 per cent. of all infected animals.

In April and May, 1907, "Three days' sickness" swept over the country in a wonderful manner, appearing in several parts at the same time and attacking about 75 per cent. of all cattle, but luckily with a mortality of less than 1 per cent.

I think some effort might now be made, before the country is restocked with cattle, to improve the class of animal by the importation of pure-bred bulls. The natives would no doubt learn the wisdom of this if an example were shown them. During the past three years the Swaziland Corporation, Limited, has imported pure-bred Hereford bulls with most excellent results, this breed of animal appearing to be most suitable to cross with native cattle.

Diseases of Small Stock.

Sixteen cases of scab have occurred during the year, all among the sheep brought in from the Transvaal for winter grazing. Very few cases of scab occur among the native sheep and goats; those animals which do contract the disease are usually killed by the owners for food. The scab which affects goats and the hairy varieties of sheep appears to be contracted with difficulty by the woolled varieties which come in for winter grazing.

No other disease of small stock has occurred.

* See map at end.

Meat Inspection.

There appear to be no regulations dealing with the inspection of meat in force in Swaziland. I have made surprise visits to the slaughter poles of the butchers in Mbabane, usually about twice monthly, and have also occasionally inspected the meat in the shops, and on one occasion found meat exhibited for sale which was unfit for human consumption. I would recommend that regulations dealing with the inspection of meat be enforced as soon as possible.

Locusts.

This is the first year that any real effort has been made to rid the country of the locust plague. The natives have entered into the campaign with great vigour, with the result that over 2,000 swarms have been destroyed. 4,000 lbs. of arsenite of soda and 8,500 lbs. of treacle have been expended, and 165 spray-pumps been in use. This is a much greater undertaking than at first appears, as to every pound of arsenite of soda ten gallons of water are added; thus about 40,000 gallons of the mixture have been used. The mixture was distributed to the native chiefs in those districts where the locusts were known to have laid their eggs, so that immediately the eggs were hatched the young locusts could be attacked at once. These districts were principally in the bush veld. Monthly reports, together with maps showing the distribution of the swarms, have been sent to the Central Locust Bureau. No doubt next year, now that the natives have seen the good results of this method of destroying locusts, a much greater number of swarms will be destroyed. I would recommend that the material to be used next year be obtained early to enable the work to be commenced immediately the eggs hatch, as it is only in the very young and voetganger stages that they can be dealt with.

W. A. Elder, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Office of the Government Veterinary Surgeon,
Mbabane, Swaziland,
April 20th, 1908.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 1908.

Serious efforts are being made to cope with the demand for education both among the whites and the natives throughout the territory, and a distinct advance has been made during the

past year in this respect. In every case in which application has been made to the Government for assistance it has, if possible, been rendered.

There are no secondary schools in this territory, all the education being of an elementary nature. The system on which the schools are carried on is, as far as possible, that laid down by the Transvaal Education Department, the Standard work being identically the same.

European Education.

European education is a matter of considerable difficulty as the population is widely scattered, and many of the families are in a poverty-stricken condition and entirely unable to pay any expenses towards the schooling of their children. Schools have been established in the localities in which they are likely to serve the greatest number, and to meet the difficulty of expense liberal boarding bursaries are granted to children who live at any distance from the schools. Advantage has been taken of these bursaries in many cases, though there are still parents who are only too willing to make excuses to avoid the trouble of arranging to send their children any distance to school.

During the year the school at Pigg's Peak, the attendance at which was always small, was closed owing to the paucity of the numbers. This falling off in numbers was due to the fact that the Pigg's Peak Mine had temporarily ceased working and had retrenched the married employees. Some time previous to this the lack of children of a suitable age at Mbabane, the official capital of the country, led to the school, originally opened there, being closed.

That portion of the country which is most thickly populated with Europeans is the southern or Hlatikulu district. In this part there are now two schools, one being carried on in a Government schoolroom, built for the purpose at Ferreira's Station, and the other in a building lent by a local farmer at Hluti.

The two largest European schools are those situated at Ferreira's Station and at Bremersdorp, which is in the central part of Swaziland. The enrolment at the former is 25, and the latter 33. Each of these schools has one teacher, and the education given is thorough in all the elementary subjects. During the year the new European school at Hluti has been subsidized, and the teacher receives a grant from the Government. Books and school material are supplied free of charge, and boarding bursaries offered where necessary. There is at present an enrolment at this school of 15.

Native Education.

The native education in Swaziland is almost entirely in the hands of the various missions, and to these, with the exception

of two Wesleyan Mission Schols, no Government grants are given nor does the Government exercise any control over them. There are in the territory 5 Anglican Mission Schools, 8 Wesleyan, 1 American, 1 Scandinavian Alliance, and 3 Interdenominational, making a total of 16 schools. No record is kept by the Government of the enrolment of those schools which do not receive Government aid, but statistics are available with regard to the two Wesleyan Schools above mentioned. One of these schools is situated at Bremersdorp and has an enrolment of 30 children, and the other is at Emakosini, in the Hlatikulu district, and has an enrolment of 41.

The only native school in Swaziland which is solely under the control of the Government is at the Zombode Kraal, which is the kraal of the Chief Regent. In this school there is an enrolment of 25, and a native teacher, paid by the Government, is in charge of the school. The children of the Royal Kraal are taught at the school, and eventually it is to be hoped that all the important chiefs' children will come to it. It is at this school that the young Paramount Chief Sobhuza is being educated, and is making marked progress. He shows a keen interest in the acquirement of knowledge.

A central school of this nature under a reliable teacher is bound to be a great factor for good in the future of this territory. The children come at an impressionable age and ready to acquire the teaching given to them, and when, imbued with civilized notions directed into proper channels, they have finished with school, they should become enlightened leaders of their people.

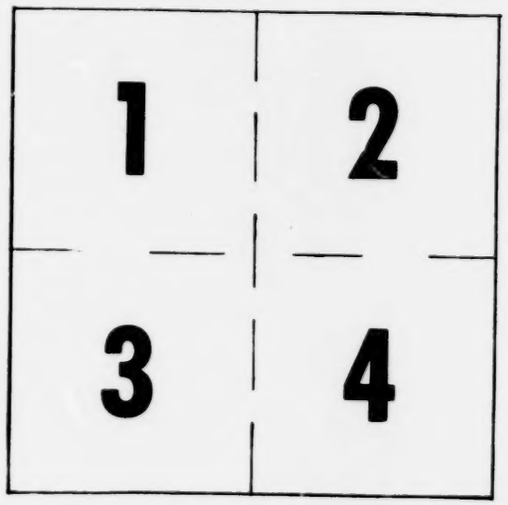
The total cost of education during the past financial year amounted to £833, as compared with an expenditure of £500 during the nine months comprising the previous financial period.

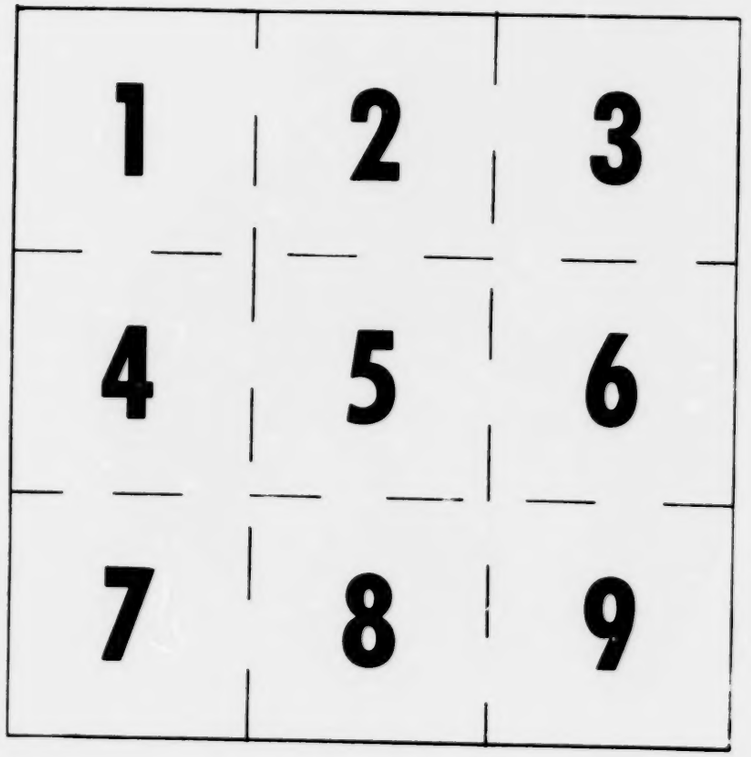
B. H. WARNER,

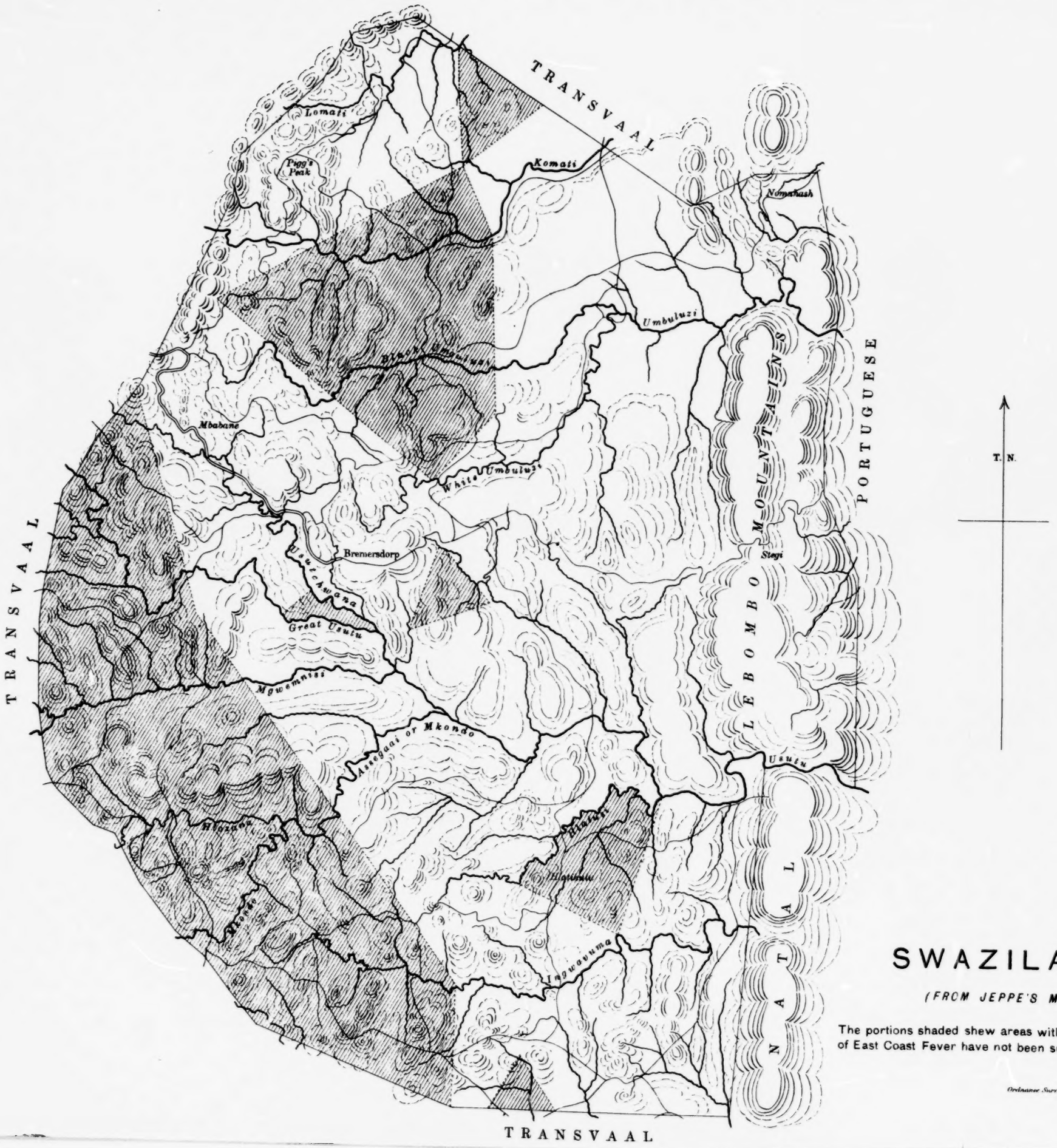
Inspector of Schools.

Mbabane, Swaziland, April 1st, 1908.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.







SWAZILAND

(FROM JEPPE'S MAP.)

The portions shaded shew areas within which outbreaks of East Coast Fever have not been suppressed.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1908.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
561	Ceylon	1907
562	Falkland Islands	"
563	Gibraltar...	"
564	Ashanti	"
565	Colonial Survey Committee	1907–1908
566	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1907
567	Seychelles	"
568	Bermuda	"
569	Weihaiwei	"
570	Hong Kong	"
571	Malta	1907–1908
572	British Honduras	1907
573	Gold Coast	"
574	Nyasaland Protectorate	1907–1908
575	Bahamas	"
576	Gambia	1907
577	St. Vincent	1907–1908
578	Turks and Caicos Islands	1907
579	St. Lucia	"
580	Fiji	"
581	Mauritius	"
582	Straits Settlements	"
583	Southern Nigeria	"
584	Imperial Institute	1906–1907
585	Barbados	1907–1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate	"
587	Trinidad and Tobago	"
588	Sierra Leone	1907
589	British Guiana	1907–1908
590	Grenada	1907
591	Leeward Islands	1907–1908
592	East Africa Protectorate	"
593	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
594	Northern Nigeria	"
595	Basutoland	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
49	East Africa Protectorate ...	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies, &c. ...	Cotton Cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa...	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate ...	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–08.
54	Newfoundland	Governor's Visit to the Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands	Salt Industry.
57	Uganda	Governor's Tour.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 627.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1908-9.

(For Report for 1907-8, *see* No. 596.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1909.

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No. 627.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1907–8, *see* No. 596.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Johannesburg,
27th September, 1909.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Swaziland, forwarding the Annual Report for the year ended March 31st last.

I have, &c.,

SELBORNE,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mbabane, Swaziland,
10th September, 1909.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward my Annual Report, together with the Annual Reports of the Government Secretary, the Assistant Commissioners, and other Officers, for the year ended 31st March, 1909.

I have, &c.,

R. T. CORYNDON,
Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency
The Honourable
Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

(14775—2.) Wt. 26122—322. 1125 12/09. D & S. A 2

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FOR SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1909.

In my last report, dated the 1st April, 1908, I submitted a somewhat lengthy summary of the position within the territory at that date, together with a brief account of the main events in the history of the country which had led to that position.

For the year under review I have little of general information to record. The most important work has been that connected with the land partition, by which a definite demarcation has been effected of the land held for the exclusive use and occupation of the natives, and that held by the white concessionaires and by the Crown; at the same time, the important servitudes connected with mining and grazing rights, and with rights of way, water, wood, and outspans have been finally settled. It is hoped that before the end of 1909 this work will have been completed.

I have little to record for the year in the direction of native politics, and I am glad to say that I believe the native chiefs and people are now prepared to accept the general principles of the land settlement.

The general administration has proceeded upon satisfactory lines; the tax has been well paid, stock theft has materially decreased, and there has been but little recrudescence of hostile feeling or opposition.

The rainy season has been the heaviest recorded for many years; at Mbabane, 72 inches of rain were measured. Probably as a direct consequence of the excessive rainfall, malarial fever has been very bad in the low and middle veld.

For the figures dealing with expenditure and revenue, as well as for other details of the administrative work, I would refer Your Excellency to the reports, attached hereto, of the officials in charge of the departments concerned.

R. T. CORYNDON,

Resident Commissioner.

Mbabane, Swaziland,

6th August, 1909.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT SECRETARY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, 1908-9.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue and expenditure for the year have been as follows:—

Revenue.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Licences	1,555	1. Establishments ...	8,745
Native Tax	28,437	2. Police	14,022
Native Pass Stamps	519	3. Transport ...	786
Fines, Court Fees ...	2,227	4. Posts and Telegraphs ...	1,824
Revenue Stamps ...	392	5. Customs	384
Transfer Dues ...	1,859	6. Administration of Justice ...	2,467
Import Dues ...	5,706	7. Public Works ...	3,670
Posts and Telegraphs	1,260	8. Medical	1,222
Concession Rents ...	3,349	9. Education ...	1,154
Base Metal Royalty	328	10. Veterinary ...	959
Miscellaneous ...	852	11. Allowances to Native Chiefs...	1,074
		12. Pensions ...	713
		13. Interest	1,619
		14. Refunds of Revenue ...	61
		15. Miscellaneous ...	1,519
		Sinking Fund ...	1,034
	46,484		41,253
Abnormal Revenue.		*Abnormal Expenditure.*	
Loan from Basutoland	45,000	16. Concessions Commission ...	3,576
		17. Partition Commission ...	4,183
		Expropriation of Monopolies ...	42,115
	£91,484		£91,127

The revenue collections exceeded the estimates by £1,045. Normal expenditure shows a saving on the estimates of £647,

whilst a saving of £9,563 was effected on abnormal expenditure as shown in the following statement:—

Revenue.		Expenditure.			
		—	Normal.	Abnormal.	Total.
	£		£	£	£
Actual ...	46,484	Estimate ...	41,900	59,437	101,337
Estimate ...	45,439	Actual ...	41,253	49,874	91,127
	1,045		647	9,563	10,210

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure since the 1st July, 1904:—

Revenue.

1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7 (9 months).	1907–8.	1908–9.
£	£	£	£	£
40,747	46,018	44,922	39,529	46,484

Expenditure.

—	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7 (9 months).	1907–8.	1908–9.
	£	£	£	£	£
Normal	20,608	23,072	22,334	39,474	41,253
Abnormal ...	3,875	23,209	52,511	18,094	49,874
Total ...	24,483	46,281	74,845	57,568	91,127

The large amount of abnormal expenditure during 1908-9 is accounted for by the expropriation of monopolies which cost £42,115. The settlement of the concession boundary disputes, which were dealt with by the Swaziland Concessions Commission, and cost £3,576, and the Partition Commission, which demarcated the native areas, cost £4,183.

It is estimated that the further cost of the general survey of boundaries of concessions will be £5,000, and the cost of the survey of areas chosen by the Special Commissioner for Native Reserves amounts to £6,000, making a total of £11,000 to complete the surveys. A large proportion of the general surveys costs are recoverable, but the amounts have not yet been allocated.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of the year were valued at £47,310 as against £37,850 for the previous 12 months.

The following statements show the heads under which this amount is arrived at, and is compiled from the statistics supplied by the South African Customs Bureau and records in this office:—

Imports.

Total value imports under various heads:—

—	Value South African Produce.	Value Produce not South African.	Total.
	£	£	£
Animals, living	173	—	173
Articles of food and drink	16,396	6,945	23,341
Raw materials...	1,583	1,045	2,628
Manufactured articles	3,060	16,953	20,013
Goods for Swaziland Government	82	1,073	1,155
Total Value Imports	21,294	26,016	47,310

Exports.

	Quantity.	Value £
Cassiterite tin (tons) ...	461·5	36,524
Fine gold (ozs.)	5,168·646	19,580
Oranges	12,000	24
Raw cotton (lbs.)	2,167	60
Cotton seeds (lbs.)	2,500	5
Horns	—	4
Bulbs, aloe fibre	·35,000	9
Total value exports ...	—	56,206

Mining.

There are five tin mines and four gold mines (excluding several small gold ventures) working. No Crown mineral areas have been thrown open for gold mining, and only a portion of Mineral Concession, No. 1 (Albu and Davis) has been leased by the Government for tin mining. The following table gives the total output for the year:—

Cassiterite tin, 526·075 tons, value £42,005.
Gold, 6,749·066 ozs., value £28,669.

Labour on Mines.

The following table shows the monthly average number of white and coloured employees working on the mines in Swaziland:—

Monthly Average of Labour.

	Whites.	Coloured.
Tin Mines.		
Umbandine Swaziland Concession, Limited	2	21
C. S. Sheldon (Albu and Davis) Concession	1	26
McCreedy's Tin, Limited	8	120
Usutu Tin, Limited	3	57
Swaziland Tin, Limited	18	882
Gold Mines.		
Forbes Main Reef	9	139
Pigg's Peak Development Company, Limited	19	147
Hoho Mine	9	123
Avalanche Mine	3	35
Alluvial workings	2	13
Total	74	1,563

The total amounts paid by the various companies for native labour during the year under report is £22,279.

Locusts and Crops.

A sum of £195 was spent on locust destruction. A large quantity of arsenite of soda was left over from the previous year, thus reducing the cost. The natives willingly rendered assistance, and a large number of swarms were destroyed.

Owing to the abnormal rainfall the early crops of mealies were a failure in most parts of the territory, but the second crop met with better results. The crop of Kaffir corn was generally, in the opinion of agriculturists, the best obtained for the last 25 years.

An experiment was made during the year with a view to improving the crops of cereals, and small quantities of seed mealies and Kaffir corn were issued to the native chiefs and headmen, in some cases on repayment, and in others the seed was presented to them. The result, so far as the mealies were concerned, was not encouraging, but in the case of Kaffir corn (Mabele) the yield was excellent.

Rainfall.

The average rainfall for the whole of Swaziland during the year was 60·59 inches. The rainfall was phenomenal. This is the highest record since gauges have been introduced, and the fall systematically registered.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal.—2,071 summary criminal cases were before the Courts of Assistant Commissioners. This shows an increase of 785 cases upon those of last year. The chief difference is largely due to the more systematic prosecution of tax defaulters carried out during the year.

	Total.
Offences against State	21
,, ,, administration of justice ...	46
,, ,, public peace	13
,, ,, public order	20
,, ,, person	154
,, ,, property	133
Statutory offences:—	
Native tax	1,382
Master and servants	43
Stock diseases	65
Game Law	45
Native Pass Regulations	96
Grass-burning	7
Gaol Regulations	12
Witchcraft	11
Revenue	8
Liquor Law	7
Town Regulations	8
	2,071

The following cases came before the Court of Resident Commissioner:—

	Total.
Offences against person	6
,, ,, property	1
	7

Civil.—Twenty-seven civil cases were heard in the Court of Resident Commissioner.

GAOLS.

During the year 2,511 persons were received into the various gaols of the territory, and were disposed of as follows:—

Convicted	1,980
Discharged	368
Remanded to other courts	156
Awaiting trial	5
Absconded, died, &c.	2

PUBLIC WORKS.

The police camp, which was so badly needed, has been erected from buildings purchased from the Army authorities of the

Transvaal, and the Assistant Commissioner for Police reports a marked improvement in the health of both European and native police.

Hospital.—The material for this greatly-needed addition to the Government buildings was also obtained from the Army authorities in the Transvaal.

The following shows the public works undertaken during the financial year under review:—

	£
Court House, Mbabane	174
Police quarters	1,235
Hospital	385
Improvements to Residency	297
Additional cells and general repairs, Mbabane Gaol, and general repairs to Mbabane District Police Offices	162
Hlatikulu.—General repairs to Government buildings	47
Stegi.—General repairs to Government buildings...	10
Peak.—General repairs to Government buildings ...	53
Bremersdorp.—General repairs to Government buildings	22
Making and repairing roads and bridges	541
Erection of schools at Ferreira's Station, Hlatikulu, and the completion of school at Zombode	225
Payments towards purchase of official residences occupied by Assistant Commissioners	407
	3,558

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The births and deaths of natives are not registered. The following are the numbers registered among Europeans:—

Births	23
Deaths	7
Marriages	9

Twenty-seven marriages amongst coloured persons have been solemnized according to Christian rites.

Public Debt.

The public debt of Swaziland is £80,000.

The sum of £40,000 was borrowed during the financial year to meet the compensation awarded by the Concessions Commission for the expropriation of the monopolies of Swaziland Corporation, Limited, and a further £5,000 was borrowed to meet the extraordinary expenditure incurred in the delimitation of native areas, &c., for which work Mr. G. Grey was appointed as Special Commissioner under the Partition Proclamation of 1907.

Assets and Liabilities.

Liabilities at March 31st, 1909, exceeded assets by £75,553.

Trade.

The following licences were issued:—

General traders	110
Hawkers	23
Kaffir eating houses	6
Agents	5
Commercial travellers	5
Billiard table	1
Dealer in arms and ammunition	1
Liquor	13
Bank	1
Labour agents	19

During the past year trade has shown some improvement.

The crops of maize were largely spoiled by the phenomenal rains. There is an increase of 1,342,519 lbs. imported, mostly from the Transvaal.

Native Passes, &c.

Passes.—During the year 10,320 native travelling passes were issued for purposes as follows:—

Visiting, &c., in other territories	4,276
Search of work	6,044
	10,320

There has been a decrease in the number of natives who have left the territory in search of work, despite the fact that labour agents have been unusually active. Nineteen licences for these agents were issued during the year.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Revenue under this head shows the amount of £1,260, while the expenditure was £1,824.

B. Nicholson,
Acting Government Secretary

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, HLATIKULU, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1909.

Political.

The Special Commissioner was busy for several months during the year demarcating native areas in this district. With very few exceptions the native chiefs showed a disposition to help him in his work by pointing out where their most important kraals were situated, and by indicating the principal arable and pasture lands of their tribes. Subsequently, the boundaries of native areas were shown to them, and both they and the concessionaires appear to be very pleased with the decisions of the Special Commissioner, and I anticipate very few appeals from them. The principal difficulty to be faced is to make the natives treat these areas as national lands, and not as those of any particular tribe or tribes.

The proceedings of the National Convention, and in particular the schedule to the draft Act of Union, were explained to the chiefs. As was to be expected, none of them viewed with any favour the proposals made with regard to the Protectorates. It is a difficult matter to convince people of their limited intelligence of the advantages to be obtained by union.

During the year a new method of registration of all males over the age of 14 years and all native kraals was introduced by the Resident Commissioner. It has proved an entire success for tax and other purposes, and the increase in revenue this year from tax is due to this.

For many years there has been a difficulty regarding the boundary between this district and Zululand. This has now been satisfactorily settled, and the boundary agreed upon between this and the Natal Government has been surveyed and beaconed.

The disposition of natives towards Europeans and officials continues to be good, and on the whole they show more readiness in executing orders given to them. One of the greatest difficulties I have at present is to induce the chiefs to report all serious crimes, and to assist in apprehending offenders. I hope, however, it will not be long before they show more willingness to help the Government in these matters.

State of District.

Roads.—The roads during the past year have been in very bad condition, owing to the extraordinarily heavy rainfall, and most of them have been impassable for many months. The repairing of the most important of them was begun in April. The main road from Mahamba viâ Hlatikulu to Rathbone's Road is now in fairly good order. Repairing will continue during the winter months if convict labour is available, but the amount of traffic passing along these roads is so small that they soon become overgrown. With the inadequate means at my disposal it is

impossible, owing to the stony and hilly nature of the country, to carry out for the present any extensive or permanent road-making; however, during the early part of the year some progress was made with several new bridle paths, and a road across the Mhlotsheni Mountains for the convenience of the Europeans living at Hluti and in the vicinity of the Government schools at Ferreira's Station and Paradys, and it is hoped that this work may be completed during the coming winter.

Crops.—The mealie crops were much damaged by the heavy rains, and most of the fields along the banks of rivers and streams were washed away; in spite of this they were much better than those of the past two or three years. The crop of corn was, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the finest during the last 25 years. During the year specially selected seed was distributed to chiefs in this district; 800 lbs. mealies and 2,200 lbs. corn, suitable for the bush veldt, and 800 lbs. mealies and 1,800 lbs. corn for the high veldt were issued. The chiefs and headmen endeavoured to make a success of the experiment, but, on the whole, the results were disappointing, the crops of mealies being on the average poor, while the corn was on the average fair. The native chiefs were much struck in particular by the fine quality of the mealies, and I hope it will be possible to distribute more during the coming season.

During the year two teams of six mules each were lent to European families in this district, who were without draught animals, to enable them to plough their fields and break up new land. No drivers or leaders were supplied, and the work was performed by the Europeans themselves. The heavy rains unfortunately interfered considerably with this work, but each family on the average cultivated 6½ acres of old lands and broke up 6 acres of new lands. Their crops are slightly better than in former years, but there are very few signs of material improvement.

B. NICHOLSON,

Assistant Commissioner,

Hlatikulu.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, PEAK, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1909.

POLITICAL.

There is little or nothing to report under this head. The main feature has been the pointing out of the native areas, and, speaking generally, the natives are apparently well satisfied with the land that has been reserved for them.

State of District.

Roads.—Only 25 miles of waggon roads have been made and repaired. Owing to the exceptionally heavy and continuous rains we had in the past three months the waggon roads and bridle paths have been very much damaged and washed out. They are all in bad order, and in many parts unrecognisable as roads.

Crops.—There will be a fairly large crop of maize reaped in the high veldt, and a large crop of Kaffir corn in the low veldt. The maize seed supplied by the Administration on payment has proved a success whereas the corn has proved a failure.

C. R. I. Ross Garner,
Assistant Commissioner,
Peak.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, MBABANE, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1909.

Political.

As in last year, the land partition has been the most important political question in this year.

To the white people in this district the settlement, as determined by the Partition Proclamation, and as provisionally carried out by the Special Commissioner, has proved acceptable, for, though they recognise that the natives have been very generously treated both as regards quantity and quality of the land in the areas demarcated for them, the concessionaires admit that the question has been decided in the only way under which they can beneficially occupy their holdings or realise their proper value.

The natives in the district now generally realise that, in spite of their hopes that the partition might be indefinitely postponed, the Government will finally decide on the boundaries of the native areas at an early date. Though I believe that many chiefs are not honestly dissatisfied with the demarcation, most of them state that the areas are not as large as they expected, and in many cases they have asked for very considerable extensions.

The question of Closer Union, as it is proposed to be applied to Swaziland under the Draft South Africa Act, has excited considerable comment amongst the whites in the district. Those comments are generally unfavourable. There is a strong feeling that in consideration of the fact that two-thirds of the total area of Swaziland will belong to whites, Swaziland should not be treated as a native territory on the same terms as Basutoland and

the Bechuanaland Protectorate. My impression is that the majority in the district is against coming into the Union on any terms. It regards the proposal as being dangerous to coquet with at all, because of the fear that any show of acquiescence will lead, in a very short time, to incorporation with the Transvaal, and that that contingency would at once be followed by the settlement on the Crown lands in Swaziland, on very easy terms, of a very undesirable class of settler—the "poor white." I think that a majority, on the other hand, would welcome incorporation with the Transvaal because of the hope that they would partake of the benefits that the Transvaal farmers receive at the hands of their Government. All prefer the present form of administration by the Imperial Government to that proposed in the Draft Act. The natives in the district view the proposal with extreme suspicion; they look on it as one of the steps to incorporate the territory with the Transvaal, and they are strongly opposed to it.

There have been no signs of any unrest or political agitation in the district, and the behaviour of both whites and natives has been orderly.

State of District.

Roads.—The roads during the past year up to the beginning of January, 1909, upon which there was any important traffic, were in very good condition. Since then, on account of the phenomenally heavy rains, all roads have been almost impassable, and it has needed the most strenuous efforts to keep them from continuing in that condition.

During the year a deviation of about ten miles on the Mbabane-Mankaiana road was completed, and proved to be a very great improvement upon the old route, both as to distance and time. It also serves the new mining areas near the Small Usutu River. The road from Mankaiana to Piet Retief was also put into good order.

Considerable deviations, carrying consequent improvements, were also effected on the Mbabane-Bremersdorp road, and the whole of that road was thoroughly repaired during the year.

The bridle path from Forbes' Reef to the Komati Bridge was widened and improved.

The boats placed on the Usutu and Ngwempisi Rivers were washed away in January, the supports for the wire cables being absolutely washed or pulled out by the force of the flood. The one on the Small Usutu narrowly escaped being washed away.

The bridge over the Komati River, on the bridle path from Forbes' Reef to Pigg's Peak, was completely washed away in January. The need for waggon bridges over the Mtilana, Mbabane, and Motshana streams has been amply demonstrated during the year, traffic having been several times interrupted for days together.

Crops.

Mealies.—There is a poor crop. Europeans who planted mealies will get a good yield, but the natives, who planted

nearly all their mealies on river banks, suffered heavily during the flood, and the yield will be considerably below the average. The district never produces sufficient of this crop to supply local needs; all the mines, the Government, and most Europeans are under the necessity of importing mealies from the Transvaal, though the district, under European methods of cultivation, ought to be able to supply with ease all local needs. The good results obtained by a few Europeans in and around Bremersdorp are very encouraging, and show that the soil east of the hilly portions of the district is capable of producing, without artificial fertilisation, very heavy crops of this grain.

Kaffir Corn.—There will be a crop a good deal above the average of the last six years.

Fruit.—Mangoes, bananas, and grapes have yielded well; while good reports have been received about young orchards of citrus trees. There is sufficient variation in the climate, altitude, and soil in the district to suit almost all kinds of Tropical, Sub-tropical, and Temperate Zone fruits.

A. G. MARWICK,

Assistant Commissioner,

Mbabane.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, UBOMBO, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1909.

POLITICAL.

The event of the year has been the demarcation of native locations by the Special Commissioner. The chiefs and petty chiefs were many times informed of its importance, and were advised to point out areas which they considered most useful to their needs. They took little, I might say no, notice of the advice, and when questioned they invariably said their Chief Regent had not instructed them to do so. After the locations had been defined and pointed out, many of those who found their kraals outside of areas have jokingly remarked, in conversation with me, that their individual interests were not protected. In these cases I have explained that the blame lay with their Chief Regent, who failed to instruct them.

The people generally appear to be satisfied with the areas, and almost all of those who find their kraals are out of the area have expressed a wish to move in. Several kraals have already done so.

State of District.

Roads.—A new road has been constructed from Stegi to the Portuguese border, where it is to join a Portuguese road, to be made from Mailana Railway Station. The main road to Bremersdorp has been kept in repair. The severe rains which fell during January and February did considerable damage, several drifts being entirely washed away.

Crops.

The mabele fields in most parts of the low veldt are exceptionally good, while mealies, monkey nuts, ground-beans, and other kinds of vegetables have been a total failure; this is chiefly due to the severe drought experienced during the spring months. On the Ubombo Range, and amongst the hills west of the low veldt, average crops will be reaped.

The failure of the mealie fields is, to a very great extent, due to the careless manner in which the people till the ground, the common process being that of roughly picking the earth to a depth of two or three inches with a hoe; many people now own ploughs, but even with these they do not turn more than three or four inches, and very rarely cultivate the ground a second time before planting.

M. W. Whitridge,

Assistant Commissioner, Ubombo.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICER, MBABANE, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1909.

Hospital.—During the year under review there were admitted to hospital 54 patients; out-door patients numbered 1,502, those receiving subsequent treatment, 728; deaths, 6.

Since last report the old hospital quarters have been abandoned, and now there is a new hospital on a good site with a constant supply of pure water.

The main hospital building contains three wards, one for white and two for native patients, while close by are the necessary offices.

The building is of a very substantial nature, having an 8-feet verandah all round, double roofed, and properly ventilated.

There has been an advance in the number of both out-door and in-door patients as compared with last year.

Sanitation.—There is no laid-on water in the village of Mbabane, but an abundant and pure supply is available, and every care is taken to keep it free from pollution.

The sanitary system in use are dry earth closets, which give satisfaction, and buckets removed by the Government at a nominal monthly fee.

Malaria.—Swaziland can roughly be divided into two districts, as far as malaria is concerned. The higher parts being free, while in the lower, malaria is more or less prevalent every year.

The headquarters of the territory and also of the different four sub-districts are all situated in the healthy zone.

As regards anti-malarial measures, the Assistant Commissioners of the districts see that all rubbish, old tins, and standing water are properly disposed of, and in some of the districts bordering the low veldt the native constables are given a course of quinine treatment during the unhealthy season.

The records for three months, beginning 1909, show a large number of cases as compared with the same period last year, and that the mortality among native children has been great I am assured.

Under this heading I might mention one case of blackwater fever occurring in a European, which terminated fatally.

Wounds.—The same class of wounds still continues in the country, viz., spears and knobsticks, but the number attended has been much less than in previous years.

Tuberculosis.—There were six cases of pulmonary tuberculosis treated in this (Mbabane) district, as against two of the previous year; and I am of opinion that a fair number of natives suffer from this disease in one form or another. All those treated had worked some time previously on the mines.

Leprosy.—There were two deaths during the year of persons suffering from this disease; I am sure the known number does not represent its prevalence by any means, and nothing but a strict investigation of kraals will reveal the actual number. The natives do not consider the disease either hereditary or contagious.

Small-pox.—There was an outbreak of small-pox in the Stegi District, near the Portuguese border, but owing to the measures of quarantine and vaccination taken, the spread was limited to four small kraals. Systematic vaccination should be carried out.

Syphilis.—This disease is, indeed, very widespread among the Swazis.

The Administration is doing its utmost to cope with this difficult question.

Quarantine is not feasible owing to the great expense it would entail; however, depôts have been formed in the different districts, where a supply of medicine is available.

Measles.—There was an epidemic of measles, principally confined to the natives.

General Public Health.—General public health has been good, the territory being free from infectious disease, with the exception of those already mentioned.

Vital Statistics.—The Census returns of 1904 show the European population at 890 and the native population at 84,529.

Births.—23 European births were registered, made up as follows:—

11 males, 12 females.

Deaths.—7 European deaths were registered, made up as follows:—

2 males, 5 females,

of this number 3 were adults, the remainder being children under two years. The death-rate amongst Europeans thus works out at 7·865 per 1,000.

R. Clark Perkins,

Government Medical Officer.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1909.

General.—The record of outbreaks of contagious diseases during the past year is very similar to the previous year.

Under High Commissioner's Notice No. 44 of 1908, new Stock Disease Regulations were promulgated. These regulations are, as near as possible, based upon those of the other South African Colonies.

The diseases scheduled as contagious, under these regulations, include practically all the diseases scheduled as contagious by the other Colonies.

Of the 14 diseases scheduled, fortunately only six, viz., East Coast fever, ordinary redwater, glanders, epizootic lymphangitis, mange in horses, mules, and donkeys, and scab, have prevailed in this territory during the five previous years, and to-day only East Coast fever, ordinary redwater, and scab are known to be present.

Great assistance has been afforded me by the inhabitants and police, European and native, in the diagnosis of diseases by means of blood smears, which they have prepared and forwarded to me for examination. Diagnosis being thus expedited, prompt measures could be adopted.

2,128 cattle-removal permits have been issued, 260 inter-district and 1,868 intra-district. This is a very great increase on any previous year. There have been 62 prosecutions under

the Contagious Diseases of Stock Regulations, principally for the illicit movement of cattle.

This illicit movement has greatly decreased, the natives now understanding that it is due to this that diseases are spread.

In January of this year I attended the First Pan-African Veterinary Conference, which was held in Pretoria. Delegates from all the South African Colonies, Portuguese East Africa, Madagascar, and the Belgian Congo were present. Very interesting discussions took place and some sound resolutions passed.

Horses, Mules, and Donkeys.—One case of glanders occurred during the year, which fortunately was discovered early so that it did not obtain serious dimensions. One animal showing clinical symptoms was destroyed, and 54 animals which were suspected of having been in contact were tested with mallein, but with no reactions. The clinically affected animal had been recently imported from the Ermelo District of the Transvaal. A full report was sent to the Transvaal Authorities, who traced the disease to a farm in the Ermelo District, where, on testing the animals of the farm, three were found to be infected with glanders.

No other contagious disease of equines has occurred.

Owing to the enforcement of new Stock Disease Regulations by the Portuguese East African Authorities, which prohibit the importation into Portuguese East Africa of all equines unless accompanied by a mallein certificate, it was found necessary to test with mallein all equines passing backwards and forwards with transport. 181 equines were tested, but with no reactions. This, I think, goes a long way to show that glanders, if not entirely absent from the country, is very scarce.

For the testing of the above animals a nominal charge of 1*s*. per head was made to cover the cost of the mallein.

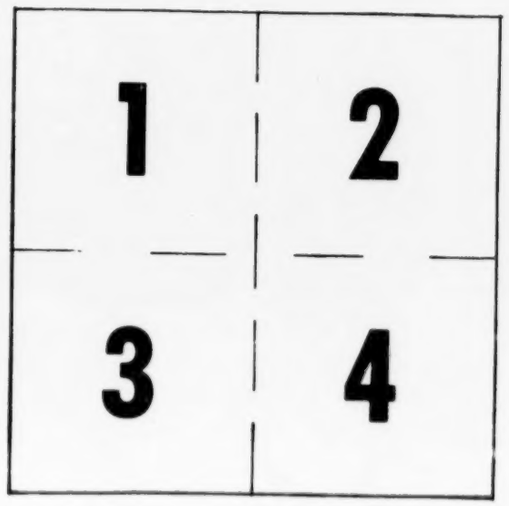
Horse sickness did not assume a virulent type, and very few animals succumbed to the disease.

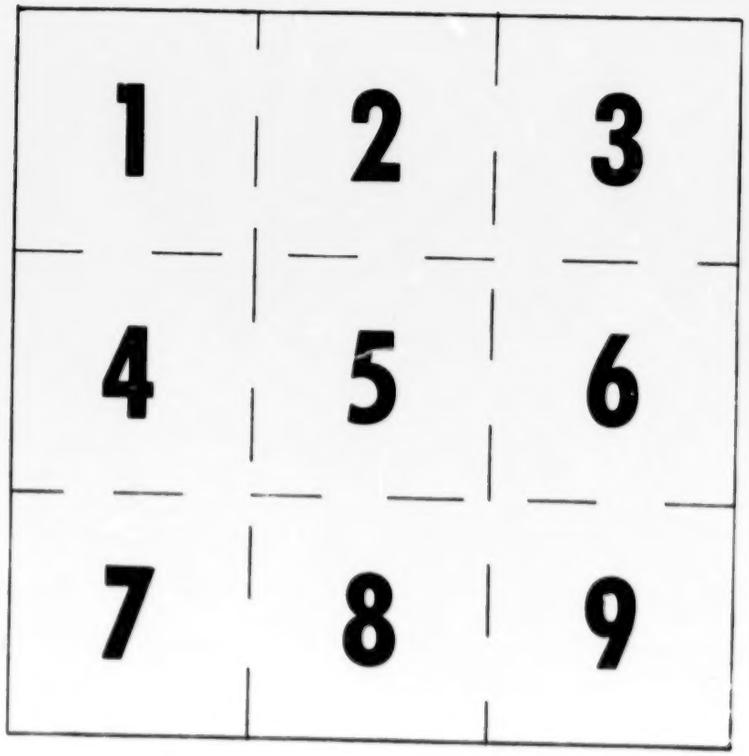
Forty-three (43) mules have been immunised against horse sickness, with one death as the result of the immunisation. Of the mules immunised fourteen (14) belonged to the Administration and twenty-nine (29) to private owners.

We have been able this year to reduce the fee charged for immunisation from 30*s*. to 21*s*.

Horned Cattle.—I regret to have to report that East Coast fever is still very prevalent in the country, but as will be seen by the accompanying map it has not appeared in new centres. The worst infected area is in the Peak District, on the Ntabazimpisi Hills, and between those hills and the Komati River. This district, which was practically free from disease, was re-infected by the illicit movement of cattle from the Transvaal. Great precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease southwards. Extra police have been employed, who patrol a zone of country which has been cleared of cattle between the Komati River and the infected area. Up to the present this appears to

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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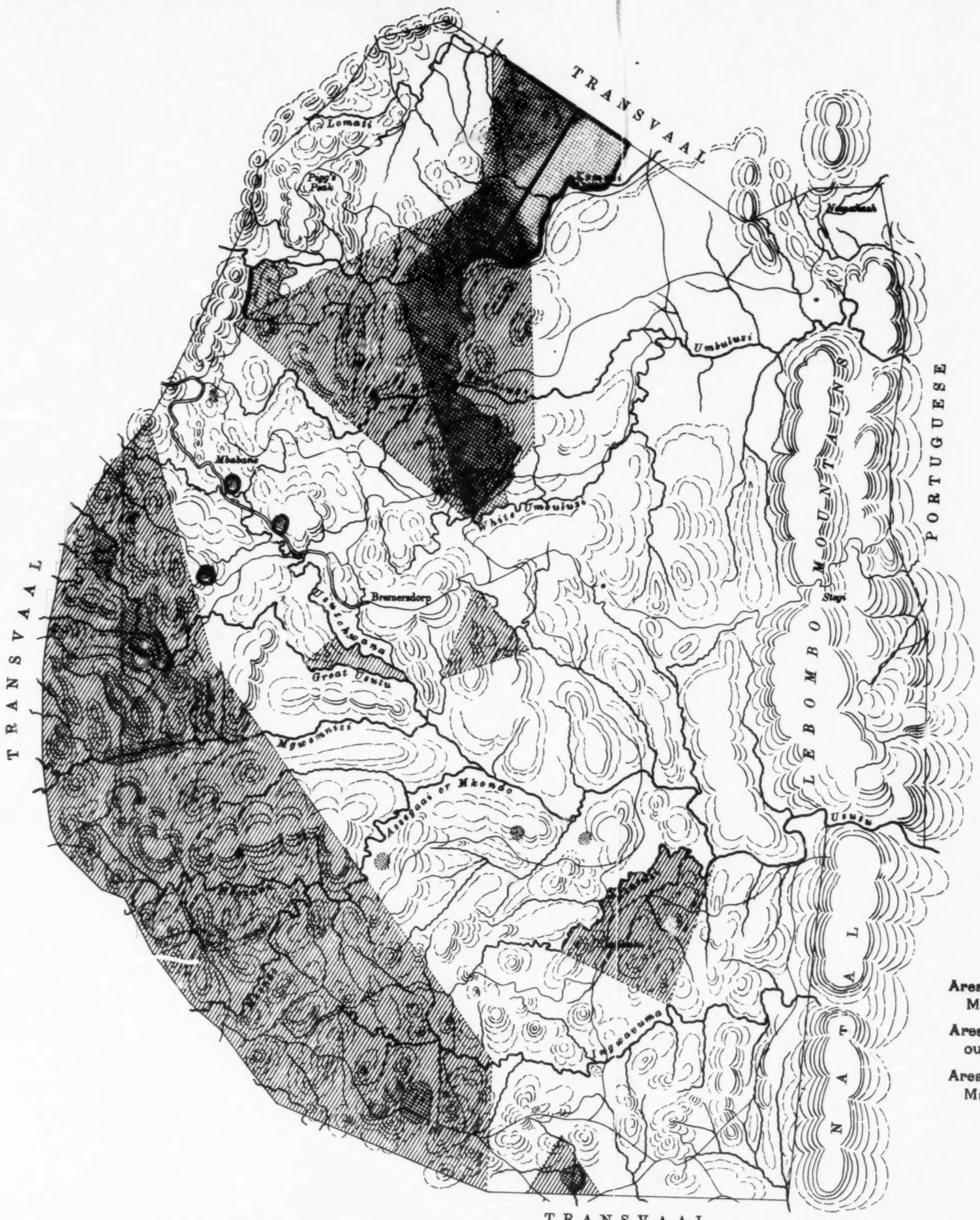

REFERENCE.

Areas infected with East Coast Fever March 31st 1909 shaded -

Areas in which it is most active outlined - - - -

Areas infected with East Coast Fever March 31st 1908 shaded -

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1909.

have arrested the progress of the disease southwards. In other parts of the country things are very much more favourable, and I hope that by means of slaughtering sick animals and the first generation of calves after the disease ceases or by preventing breeding for one year, these small centres will soon be entirely free from disease. For this purpose compensation will have to be paid for the animals destroyed.

One hundred and sixteen kraals have become infected, 75 of which are in the Peak District. Approximately, 1,500 to 2,000 head have died of the disease.

The winter appears to be the most dangerous time for the spread of East Coast fever. This is due to the natives not troubling to have their cattle herded or put into kraals at night, as at that time of year there are no gardens to be protected. Efforts are, however, being made to induce the natives to be more careful in this respect, and to prevent any two herds coming in contact or to even feed over the same areas.

In the Hlatikulu District many "salted" cattle are being used for transport and agricultural purposes. These animals are known to have survived the disease, they are branded and a register, giving full particulars of them, is kept. These animals are, however, only allowed to travel along certain routes which are free from disease, and from which the natives' cattle have been removed.

Fencing would be of very great service in preventing the spread of this disease.

Ordinary Redwater.—Several cases of this disease have been reported, especially in the low veldt. The percentage of deaths, however, is very small. In a country like Swaziland where the disease is indigenous, these occasional cases must be expected.

An occasional case of "Three days' sickness" is also heard of, but the animals have generally recovered before a positive diagnosis can be made.

Cases of quarter evil also occasionally occur, but they are so very few that nothing has been done to prevent it. The percentage of deaths from this disease is infinitesimal.

Small Stock.—Four cases of scab occurred among the sheep brought into the country from the Transvaal for winter grazing. About 100,000 sheep entered the territory for this purpose. The majority were inspected, and fewer cases of scab were discovered than in former years. This was probably due to there being a very plentiful supply of grass, the sheep being in excellent condition were not such suitable media for the breeding of the scab parasite.

The infected flocks were allowed to leave the country to enable the owners to dip their sheep, there being no dipping facilities in this country.

Great numbers of native sheep and goats die every rainy season from worms, principally wire worms. This last season being much wetter than the previous years, there has been great mortality from this cause. In some cases I have recommended

treatment with bluestone with very beneficial results. I hope next year to attack this malady systematically.

Meat Inspection.—Surprise visits to the butchers' shops and slaughter poles have been made usually about twice monthly. No meat unfit for human consumption has been discovered. The slaughter poles have on occasions been badly kept, but this has been remedied after warning having been given.

Locusts.—Another very successful campaign has been waged against the voetgangers in the bush veldt. The natives readily lend assistance in the destruction, especially when they see their crops threatened. A great amount of rain having fallen, operations have been carried out where in former years it was impossible owing to the want of water.

Very large flocks of locust-destroying birds have invaded the country this season, and have destroyed very many swarms.

W. A. Elder,

Government Veterinary Surgeon.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
592	East Africa Protectorate	1907–1908
593	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
594	Northern Nigeria	"
595	Basutoland	"
596	Swaziland	"
597	St. Helena	1908
598	Gibraltar	"
599	Falkland Islands	"
600	Uganda	1907–1908
601	Imperial Institute	1908
602	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
603	Ashanti	"
604	Ceylon	"
605	Weihaiwei	"
606	Seychelles	"
607	Jamaica	1907–1908
608	Colonial Survey Committee	1908–1909
609	Gambia	1908
610	Malta	1908–1909
611	Sierra Leone	1908
612	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
613	Gold Coast	"
614	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1908–1909
615	Bahamas	"
616	St. Lucia	1908
617	Hong Kong	"
618	Fiji	"
619	Nyasaland Protectorate	1908–1909
620	Barbados	"
621	Trinidad and Tobago	"
622	Straits Settlements...	1908
623	Somaliland	1908–1909
624	Mauritius	1908
625	St. Vincent	1908–1909
626	Jamaica	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
55	Cape Colony...	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands	Salt Industry.
57	Uganda	Governor's Tour.
58	British Colonies	Fibres.
59	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1906–7.
60	Nyasaland Protectorate	" " 1907–8.
61	South Africa	Agriculture and Viticulture.
62	Uganda Protectorate	Cotton Industry.

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1909.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 661.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1909-10.

(For Report for 1908-9, *see* No. 627.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1910.

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No. 661.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1908–9, *see* No. 627.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
17th October, 1910.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Swaziland transmitting the Annual Report on that Territory for the year ended March 31st, 1910, together with a copy of my reply.

I have, &c.,
GLADSTONE,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mbabane, Swaziland,
10th September, 1910.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Annual Reports of the Resident Commissioner, Government Secretary, the Assistant Commissioners, and other Officers, for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

I have, &c.,
R. T. CORYNDON,
Resident Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Viscount Gladstone, P.C.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

(17984—2.) Wt. 27349—387. 1125 & 85. 12/10. D & S. A 2

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FOR SWAZILAND FOR THE YEAR 1909-10.

The important work of the demarcation of the native areas was completed during the year under review by the Special Commissioner, Mr. G. Grey, and the position was explained to the Chief Regent and Council, who, on the whole, accepted the demarcations with less hostility than may have been expected. Both European concessionaires and the natives made appeals for the alteration of certain details in this connection, and the High Commissioner, Lord Selborne, came to Swaziland to personally hear and determine the appeals. At the same time His Excellency met the Chief Regent and Council at Mbabane and explained to them the effect of the Union of the South African Colonies. It is satisfactory to note that the natives, who have now had time to understand the settlement of the land question, and undoubtedly the chiefs do understand it, have not, since Lord Selborne's decisions, evinced any desire to re-open the matter. The surveys of the areas demarcated for the natives are now being completed and the position is that the boundaries of all land, mineral, and grazing concessions, as also of the native areas and Crown Lands, are known. Title is thus secure and the agricultural and mining development of Swaziland will not be retarded, as in the past, by the vagueness of the rights held under concessions.

Legislation has been enacted for the concurrent exercise of rights on areas in regard to which both land and mineral concessions were granted, and a Proclamation providing for the control of public streams has also appeared.

East Coast fever was unfortunately present in many parts. Active steps have been taken for the eradication of this disease by means of branding, fencing, and in some cases slaughter, of cattle, and by the engagement of stock inspectors and extra cattle police; and I am advised that the steps taken will most probably have the desired effect within a period of about two years from now.

The efforts to introduce trout into Swaziland have, I am glad to say, met with a measure of success.

I attach a list* of the legislative enactments which have appeared during the year.

The reports of the Government Secretary and of the District and other Officers are submitted with this report.

R. T. Corydon,

Resident Commissioner.

Mbabane,
August 15th, 1910.

* Not printed.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT SECRETARY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, 1909-10.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue and expenditure for the year have been as follows:—

Revenue.

	£
Licences	1,600
Native Tax	25,602
Native Pass Stamps...	479
Fines, Court Fees, &c.	1,140
Revenue Stamps ...	419
Transfer Dues ...	1,045
Import Dues ...	6,187
Posts and Telegraphs	1,406
Concession Rents ...	5,111
Base Metal royalty ...	258
Miscellaneous ...	710
	43,957

Abnormal Revenue.

Crown Lands Leases, &c.	761
Loan from Basutoland	10,000
	£54,718

Expenditure.

	£
1. Establishments ...	9,202
2. Police	14,422
3. Transport ...	898
4. Posts and Telegraphs ...	1,887
5. Customs	409
6. Administration of Justice ...	3,306
7. Public Works ...	3,183
8. Medical	1,504
9. Education ...	1,403
10. Veterinary ...	969
11. Allo ces to Native Chiefs	1,027
12. Pensions ...	681
13. Interest	3,027
14. Refunds of Revenue ...	130
15. Miscellaneous ...	1,017
16. Sinking Fund ...	1,078
	44,143

Abnormal Expenditure.

17. Concessions Commission ...	5,720
18. Partition ...	3,631
19. Water	723
	£54,217

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure since the 1st July, 1904:—

Revenue.

Revenue.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7. (9 months.)	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Normal	40,747	46,018	44,922	39,529	46,484	43,957
Abnormal ...	—	—	—	—	—	761
Total ...	40,747	46,018	44,922	39,529	46,484	44,718

Expenditure.

Expenditure.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7. (9 months.)	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Normal	20,608	23,072	22.334	39,474	41,253	44,143
Abnormal ...	3,875	23,209	52,511	18,094	49,874	10,074
Tota ...	24,483	46,281	74,845	57,568	91,127	54,217

Imports and Exports.

Imports.—The imports for the year were valued at £44,309, as against £47,310 for the year ended March 31st, 1909, and £37,850 for the year ended March 31st, 1908.

The following statements show the heads under which this amount is arrived at; they are compiled from the statistics supplied by the Department of Commerce and Industries of the Union of South Africa:—

—	Value South African produce.	Value. Produce other than South African.	Total.
	£	£	£
Animals, living	54	—	54
Articles of food and drink	10,393	7,304	17,697
Raw material	—	—	—
Manufactured articles	2,702	22,312	25 014
Total merchandise	13,149	29,616	42,765
Government stores	—	544	544
Specie	—	1,000	1,000
Grand Total	13,149	31,160	44,309

Exports.—Exports for the year were valued at £90,348, as compared with £56,206 and £63,148 for the corresponding period of the years 1908-9 and 1907-8 respectively. The following table shows the heads and values for the year under review:—

South African Produce	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Apparel	—	9
Fruit—fresh	—	6
Gold, raw (ozs.)	11,604	44,499
Haberdashery	—	1
Hides, ox and cow ...	—	54
Skins, sheep and goats ...	—	6

South African Produce	Quantity.	Value. £
Horns	—	5
Boots and shoes	—	1
Tin ore (tons)	473	41,768
Total value South African produce		86,339
Imported goods re-exported		9
Specie re-exported		4,000
Grand Total		£90,348

Mining.

There are five gold mines (excluding a few small alluvial workings) and four alluvial tin mines in operation. No Crown mineral areas have yet been thrown open for mining, and only one portion has been leased. The Administration has under consideration a new law to govern mining and prospecting on Crown lands which it is hoped to promulgate within the next few months.

The following tables give the total output of tin and gold for the last three years:—

Cassiterite Tin:—

	Tons.	Valued at. £
1909-10	446 ...	28,368
1908-9	526 ...	42,005
1907-8	535 ...	49,568

Fine Gold:—

	Ozs.	Valued at. £
1909-10	11,202 ...	46,707
1908-9	6,749 ...	28,669
1907-8	3,108 ...	13,203

Labour on Mines.

The monthly average number of coloured persons employed on the mines was 2,017; and during the year £22,805 was earned by coloured employees on the mines. The monthly average number of white persons employed on the mines was 74.

Locusts and Crops.

Owing to the absence of locusts it was not found necessary to incur any expense under this head. During the past two years the country has been visited by large flocks of the locust-eating stork (*Cinconia alba*), and to their presence the absence of locusts was to some measure attributed.

Generally speaking, the crops have been good and an improvement on the two previous years. The natives are poor agriculturists, however, and do not cultivate sufficient grain for their own requirements. From two to three million pounds weight

of mealies and mealie meal are imported annually, in addition to the whole of the wheat and flour supply. Consequent on the more settled land tenure, Europeans are commencing farming operations on a larger and more scientific scale than heretofore.

Rainfall.

The average rainfall for the various districts during the year was 49·68 inches as compared with 60·59 inches and 38·90 inches respectively for the two previous years. So far as records show, the 1908-9 rainfall was exceptional, and that for the year under review well above the average. As nearly all of the meteorological stations are situate in the hills, the return does not show an accurate average for the whole of the territory—more rain falling in the hilly districts than in the low veld.

Judicial.

Criminal.—The following schedule shows the number of criminal cases and persons dealt with during the year under the various heads of crime; also whether the accused were white or coloured and whether they were convicted or acquitted.

	Persons.				
	No. of Cases.	Convicted.		Discharged.	
		White.	Coloured.	White.	Coloured.
Offences against the State	8	3	6	—	—
" " Administration of Justice	22	2	20	—	4
" " Public Peace	32	—	131	—	9
" " Public Order	10	—	19	1	—
" " Person	222	4	253	1	53
" " Property...	103	3	121	—	26
Statutory Offences :					
Native Tax	848	—	1,375	—	18
Master and Servant	30	—	30	—	11
Stock Diseases	54	3	38	—	5
Game Law	18	4	20	2	2
Native Pass Regulations	48	—	58	—	4
Witchcraft	12	—	9	—	2
Liquor Law	15	—	20	—	9
Drunkenness	1	—	1	—	—
Grass-burning	5	1	5	1	—
Vagrancy	5	—	4	—	1
Revenue Law	1	1	—	—	—
Forest Law	2	—	3	—	—
Native Labour Regulations	1	—	1	—	—
Births and Deaths Registration ...	2	—	1	—	2
Town Regulations	1	—	1	—	—
Gaol	7	—	5	—	2
Swaziland Police Regulations... ...	2	—	2	—	—
	1,449	21	2,141	5	148
		2,162		153	

Of the above number sixteen cases and twenty-eight persons were dealt with by the Court of Resident Commissioner.

Civil.—Thirty-eight civil cases and applications were heard in the Court of Resident Commissioner and in the Special Court.

Gaols.

Exclusive of the persons summoned before the Courts and not received into prison, 1,933 persons were received into the various gaols during the year, and were disposed of as follows:—

Convicted	1,535
Acquitted or discharged	315
Remanded to other Courts	71
Awaiting trial	7
Civil debtor	1
Detained as witnesses	3
Escaped	1
	1,933

Public Works.

No new works were undertaken during the year. The Court House at Mbabane was completed.

The following schedule gives the details of expenditure during the financial year:—

	£
Valuation of Assistant Commissioners' houses ...	25
Court House, Mbabane	361
Lock-up—Peak	63
Police Officer's quarters—Stegi	122
Repairs to Hospital, Mbabane	35
Alterations—Residency	115
Repairs to District Offices	78
Repairs to Police—all stations	138
Repairs to Government Houses	184
General repairs and additions	80
General repairs to Gaols—all stations	43
	1,244
Making, repairing roads, &c.	625
Payments towards purchase of official residences occupied by Assistant Commissioners ...	400
Purchase of residence for Assistant Commissioner, Mbabane	696
Survey of additional plots, Mbabane Township ...	218
	£3,183

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The births and deaths of natives are not registered. The following are the number registered among Europeans:—

Births	31
Deaths	12
Marriages	3

Forty marriages according to European custom were contracted amongst coloured persons.

Public Debt.

The public debt of Swaziland on 31st March, 1910, was £90,000.

Assets and Liabilities.

Liabilities on 31st March, 1910, exceeded assets by £86,086.

Trade.

The following licences were issued:—

General traders'	74
Hawkers'	3
Kaffir eating houses'	3
Agents and auctioneers'	12
Commercial travellers'	16
Billiard table	1
Arms and ammunition	3
Liquor	19
Bank	1

All reports show a general, though slight, improvement in trade. The spending capacity of the European population is very small; and the natives, with the exception of the few who work on the mines or live in towns, spend little except on food.

Travelling Passes.

During the year 9,580 passes were issued to natives going out of the territory; 5,517 of this number were taken out by natives going to work, principally on the mines in Johannesburg, and the balance of 4,063 by natives visiting, &c., in other territories.

In the year 1907-8, 7,906 passes, and in 1908-9, 6,044 passes were issued to natives in search of work. The cause of the decrease is due to a good harvest and to the fact that work can now be more easily obtained in Swaziland. Sixty-two labour agents' licences were issued.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Revenue under this head amounts to £1,406, while the expenditure was £1,887.

D. Honey,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane,
August 1st, 1910.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, HLATIKULU, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1910.

POLITICAL.

There is little of a political nature to record. The partition of the land continues to absorb the attention of the natives, practically to the exclusion of all other political questions. The Union of the South African States has been comparatively unnoticed by them.

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited Swaziland in May last, and heard certain protests lodged by concessionaires and natives against the partition proposed by the Special Commissioner in his various reports. Those lodged by the natives were not of importance, but they evinced the desire of the chiefs to treat the native areas as land belonging to themselves and not to the Swazis collectively. The partition suggested by the Special Commissioner was, with slight modification, approved by the High Commissioner.

STATE OF DISTRICT.

Roads.—The principal roads in the District are in better condition than they were last year. Considerable improvements have been effected to the main road from Mahamba to Hlatikulu and from Hlatikulu to Rathbone's Road, which has also been improved.

The small amount of traffic passing over these and other roads does not, however, justify a large expenditure on their upkeep.

Crops.—There was a good crop of mealies, particularly along the Transvaal-Swaziland border from Mahamba to Hluti.

The crop of Kaffir corn was equal to, if not better than, that of last year. In the bush veld the yield of corn was very great. The natives, however, are very improvident, and seldom put aside a reserve stock of grain. No attempt is made by them to irrigate their fields, and their methods of cultivation show no improvement.

The crops of Europeans were on the whole good.

Locusts.—There were no locusts in the District during the year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average; 53·94 inches fell on 136 days.

For the last four years the rainfall has been:—

1906-7	...	...	49·15 inches	on 169	days.
1907-8	...	...	36·72	„ 147	„
1908-9	...	...	60·04	„ 144	„
1909-10	...	...	53·94	„ 136	„

Stock.—Cattle have increased considerably during the year.

There are only now about eight areas infected with East Coast fever, and there have not been many deaths amongst the cattle in them. Amongst the herds where East Coast fever has broken out the disease appears to have been milder in its effect than in former years.

Native Labour.—The recruiting of natives for work on the mines in the Transvaal has been carried out more systematically by labour agents, and natives have shown more inclination to be engaged by them than in former years.

Health.—Provision was made for an additional Medical Officer for this District. Malarial fever, except in the low-lying parts, was not so severe as last year. A supply of quinine was obtained and distributed amongst Europeans and natives.

Education—Europeans.—The attendance at the three schools has increased, and practically all the European children of a teachable age are now attending.

For the year the average attendance was as follows:—

Ferreira's Station	42
Hluti	23
Paradys	19

Education—Native.—There are about eighteen schools for natives in this district; only one school received Government aid. The attendance is about the same as last year, namely, 300.

Postal.—During the year a post-cart service from Piet Retief to Mahamba was instituted; this Government contributes about half the cost. As there is no bridge over the Mkondo River this service was not of much use during the summer months, as the cart was unable to cross the swollen rivers except at irregular intervals, and in consequence there were numerous delays in despatching and receiving mails.

Game.—Wild dogs continue to kill much game in the game reserve. Kudu and mpala have increased.

Forestry.—During the year about fifteen acres of trees, principally eucalyptus, were planted. Four native chiefs obtained seedlings of blackwood from the nursery at Hlatikulu, and each planted about an acre. In addition about twenty-five pounds of black wattle seed was supplied by the Government and was planted by the chiefs and headmen to whom it was distributed. In most cases results have been good.

State of Trade.—Trade during the year was very poor. There were nineteen general dealers' licences issued.

The prices of cattle ranged from £3 to £6 per head; goats from 5*s.* to 15*s.*; sheep at £1, and pigs from 5*s.* to 35*s.*

Very little produce was offered for sale.

The price of mealies per 200 lbs. ranged from 13*s.* to 25*s.* according to locality.

The price of Kaffir corn was 20*s.* per 200 lbs.

B. NICHOLSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

Hlatikulu,

April 1st, 1910.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, PEAK DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1910.

POLITICAL.

There has been very little of political importance to report. In May His Excellency the High Commissioner came down to enquire into the appeals against the decisions of the Special Commissioner in the allotment of land. There were few appeals, and no dissatisfaction occurred as the result of them.

STATE OF DISTRICT.

Roads.—During last winter road parties were placed on the principal wagon road, Pigg's Peak to Hector Spruit, which was put into fair order, but, as is usual during the rainy season, this road has again got into a slight state of disrepair in places. This will be put right during the winter. The footpath from Devil's Bridge to Pigg's Peak was repaired and still remains in good order.

Crops.—Taking the District as a whole the crops of mealies and Kaffir corn should be good this season; especially is this the case with Kaffir corn.

Locusts.—There has been an immunity from this pest during the year under review.

Rainfall.—50·98 inches of rain fell during the year under review, as compared with 74·16 inches during the year ending 31st March, 1909.

Stock.—A fence has been put up along the general course of the Komati River from the north-east border to Balegane Drift. In this way it is intended to prevent East Coast fever from getting into the country on the east side of the district. This disease is still prevalent in many parts of the district.

No other disease of any importance has occurred among stock recently.

A total of 9,500 head of sheep, 250 goats, and 50 horses were brought into this district from the Transvaal for winter grazing.

Native Labour.—Practically no labour has been recruited in this district except for the local mines.

Mining.—During the year the increase in the output of gold was considerable. The total gold exported during the year under review amounted to 8,189 ozs. bullion valued at £35,467, as compared with 4,630 ozs. bullion valued at £17,591, exported during the previous year. The Pigg's Peak Development Company, Mr. Andrews at the Horo, and Mr. Wills at the Gordon Mine, have been the regular producers.

Health.—Except for the prevalence of malaria in the low veld the health of the district has been very good.

State of Trade.—There has been a very slight improvement under this head. The opening of new mines should increase the trade of the district, though difficulty of communication between outlying stores and a market tends to hamper enterprise.

Price of Stock, &c.—Live Stock: The average prices during the past year were:—

	£
Horses	25-30
Cattle—Oxen	8
Cows	5

Produce: Mealies and Kaffir corn averaged about 22*s.* 6*d.* per muid to 25*s.*

White Immigrants and Emigrants.—Five Europeans entered the district and two left during the year.

Payment of Native Tax.—The native tax has been paid very well and willingly by the natives in this district. The number of tax defaulters prosecuted shows a decrease in comparison with previous years.

B. H. WARNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

Pigg's Peak, Swaziland,
9th May, 1910.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, MBABANE DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1910.

POLITICAL.

Both white and native inhabitants have been considerably concerned about the prospects of incorporation in the Union of South Africa. They appeared to be greatly relieved after His Excellency the High Commissioner's speeches to them on the subject in May, 1909. It is very certain that the natives desire to continue to be governed by the Imperial Government through the High Commissioner, and are still apprehensive that their condition under the Union will not be so satisfactory to them.

There has been no unrest amongst either whites or natives; the behaviour of both has been orderly.

STATE OF DISTRICT.

Roads.—Existing roads have been maintained, but on account of the heavy rains it has not been possible to do more than make them passable. It has only been possible to undertake two new roads; one—the deviation over the high range between Mbabane and Darkton on the main road to the Transvaal—has absorbed most of the available labour and is nearing completion. When completed it will considerably reduce the transport difficulties. The other, partly a road and partly a bridle path for six miles south-west, opens up a hitherto untouched portion of the district in the neighbourhood of the Albu and Davis tin diggings.

Crops.—There is a good crop of mealies and Kaffir corn. The fruit crop has been average.

Locusts.—They have not visited this district.

Rainfall.—53·47 inches of rain fell during the year.

Stock.—East Coast fever is still present in the district, but appears to be gradually dying down. The measures lately undertaken will, it is hoped, clear the district of this disease within the next two or three years.

Horse Sickness.—No reports of deaths have reached me this year.

Native Labour.—There has been considerable activity lately and fairly good returns. Most of the labour in the district is absorbed by the local tin mines. After that Barberton and Johannesburg follow in the order given.

Mining.—There has been little change since last year. The Swaziland Tin, Limited, continues to make a large output of tin ore.

The Forbes' Reef and Avalanche Gold Mines continue to produce gold in payable quantities.

Health.—The general state of health has been good. Towards the close of 1909 an epidemic of measles was prevalent and many severe cases occurred in European adults.

Education.—A new school, Government aided, has been started in Mbabane by the Rev. C. C. Watts. It appears to be making good progress, as are also the other schools in the district.

State of Trade.—There has been little or no improvement. The purchasing power of the public continues to be small.

Prices of Stock, &c.—The prices of stock and produce are as follows:—

Horses from £10 to £40.
Cattle full grown from £4 to £8.
Goats full grown from 10*s.* to £1.
Sheep full grown from 6*s.* to 30*s.*
Mealies per 200 lbs. from 15*s.* to 25*s.*
Kaffir corn per 200 lbs. from 20*s.* to 35*s.*
Potatoes from £2 to £3 per 200 lbs.

A. G. Marwick,
Assistant Commissioner.

Mbabane,
19th April, 1910.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, MANKAIANA SUB-DISTRICT, FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1910.

Political.

There is nothing much of a political nature to report. The Chief Regent called several meetings at the Zombode Kraal for the purpose of discussing the planting of black wattle seed, and the dog tax.

Most of the chiefs are under the impression that when the Paramount Chief Sobuza comes of age the question of the survey of native areas and other rights will again be raised.

State of District.

Roads.—Very little work has been done on the roads, there having been insufficient prisoners available, and the roads at present are in need of repair.

Locusts.—No locusts have been reported.

Rainfall.—40·20 inches have been registered during the year. The heaviest rains were in the months of December, January, and February.

Stock.—East Coast fever is still prevalent in certain parts of the district. Natives have lost a lot of small stock from heartwater and bluetongue.

Crops.—Crops are promising throughout nearly all the district.

State of Trade.—There has been little or no improvement during the year.

Price of Stock, &c.—There is very little stock in the district and prices fluctuate.

J. Maber,
R.J.P., Mankaiana.

April 14th, 1910.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, UBOMBO DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1910.

Political.

This year has been very peaceable and the natives law-abiding and friendly towards the Administration.

State of District.

Roads.—Heavy rains have caused considerable damage to roads, and it has been most difficult to keep them in repair. In last year's report mention was made of the construction of a road from Stegi to the Portuguese border, where it was to join a Portuguese road from Mailana Railway Station. I am glad to report that the Swaziland section is finished and that the Portuguese have commenced their section, which they hope to complete in the course of a few months.

Crops.—Exceptionally good crops of all kinds of cereals will be harvested.

Locusts.—No locusts have been observed this year.

Rainfall.—49·83 inches were recorded on 129 days.

Stock.—A few deaths amongst cattle have been reported; these have invariably proved to be ordinary redwater.

An outbreak of East Coast fever has occurred on the west side of the Lugulu Stream near McNab's. The infected herds have been isolated and clean herds have been removed from the quarantined area. It is hoped that this step will effectually stop the spread of the disease. Native goats and sheep have done well.

State of Trade.—A slight improvement on past years has been reported by merchants; they attribute it to the fair crops reaped by the natives last year.

Prices of Stock, &c.—General prices of stock and produce are as follows:—

Cattle fully grown from £4 to £10.
Goats fully grown from 5*s.* to 15*s.*
Sheep fully grown from 15*s.* to 20*s.*
Mealies per 200 lbs. from 14*s.* to 20*s.*
Mabele per 200 lbs. from 25*s.* to 30*s.*
Pumpkins about 10 lbs. in weight 1*s.* to 2*s.*

M. W. WHITRIDGE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Ubombo,
April 9th, 1910.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR POLICE, SWAZILAND, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1910.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

The strength of the Force is as follows:—

Europeans:
1 Assistant Commissioner.
4 Sub-Inspectors.
1 Superintendent.
4 Sergeants.
4 Corporals.
11 Troopers.

Natives:
1 Sergeant-Major.
5 Sergeants.
13 Corporals.
151 Constables.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

Europeans.—The European non-commissioned officers and troopers are armed with the Lee-Enfield short rifle, Mark 1, and Webley revolvers, service pattern. All are in good order.

Natives.—In Mbabane, Peak, and Ubombo Districts the native police are armed with ·303 M.-L.-E. rifles, and in the Hlatikulu District with Martini-Henry rifles.

JUDICIAL.

During the year 2,381 persons were arrested or summoned for various offences, of whom 2,162 were convicted, 153 were acquitted, the charges were withdrawn against 56, one absconded, and 9 were under remand or awaiting trial on 31st March.

The decrease in number of convictions is practically entirely under the head of native tax, which is sure to be less every year as defaulters are found and made to pay up back years. Several defaulters have come forward voluntarily to pay, recognising evasion to be useless and ultimately more expensive, and consequently have not been charged.

One satisfactory feature of the year is the greater success in obtaining convictions for charges under the head of witchcraft. As many people find that no evil results come from giving evidence in these cases and that the wizards are unable to injure the officials and gaolers they will get more confidence, and this great curse of the Swazis will, I trust, be eventually stamped out.

At the October sitting of the Resident Commissioner's Court, Native Chief Njinjane Dhlamini, a member of the royal family, was tried with two accomplices for the murder of one of his followers named Tshiselwako. An induna of Njinjane's died under natural circumstances, but following the usual Swazi idea that someone had bewitched the deceased, Njinjane put the blame on Tshiselwako and ordered his destruction. The usual fact in these cases of naming a person as a witch was proved, i.e., that Njinjane had for some years nursed a personal grievance against Tshiselwako. The three accused were sentenced to death, but His Excellency the High Commissioner commuted the sentences on the accomplices to imprisonment and confirmed the death sentence of Njinjane. This was duly carried out, the result being a far-reaching effect for good, as the majority of the natives were under the impression that the Government would not dare to hang a member of their royal family.

At the same court Chief Mlokotwa and a man, Nozingwe, were charged with the murder of a woman. At the preparatory examination a youth, Holega, gave evidence that he had held the deceased while the two accused killed her, and a woman, Gwamile, gave corroborative evidence that she had witnessed the crime. At the trial these two persons, who were the chief Crown witnesses, swore they knew nothing about the crime, and under cross-examination swore they had told lies at the preparatory examination at the instigation of the police. Counsel for the Crown withdrew the case and the court acquitted the accused, at the same time directing the arrest of the two witnesses on a charge of perjury. At the trial of the latter charge it was proved that the allegations against the police were false, that the evidence given at the preparatory examination was the truth, and that it was under fear and threats from their people that

they had committed perjury at the trial. The two accused were each sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour for perjury.

POLITICAL.

Land Partition.—The natives of all classes, including the Zombode party, appear to have accepted the position, and now talk of applying to the Government for title deeds to the areas set apart for them.

No serious question has so far arisen between the concessionaires and natives remaining for the five years on concessionaires' property.

The Native Question, or the usual rumours of unrest, has practically disappeared, and the former practice of the Swazi nation importing outside agents to fight their political cause with the Government has entirely ceased. This, I consider, is due to some finality in the partition of the country and to the status of Europeans and natives being defined by His Excellency the High Commissioner during his visit.

Europeans.—Notwithstanding the cry of "bad times" there are evident signs that on the whole the Europeans are more prosperous; this is especially so with the Dutch inhabitants of Bremersdorp and southern Swaziland.

Union.—The natives were told of the coming Union of South Africa, but with a few exceptions, such as Chief Malunge, they did not appear to understand, or care to understand, the position of Swaziland in case of incorporation with the Union.

The Europeans, on the other hand, held various meetings, with the result that a petition was presented to His Excellency the High Commissioner praying that Swaziland be constituted a Province when incorporated in the Union.

GENERAL.

Attitude of Natives.—The relations between the natives and the police during the year have been of the best. The confidence of the people in the police that the latter are for their protection is greatly increasing, and they now come more freely for advice in their troubles. Natives have continually assisted the police in arresting accused persons in the more serious cases.

C. H. GILSON,
Captain,
Assistant Commissioner for Police.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1910.

Hospital.—Patients.—During the twelve months under review there were treated:—

In-patients	80
Out-patients	2,360

There has been an increase in the number of both indoor and outdoor patients over last year of:—

In-patients	...	...	...	...	26
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	858

Deaths.—Three.

Requirements.—Two more wards are required—a native ward, and an isolation ward. At present there are two native wards, one for native policemen, in which there is room for two patients, and a general native ward which will take six patients. An operating room is required; also surgical instruments.

Malaria.—There have been numerous cases of malarial fever during the summer months, especially in the Pigg's Peak District. Calomel and quinine were sent to all the Assistant Commissioners, but very little has been asked for, the natives preferring their native doctors and native remedies.

Pamphlets on the subject of malarial fever and its cause, prevention, &c., have been distributed amongst the Europeans residing in the fever districts, who have also been informed that the Government is prepared to supply them with mosquito proof wire netting at cost price, for which, however, there have been very few applicants.

Small-pox.—There has been no case of small-pox during the year.

Chicken-pox.—There have been some cases of chicken-pox amongst the natives.

Measles.—There was an outbreak of measles at the Pigg's Peak Mine in December last. All the white children contracted it, and a large number of the native children. There were no deaths amongst the white children, but several native children died.

Syphilis.—It is difficult to say how much syphilis there is amongst the Swazis, owing to the fact that they go to the native doctors for treatment.

Leprosy.—No fresh cases have been reported during the year.

Insanity.—There have been five cases of insanity during the year, all males.

European Births and Deaths.—There were registered during the twelve months the following:—

Births:—Males 11, females 20, total 31.
Deaths:—Males 7, females 5, total 12.
European birth-rate, 34·831 per 1,000.
European death-rate, 13·483 per 1,000.

Native births and deaths are not registered.

L. C. THOMPSON,
Acting Medical Officer, Swaziland.

Mbabane,
April 30th, 1910.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1910.

Owing to the great diminution of outbreaks of contagious diseases during the past year my report will be short. As in former years the disease against which we have mostly had to fight is East Coast fever.

East Coast Fever.—As a result of the deliberations and resolutions which were passed at the Pan-African Veterinary Conference held in Pretoria in January, 1909, urging the various Governments to institute strenuous efforts to fight the disease, the Administration in December last were granted the sum of £10,000 towards this purpose. To aid us in forming a scheme for the most beneficial and economical way of fighting the disease, Mr. Gray, the Principal Veterinary Surgeon of the Transvaal Department of Agriculture, visited the territory and made a tour of the middle and bush veld, and as a result a scheme was decided upon. The outline of the scheme is as follows:—

(*a.*) Compulsory branding of all cattle.
(*b.*) The concentration of all infected herds.
(*c.*) The slaughter of calves of immune parents born in infected areas.
(*b.*) Fencing off the bush veld which is free of disease.

In my next annual report I hope to show the good results of this scheme.

During the year ninety native kraals have become infected and two farms. The majority of the native kraals which have become infected are, however, in areas within which the disease has been rampant for some years and where practically all the surrounding kraals were already infected. To prevent the spread of the disease southwards a fence has been erected, which runs from the Transvaal border on the north-east, along the Komati River to the Bremersdorp-Pigg's Peak wagon road. For the erection of this fence the natives in the vicinity gave their assistance voluntarily. A European was put in charge of the work and the wire only was supplied. The fence is about eighteen miles in length and has four strands of barbed wire and wooden posts fifteen feet apart. Three native guards regularly patrol this fence, and up to the present no case of East Coast fever has occurred south of the fence.

The bush veld in which the majority of the cattle are located is to-day free of East Coast fever, and no efforts must be spared to keep the disease out of this part of the country as the conditions for the spread of the disease are in every way suitable. All the varieties of ticks known to transmit the disease are to be

found: the brown tick, *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*, which is the principal carrier of the disease, is found in abundance.

Bovine Redwater.—An occasional case of this disease occurs but does not assume any dangerous dimensions—it being a disease which is now indigenous to the country.

Gall Sickness of Cattle.—Anaplasmosis of cattle. This disease, the causal organism of which has recently been isolated by Dr. Theiler, affects large numbers of cattle at certain times of the year, especially the winter time, in the bush veld and causes great alarm to owners of cattle, but the mortality is very low and is not very serious.

Quarter Ill.—This disease is not unknown in the country, but the natives think so little of it that it is very difficult to discover outbreaks. In this disease the mortality also appears to be very low.

Glanders.—Two cases of glanders have occurred during the year—one at Mbabane and the other at Bremersdorp. The Mbabane outbreak was a donkey, but owing to its early discovery the outbreak did not reach any great dimensions. One donkey clinically affected was destroyed, but none of the animals in contact gave any reaction to the Mallein test. The Bremersdorp outbreak was also limited to one animal, which was destroyed. None other equines were in contact. The stable was also destroyed. Owing to the new regulations of the Transvaal requiring all equines entering that Colony to be submitted to the Mallein test before being allowed to enter, it was necessary to test all the Swaziland animals used for transport purposes to and fro across the border. 336 equines were tested without one animal showing any sign of a reaction to the test.

Horse Sickness.—This assumed during the past year a very mild form—very few horses contracting the disease. Nine mules were immunized against horse sickness, of which one died whilst being immunized. The mules which have been immunized by me have retained their immunity; less than one per cent. have died of horse sickness since being immunized.

Biliary Fever.—Equine piroplasmosis. This disease has been rather serious, many cases occurring but fortunately with a very small mortality, the treatment with soda di-methyl arsenate being very successful. I have received a supply of trypan blau, but have only been able to try it in one case and with a very satisfactory result. I hope to give this treatment an extended trial during the coming year. Canine piroplasmosis is also a very common disease in this territory. I also hope to give the trypan blau treatment in this disease a good trial during the coming year; the few cases I have already treated have been very successful, not one having died.

Scab of Sheep and Goats.—As in previous years about 100,000 sheep came into the country for winter grazing, but only four cases of scab were discovered amongst these sheep, and these cases were no doubt contracted on their way down or before they left the high veld farms.

There are a few isolated case of scab amongst the native sheep (hairy variety) and goats, but as the parasite of this disease

of scab (*Sarcoptes*) differs from the scab of the woolled varieties of sheep and is almost entirely confined to goats and hairy sheep it is practically of no danger to the woolled sheep which come in for winter grazing. The Government has allotted a sum of money for the eradication of scab among the native sheep and goats, and a number of portable dipping tanks are to be placed in different parts of the country.

During the year 300 inter-district and 2,749 intra-district cattle removal permits have been issued.

Ninety-three blood smears have been examined, 18 showing East Coast fever, six redwater, 41 negative, and 28 an indefinite diagnosis. The majority of these were kindly examined by Dr. Theiler, which was of great assistance to me.

W. A. ELDER,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Mbabane,
April 30th, 1910.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
623	Somaliland	1908–1909
624	Mauritius	1908
625	St. Vincent	1908–1909
626	Jamaica	"
627	Swaziland	"
628	Grenada	1908
629	Leeward Islands	1908–1909
630	Southern Nigeria	1908
631	British Honduras	"
632	British Guiana	1908–1909
633	Northern Nigeria	"
634	Basutoland	"
635	East Africa Protectorate	"
636	Uganda	"
637	Weihaiwei	1909
638	St. Helena	"
639	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast...	"
640	Ashanti	"
641	Gambia	"
642	Malta	1909–1910
643	Seychelles	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee	1909–1910
645	Falkland Islands	"
646	Turks and Caicos Islands	1909
647	Gibraltar	"
648	Sierra Leone	"
649	Somaliland	1909–1910
650	Bahamas	"
651	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
652	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
653	Ceylon	1909
654	Gold Coast	"
655	Nyasaland	1909–1910
656	Imperial Institute	1909
657	Fiji	"
658	Grenada	"
659	Hong Kong...	"
660	Barbados	1909–1910

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
64	Uganda	Botany and Forestry.
65	Do.	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	Do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 697.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1910-11.

(For Report for 1909–10, *see* No. 661.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
November, 1911.

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No. 697.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1909–10, *see* No. 661.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
2nd October, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Swaziland forwarding the Annual Report on the Swaziland Blue Book for the financial year ended March 31st, 1911.

I have, &c.,

GLADSTONE,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mbabane,
September 14th, 1911.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the Swaziland Blue Book for the financial year ended March 31st, 1911.

I have, &c.,
R. T. CORYNDON,
Resident Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

(21862—2.) Wt. 31959—459 1125 & 85. 11/11. D & S. A 2

REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1911.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year amounted to £58,722 9*s*. 7*d*., exceeding the estimate by £11,572 9*s*. 7*d*. The ordinary expenditure for the year amounted to £44,836 6*s*. 6*d*., being £1,984 13*s*. 6*d*. less than the estimate. In addition to the ordinary expenditure, £5,389 14*s*. 1*d*. was spent in the eradication of East Coast fever disease amongst cattle, and £12,031 7*s*. 5*d*. represented expenditure necessary in connection with the settlement of the concessions question.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the four years from the 1st April, 1907:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
1907–8	39,529	39,474	55	—
1908–9	46,484	41,253	5,231	—
1909–10	43,928	44,143	—	215
1910–11	46,639	44,836	1,803	—

The increase in revenue in 1908-9 is accounted for mainly by payments from numbers of Native Tax defaulters against whom steps were taken. Receipts for the last three years show a small progressive increase for each year under Licences, Current Native Tax, Import Dues, and Posts and Telegraphs.

A tax on dogs was imposed in the year 1910. This tax accounts for the increase in the revenue shown for 1910-11. The increase in expenditure is accounted for by the provision for interest on loans raised each year, and for sinking fund moneys.

The sums of £761 1*s*. 11*d*. in 1909-10, and £12,082 17*s*. 6*d*. in 1910-11, not included in the figures shown in the above table, represent proceeds from sales and leases of Crown lands.

Abnormal expenditure, not shown in the table, amounted to £95,463, made up as follows:—

Refunds of capital expenditure to Transvaal Government	£2,901
Water Commission	£723
Eradication of East Coast Fever Disease amongst cattle	£5,390
Settlement of Concessions	£86,449

In addition to the sum of £86,449 spent since the 1st April, 1907, a sum of £78,246 was spent prior to that date on the settlement of the Concessions question, and it is anticipated that the further expenditure under this head will amount to £17,777, thus making in all an expenditure of £182,472 on the settlement.

Of this sum, £92,472 will have been paid from the revenues of the territory, the balance being met from loans raised for the purpose. Approximately £30,000, representing survey and other costs, will become recoverable from concessionaires.

The following comparative statements show the actual revenue and expenditure for 1909-10 and 1910-11.

Revenue.

—	1909–10.	1910–11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Licences	1,609	2,031	431	—
Native Tax	25,602	25,097	—	505
Dog Tax	—	3,006	3,006	—
Native Pass Stamps	479	541	62	—
Fines, Court Fees, &c.	1,140	1,452	312	—
Revenue Stamps	419	495	76	—
Transfer Dues	1,045	287	—	758
Import Dues	6,187	6,995	808	—
Posts and Telegraphs	1,406	1,617	211	—
Concession Rents	5,111	3,725	—	1,386
Base Metal Royalty	258	266	8	—
Miscellaneous	681	1,127	446	—
	43,928	46,639	5,360	2,649
Crown Lands Leases, &c.	761	12,083	11,322	—
Total	44,689	58,722	16,682	2,649

An amount of £2,142, representing cash released from Sinking Fund in 1909-10 in view of consolidation of loans, is not included in the above figures.

Increases are shown under Licences, Fines, Court Fees, &c., Import Dues, Posts and Telegraphs, and Miscellaneous; and decreases under Concession Rents and Transfer Dues. The previous year's figures under Concession Rents included payments of a large number of arrear rents, and the decrease under Transfer Dues is due to the fact that no large transactions in property were registered during the year. The principal cause of the increase in the revenue of last year was the imposition in that year of a dog tax.

Crown Lands Leases, &c.—Increase £11,322. Owing to the completion of surveys the Government was in a position to dispose of certain Crown lands.

Expenditure.

—	1909–10.	1910–11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Establishments	9,202	9,604	402	—
Police	14,422	14,077	—	345
Transport	898	873	—	25
Posts and Telegraphs	1,887	1,975	88	—
Customs	409	96	—	313

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Administration of Justice	3,306	2,466	—	840
Public Works...	3,183	2,359	—	824
Medical	1,504	1,887	383	—
Education	1,403	1,499	96	—
Veterinary	969	844	—	125
Allowances, &c., to Native Chiefs ...	1,027	1,031	4	—
Pensions	681	681	—	—
Interest	3,027	4,152	1,125	—
Refunds of Revenue...	130	47	—	83
Miscellaneous...	1,017	1,191	174	—
Sinking Fund...	1,078	2,054	976	—
	44,143	44,836	3,248	2,555
Concessions and Partition Commission	9,351	12,031	2,680	—
Water Commission	723	—	—	723
East Coast Fever Eradication ...	—	5,390	5,390	—
Total	54,217	62,257	11,318	3,278

The increase in the normal expenditure was due to extra payments under Interest and Sinking Fund, in connection with loans raised to meet abnormal expenditure on the settlement and survey of concessions and native areas. A sum of £553, properly due in the previous year in respect of Interest was paid during 1910-11.

Abnormal Expenditure.—The increase in the expenditure under the Concessions and Partition Commissions Vote was necessary for surveys and framing of diagrams. £5,390 was spent in special measures for the eradication of East Coast fever disease amongst cattle.

Public Debt.

Money has been borrowed from time to time to defray part of the cost of the settlement and survey of concessions, the partition of native areas, and the expropriation of monopolies. The public debt is £100,000, made up as follows:—Swaziland Consolidated Loan, 1910, £80,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable within 25 years from the 1st April, 1910. A sinking fund has been created for the repayment of this loan.

Swazi Nation Trust Fund. £20,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.

On the 31st March, 1911, liabilities exceeded assets by £87,508 18*s.* 5*d.*

Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic. The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Mbabane. The amount of deposits on March 31st, 1911, was £26,076.

Customs.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30th, 1910, Swaziland was dealt with, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union from the 1st July, 1910. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for three years ended the 31st March, 1911, bears to the total Customs collections of the Union in each year.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(a.) *Trade.*

No statistics of imports into Swazila have been kept since the 1st July, 1910, in view of the agreement with the Government of the Union, referred to above. Imports for the previous year were valued at £44,309, and the value of imports for the year under review probably did not exceed these figures. The following are the heads and values under which imports were classified for the year 1909-10:—

	£
Animals, living	54
Articles of food and drink	17,697
Manufactured articles	25,014
Government stores	544
Specie	1,000

Similarly no statistics are kept of exports from Swaziland to the Union of South Africa, Basutoland, or the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Exports oversea were valued at £99,597, made up of 13,500 ozs. fine gold, £57,347; and 476 tons of cassiterite tin, £42,250. The total exports for the year 1909-10 were valued at £90,348, under the following heads:—

	£
11,604 ozs. fine gold valued at ...	44,499
473 tons cassiterite tin valued at ...	41,768
Specie re-exported	4,000
Miscellaneous	81

Most of the gold and tin was exported oversea.

The volume of trade generally is small and competition is keen.

(b.) *Agriculture.*

The Swazis still use their primitive methods of agriculture, though the use of ploughs is gradually extending. They do not sow more than will meet their actual requirements; hence a bad season renders them dependent upon the European store-keeper. The last season's crop was a total failure in the low-lying parts of the territory, and suffered to the extent of over 50 per cent. elsewhere. The native crops consist of maize, millet, sweet

potatoes, ground-nuts, &c. Good maize seed and black wattle seed has been issued by the Government to certain of the Chiefs, and, no doubt, with the example of energetic European farmers before them, the methods in use will gradually be improved.

With the completion of the general survey of concessions and the definition of rights, a small advance in farming by Europeans has taken place. The Government was also in a position to assign on easy terms of payment small blocks of land, varying from 60 acres to 300 morgen, to a number of families in poor circumstances who were found to be living on Crown land and native area. The staple product grown is maize, of which from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 lbs. is imported annually from the Transvaal high veld.

The Government Horticulturist of the Transvaal visited the territory during the year and reported very favourably on the prospects of fruit-growing. He was especially impressed with suitability of the climate and soil for citrus fruits and mangoes.

Tobacco is grown in small quantities and has given a good return, and small experiments in cotton-growing have been encouraging.

During the year a Farmers Association was formed, and has shown a keen interest in all matters affecting the farming community. No locusts have visited the territory since 1909.

Sales of Crown land were undertaken during the year, but in no case was it possible to give transfer as the diagrams of the surveys had not been framed. The principal sale was one of approximately 29,000 morgen to one syndicate. The highest price paid for land unencumbered except by perpetual servitudes of mineral rights was 11*s*. per morgen cash.

(c.) *Stock.*

Cattle, sheep, and goats are the only stock in considerable numbers. These are mostly owned by the natives. The appearance in 1902 of East Coast fever amongst cattle has greatly reduced their numbers. The total number of cattle in 1910 was approximately 59,000. £10,000 was borrowed during the year to be devoted specially to measures against the disease. Of this amount £5,390 was spent in branding cattle with distinctive brands for each kraal, building dipping tanks, and concentrating or slaughtering infected cattle where necessary. The campaign against the disease is being actively continued with the money remaining and with other moneys becoming available. A few imported cattle have been introduced by European farmers to cross-breed with native cattle. Swaziland, throughout the whole of its area, is an exceptionally good cattle grazing country. Native sheep and goats, of which there were approximately 90,000 in 1910, suffer slightly from scab, for the eradication of which dipping is employed. Over 100,000 sheep (merinos) are brought into Swaziland each year from the Transvaal high veld for winter grazing.

Equines at Pigg's Peak suffered from an outbreak of epizootic lymphangitis which was, however, brought under control.

(d.) *Mining.*

Mining in Swaziland is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Mbandini. Gold is worked at several mines near the western border, the principal of these being the mine at Pigg's Peak. Tin is found in payable quantities in the vicinity of Mbabane. The Crown owns a few mineral areas some of which it is proposed to throw open to the public for prospecting and mining. The output of tin for the last four years is as follows:—

	Tons.	Valued at. £
1907-8	535 ...	49,568
1908-9	526 ...	42,005
1909-10	446 ...	28,368
1910-11	476 ...	42,250

and of fine gold:—

	Ozs.	Valued at. £
1907-8	3,108 ...	13,203
1908-9	6,749 ...	28,669
1909-10	11,202 ...	46,707
1910-11	13,543 ...	57,530

The increase in the gold won is due to the increased output of the Pigg's Peak Mine. Native labour is available generally, though at some seasons of the year difficulty is experienced in obtaining a full complement.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The most important legislation during the year was that relating to the concurrent use of land for agriculture and mining. Most of the land is subject to prior dated mineral servitudes which rendered the land owner insecure in his agricultural improvements.

The Surface Rights and Ancillary Rights Proclamations, 1910, contain provisions whereby the landowner may be granted authority to exercise his rights on land not actually being mined. The Proclamations also provide machinery for the grant of authority to mine on a mineral concession later dated to the land right, and on native area on which the mineral concession forms a servitude. At the same time the Swaziland Water Proclamation and the Forests Proclamation were promulgated, the first vesting the control of all public streams in the Government, subject to rights lawfully held, and providing machinery for the distribution of public water, while the second was designed for the protection of forest and planted timber on Crown lands and native areas.

Other Proclamations of importance were:—

(*a.*) Proclamation for the prevention and eradication of East Coast fever amongst cattle.

(*b.*) Proclamation making it unlawful to impose sentence of death on any person under the age of 16 years.

(*c.*) Proclamation making it an offence for other than Swazis to utilise native areas without permission, and prohibiting hunting on native areas by other than Swazis.

(*d.*) Proclamation amending the Customs Law as a consequence of the dissolution of the South African Customs Unions.

(*e.*) Proclamation providing for the taking of a census on the night of May 7th, 1911.

(*f.*) Proclamation amending the law relating to the disposal of Crown lands.

(*g.*) Proclamation to facilitate the transfer of land selected under the Concessions Partition Proclamation, 1907.

The Proclamation also gives power to the Special Commissioner to re-arrange boundaries of sub-divisions as a consequence of the demarcation of one-third of concessions for native area, and provides for the recognition of agreements made for the same purpose.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The Government maintains four European schools at different centres, and one native school at the Zombode, the kraal of the Chief Regent. The Paramount Chief, a boy of about 13 years of age, attends this school. A school at Mbabane for European children receives Government aid. Secondary as well as elementary education is given at the Mbabane school. All other schools are elementary. The Government pays boarding bursaries at the rate of 4*s.* per child per week for children of European parents in poor circumstances whose residence is three miles or more from a school. Mission schools for natives, of which there are a number, received grants in aid for the year to the amount of £125 in all. The total sum spent on education during the year was £1,499.

The daily average number of European children attending schools during the year was 219. The average daily number at the Zombode native school was 80. At the Government schools, and at most of the mission schools, instruction in elementary subjects is imparted, when possible, through the medium of the pupils' own language.

The Director of Education of Basutoland visits Swaziland once a year to inspect schools, and advises the Administration generally on educational matters.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The hospital at Mbabane is the only Government institution in the territory. It contains one European ward and two native wards. Sixty-five patients were admitted during the year. Lunatics from Swaziland are admitted into the Pretoria Asylum by arrangement with the Government of the Union.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

(a.) *Police.*

The authorised strength of the police was:—

Europeans:

1 Assistant Commissioner.
4 Sub-Inspectors.
1 Superintendent.
4 Sergeants.
4 Corporals.
11 Troopers.

Natives:

1 Sergeant-Major.
5 Sergeants.
13 Corporals.
152 Constables.

(b.) *Crime Statistics.*

During the year 1,511 cases were reported to the police. Of these 92 were trivial and no proceedings were taken, and 64 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. The remaining cases were made up as follows:—

Homicides	18
Offences against the person	250
Offences against the peace and public order	49
Offences against property	71
Other offences	967

2,021 persons were brought before the Inferior Courts during the year—167 were discharged on the merits of the case, 1,826 were summarily convicted, and 28 were committed for trial in the Superior Courts.

The following comparative table shows the number of convictions and acquittals during the last three years:—

——	1908–9.	1909–10	1910–11.
Summary Convictions:–			
Offences against the person	160	238	264
Offences against property	134	124	93
Offences against Revenue and Pass Laws	1,641	1,431	1,020
Other offences	143	350	449

—	1908–9.	1909–10.	1910–11.
Convictions in Superior Courts :—			
Homicide	6	11	8
Offences against property...	5	—	1
Offences against the person	1	8	2
Number of persons acquitted :—			
In Inferior Courts...	368	144	167
In Superior Courts	7	9	8

The table shows a slight increase in offences against the person, and a slight decrease in offences against property. The considerable decrease shown in offences against the Revenue and Pass Laws is due mainly to the active steps taken in past years against native tax defaulters.

(c.) *Gaols.*

During the year 1,333 persons were received into the various gaols, viz., 1,297 men, 28 women, and 8 juveniles. Of these 138 were detained for trial, and 1,195 were under sentence.

Previous Convictions.—30 prisoners were once previously convicted, 35 twice, and 14 three or more times.

The total daily average in all prisons was 170. 44 prisoners were admitted to hospital. There were three deaths.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a.) *Population.*

In 1904 the population, according to the census taken in that year, was 890 whites and 84,601 coloured. The census taken in May, 1911, soon after the close of the year under review, showed a population of 1,083 whites and 98,876 coloured. These figures may be taken as representing approximately the population present in the country in 1910. From 7,000 to 10,000 Swazis are always absent at work in the Transvaal Province.

(b.) *Birth and Death Rates.*

Europeans :—

Births.—32, or 29·54 per 1,000.

Deaths.—18, or 16·62 per 1,000.

Births and deaths of natives are not registered.

(c.) *Public Health.*

The public health was good. Malaria is always present in the low-lying parts of the country during the rainy season; it is, however, of a mild type. In ordinary seasons, such as the last, fatal cases are very rare. The Government has distributed

pamphlets and posters dealing with the causes and prevention of malaria.

Diphtheria and whooping-cough appeared amongst European children in the Hlatikulu district, resulting fatally in a few cases.

Syphilis is very common amongst the natives, and three cases of leprosy were reported. No small-pox outbreaks occurred, and no vaccination was done.

The Administration issues to native applicants free medicines, but on the whole they prefer treatment by the native doctors.

(d.) *Meteorology.*

The climate generally is mild and healthy, except in what is known as the low veld, which is malarial during the rainy season. The average rainfall for the year was 48·08 inches as compared with 41·20, the mean for the previous five years. Failures of crops are not due to insufficient rainfall generally, but to want of rain at the proper time. The maximum screen temperature at Mbabane was 89-90°, the minimum being 32°. At Bremersdorp, in the middle veld, the maximum screen temperature was 101°, and the minimum 38°. In the low veld the temperatures are slightly higher.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. Revenue for the year amounted to £1,618 16*s.* 2*d.*, and expenditure to £1,810 2*s.* 5*d.* The number of post offices was 11, money order offices 3, and telegraph offices 4.

The Postmaster-General has furnished the following figures:—

Estimated number of articles dealt with during the year:—

Letters	103,072
Postcards	7,243
Newspapers	51,928
Book packets, samples, and circulars ...	12,490
Parcels	6,648
Telegrams	18,717

The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank was £1,529 7*s.* 5*d.* for the year, and the amount of withdrawals £952 17*s.* 6*d.* The amount at credit of depositors on the 31st March, 1911, was £2,224 3*s.* 2*d.* The rate of interest allowed was 3 per cent.

Money orders were issued to the value of £2,969, and paid to the value of £1,329.

A passenger coach service runs twice a week between Breyten Station and Mbabane—distance about 89 miles.

IX.—GENERAL.

The general condition of the territory underwent no marked change. As has been mentioned earlier in the report a number of families in poor circumstances were granted land on easy terms, and will thus have an opportunity of bettering their circumstances. The survey of concessions, the definition of the rights they conferred, and the partition of rights between the concessionaires and the Swazis were practically completed, leaving only matters of detail to be dealt with. This settlement ensures to the European land and mineral owner definite guarantees of what he obtained by concessions from the Swazi King, and legislation has been enacted to facilitate the concurrent working of the land rights and the mineral rights which exist over the same areas but are owned separately. The partition of rights between the concessionaires and the Swazis ensures to the latter ample land for their requirements, and has been accepted by them in a better spirit than was expected. The drastic measures taken by the Government for the prevention and eradication of East Coast fever amongst cattle have met with the willing support of the Europeans and of the Chiefs and their people.

The news of the death of Mr. George Grey, the Special Commissioner entrusted with the work of the partition, who was killed by a lion in British East Africa, was received in Swaziland with general regret.

Mr. M. W. Whitridge, who had held the post of Assistant Commissioner of the Ubombo District since 1902, resigned during the year, and Mr. J. F. Wolseley-Bourne, clerk in the office of the Resident Commissioner, received an appointment in the British East Africa Protectorate Administration.

D. HONEY,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane,
1st September, 1911.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
662	Jamaica	1909–1910
663	Straits Settlements	"
664	Trinidad and Tobago	"
665	Southern Nigeria	1909
666	Mauritius	"
667	British Honduras	"
668	St. Vincent	1909–1910
669	East Africa Protectorate	"
670	Uganda	"
671	British Guiana	"
672	St. Lucia	1909
673	Leeward Islands	1909–1910
674	Northern Nigeria	1909
675	St. Helena	1910
676	Gibraltar	"
677	Basutoland	1909–1910
678	Weihaiwei	1910
679	Gambia	"
680	Ashanti	"
681	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
682	Falkland Islands	"
683	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
684	Bahamas	1910–1911
685	Colonial Survey Committee	"
686	Malta	"
687	Imperial Institute	1910
688	Gold Coast	"
689	Fiji	"
690	Somaliland	"
691	Hong Kong	"
692	Nyasaland	1910–1911
693	Seychelles	1910
694	Sierra Leone	"
695	Southern Nigeria	"
696	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1910–1911

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.

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1911.

No. 740.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1911-12.

(For Report for 1910–11, *see* No. 697.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1912.

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No. 740.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1910–11, *see* No. 697.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
September 30th, 1912.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Swaziland submitting the Annual Report on the Blue Book for that territory for the financial year ended March 31st, 1912.

I have, &c.,

REGD. C. HART,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
September 16th, 1912.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the Swaziland Blue Book for the financial year ended March 31st, 1912.

I have, &c.,

R. T. CORYNDON,
Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency
Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Hart,
V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

(27046—2.) Wt. 27478—571. 1125 & 90. 11/12. D & S. A 2

REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £57,306 17*s.* 9*d.*, as against an estimate of £57,810, and the total expenditure to £62,191 11*s.* 3*d.*, the final approved estimate being £69,098.

The following table shows the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the four years from the 1st April, 1908:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
1908–9	46,484	41,253	5,231	—
1909–10	43,928	44,143	—	215
1910–11	46,639	44,836	1,803	—
1911–12	49,410	45,774	3,636	—

The revenue for 1908-9 was inflated by the collection of arrear tax. The imposition of a dog tax accounts for the increase in the revenue in 1910-11. As will be seen from the comparative table on the next page, the revenue collections for 1911-12 show a progressive increase under most heads.

The sums of £761 1*s.* 11*d.* in 1909-10, £12,082 17*s.* 6*d.* in 1910-11, and £7,896 1*s.* 10*d.* in 1911-12, *i.e.*, £20,740 1*s.* 3*d.* for the three years, not included in the figures shown in the above table, represent proceeds from sales and leases of Crown Lands. A sum of £7,000 was not realised as expected. This was set down on the estimates of revenue for the year as follows:—

Recoveries on account of survey costs incurred	£2,000
Recoveries on account of land expropriated in connection with settlement of concessions	£5,000

The necessary data for the allocation of these costs are not yet available.

Expenditure not shown in the table, amounting in all to £190,126 has been spent on abnormal services, the principal of which was the general settlement of concessions, including the partition of rights between the concessionaires and the Swazis. The settlement is now practically complete. Of this expenditure, which has been met from loans amounting to £100,000 raised for the purpose and from the general revenue, approximately £30,000 will be recoverable from concessionaires.

The following comparative statements show the actual revenue and expenditure for the years 1910-11 and 1911-12:—

Revenue.

——	1910–11.	1911–12.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Licences	2,031	2,472	441	—
Native Tax	25,097	25,839	742	—
Dog Tax	3,006	3,030	24	—
Native Pass Stamps	541	670	129	—
Fines, Court Fees, &c.	1,452	2,029	577	—
Revenue Stamps	495	575	80	—
Transfer Dues	287	284	—	3
Import Dues	6,995	7,175	180	—
Posts and Telegraphs	1,617	1,827	210	—
Concession Rents	3,725	3,754	29	—
Profits Tax (Gold Mines)	—	747	747	—
Base Metal Royalty	266	350	84	—
Miscellaneous	1,127	658	—	469
Total	46,639	49,410	3,243	472
Crown Lands, Leases, &c.	12,083	7,896	—	4,187
Grand Total	58,722	57,306	3,243	4,659

The increase shown under "Licences" is due in a greater measure to the operations of labour-recruiting agents than to general increase in trade. The other increases may, however, be taken as indicative of a progressive improvement in the revenue collections. The decrease shown under the head "Miscellaneous" was due mainly to fewer sales of Government property in 1911-12.

Expenditure.

——	1910–11.	1911–12.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Establishments	9,604	10,153	549	—
Police	14,077	13,419	—	658
Transport	873	849	—	24
Posts and Telegraphs	1,975	1,984	9	—
Census...	—	521	521	—
Customs	96	—	—	96
Administration of Justice	2,466	2,245	—	221
Public Works	2,359	2,921	562	—
Medical	1,887	1,998	111	—
Education	1,499	1,704	205	—
Veterinary	844	837	—	7
Allowances, &c., to Native Chiefs ...	1,031	1,018	—	13
Pensions	681	681	—	—
Interest	4,152	3,600	—	552
Refunds of Revenue	47	328	281	—
Miscellaneous	1,191	1,462	271	—
Sinking Fund	2,054	2,054	—	—
	44,836	45,774	2,509	1,571
Concessions and Partition Commission	12,031	6,505	—	5,526
East Coast Fever eradication ...	5,390	3,681	—	1,709
Land expropriated in connection with Settlement.	—	6,231	6,231	—
Total	62,257	62,191	8,740	8,806

The increases under "Establishments," "Medical," and "Education" votes are due mainly to increments and necessary additional appointments. The increase under "Public Works" was occasioned by repairs to roads and the purchase of a retiring officer's house. The head "Refunds of Revenue" was increased by refunds to the Union Government of native tax incorrectly paid in Swaziland by natives of the Transvaal. The purchase and upkeep of a stud stallion was the main cause of the increase under "Miscellaneous."

The decrease under the vote "Police" was due to transfer of an officer to the Civil Establishment and to savings. Administration of Justice: The decrease was due to savings on prison rations, due to payment of fines by labour agents. Interest: In the previous year the amount shown as decrease was paid on account of the year 1909-1910.

Public Debt.

The public debt is £100,000, made up as follows:—

Swaziland Consolidated Loan £80,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable through the medium of a Sinking Fund within 25 years from the 1st April, 1910.

Swazi Nation Trust Fund: £20,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.

On March 31st, 1912, liabilities exceeded assets by £92,393 11*s.* 11*d.*

Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic. The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Mbabane. The amount of deposits on March 31st, 1912, was £26,559.

Customs.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30th, 1910, Swaziland was dealt with, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union from the 1st July, 1910. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for three years ended the 31st March, 1911, bears to the total Customs collections of the Union in each year.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(*a*) Trade.

In view of the agreement referred to above, no statistics of imports and exports are now kept. Practically the whole of the outputs of tin and gold are exported oversea. The outputs for the year under review are:—

14,781 ozs. fine gold, valued at ...	...	£62,783
313 tons cassiterite tin, valued at	...	£32,397

No stable increase in trade can yet be reported.

(*b*) Agriculture.

Another bad season was experienced, the natives losing a large percentage of their crops for want of rain. The European farmers, with better methods, did not suffer to the same extent, though in their case considerable losses were likewise occasioned. Hailstorms also did considerable damage to the crops.

The number of European farmers is gradually increasing. Most of them are men with small holdings, from 60 acres to 400 morgen, who grow maize, millet, tobacco and other products which can be disposed of on local markets.

The Swaziland Farmers' Association held an agricultural show at Bremersdorp in June, 1911, at which the Government Botanist of the Union attended.

He expressed himself pleased with the classes of mealies exhibited, and delivered a lecture for the future guidance of growers. It is generally felt that a railway is the main factor upon which the development of the undoubted agricultural resources of the territory will depend.

(*c*) Stock.

According to the census taken in May, 1911, the following were the numbers of stock in the territory:—

Horned cattle	57,601
Horses	541
Mules	329
Donkeys	1,538
Sheep and goats	163,593
Pigs	8,994

The western portion of the territory is largely used for winter grazing by sheep farmers from the Transvaal high veld.

East Coast fever appeared in 1902. This disease has greatly retarded the development of Swaziland, which is an exceptionally good cattle country. The efforts made to eradicate it did not meet with success until illegitimate movements of cattle were stopped by the branding of all cattle with distinctive kraal brands and the erection of dipping tanks. The value of dipping has now been definitely proved. The subject cannot be treated at length in this report, but I would refer persons interested to an article by the Veterinary Officer of this Administration appearing in the "Agricultural Journal" of the Union for the month of August, 1912. During the year the Resident Commissioner was able to obtain the co-operation of the Swazi chiefs in the establishment of a National Fund to be utilised for purposes beneficial to the nation. To this fund each adult male native pays a direct tax of 2*s*. per annum.

The fund is under the control of the Government, and the proceeds have been utilised principally in measures for the eradication of East Coast fever. European cattle owners also

willingly agreed to a payment to the Government of 2*s*. [per annum] for two years and 1*s*. for three years thereafter per head of cattle owned by them in Swaziland, the proceeds to be utilised in fighting the disease. On an outbreak of East Coast fever appearing, the Government assumes control, and, where slaughter is not imperative, causes the cattle to be dipped at intervals of three or five days according to the state of infection. Compensation is paid on a fixed scale for cattle destroyed or dying from the disease after control has been taken by the Government. A sum of £6,223 8*s*. 9*d*. was spent during the year on the prevention and eradication of the disease, which is now confined to certain areas in which dipping tanks have been or are being constructed. The attached map shows the incidence of the disease.

Few cases of other diseases amongst cattle were reported. Heartwater was prevalent amongst goats and sheep, and horse sickness and biliary fever amongst horses.

During the year a thoroughbred stallion was imported by the Government for stud purposes. This is "Sight," by "Carbine" out of "Nushka" by "Hagioscope." A Catalonian jackass and six pure bred calf bulls were also bought for stud purposes.

(*d*) Mining.

Mining in Swaziland is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Mbandini. Gold is worked at several mines near the western border, the principal of these being the mine at Pigg's Peak. Tin is found in payable quantities in the vicinity of Mbabane. The Crown owns a few mineral areas which may be thrown open to the public for prospecting and mining, under the authority of the Crown Mineral Areas (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1912, issued in April of this year.

The output of tin for the last five years is as follows:—

	Tons.	Valued at. £
1907-8	535	49,568
1908-9	526	42,005
1909-10	446	28,368
1910-11	476	42,250
1911-12	313	32,397

and of fine gold:—

	Ozs.	Valued at. £
1907-8	3,108	13,203
1908-9	6,749	28,669
1909-10	11,202	46,707
1910-11	13,543	57,530
1911-12	14,781	62,783

The increase in the gold won is due to the increased output of the Pigg's Peak Mine. Native labour is available generally, though at some seasons of the year difficulty is experienced in obtaining a full complement.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Proclamations Nos. 23 and 24 of 1911, as amended by Proclamation No. 32 of 1911, provide for the payment of a tax on European-owned cattle, and a tax of 2*s*. per head by each adult male native, these payments being made towards the Swazi National Fund, created by Proclamation No. 24 of 1911, and referred to under the heading "Stock." Other Proclamations of importance were:—

Proclamation No. 41 of 1911. Providing for the prevention, suppression, and punishment of certain offences, and amending in certain respects the law relating to the detention of convicted persons in Swaziland.

Proclamation No. 2 of 1912. Empowering the High Commissioner to make Regulations for Townships and publishing Regulations.

Proclamation No. 7 of 1912. Consolidating and amending the law relating to the incorporation, registration, and winding-up of Companies and other Associations.

Proclamation No. 22 of 1912. Amending the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907, in regard to the Administration of Justice in the territory.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Government Schools for European children are established at the following places:—

Bremersdorp.
Ferreira's Station.
Hluti.
Paradys.

The average attendance at these schools was 120. The Zombode School for natives, also a Government School, at which the Paramount Chief, aged 14, attends, shows an average attendance for the year of 42.

The school at Mbabane, which is a private institution, receives Government aid and charges no tuition fees. Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

Certain missions receive Government grants-in-aid for native education. During last year the grants so made amounted to £175.

The Director of Education of Basutoland paid his usual annual visit of inspection.

The total sum spent on education during the year was £1,703 18*s*. 8*d*.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The hospital at Mbabane, the only Government institution, contains one European ward and two native wards. 63 patients were admitted during the year, and 1,562 out-patients were treated. There were two deaths in hospital.

Lunatics from Swaziland are admitted into the Pretoria Asylum by arrangement with the Government of the Union.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

(*a.*) Police.

The authorised strength of the police was: —

Europeans:

1 Assistant Commissioner.
3 Sub-Inspectors.
1 Superintendent.
4 Sergeants.
4 Corporals.
11 Troopers.

Natives:

1 Sergeant-Major.
5 Sergeants.
13 Corporals.
152 Constables.

(*b.*) Crime Statistics.

During the year 1,594 cases were reported to the police. Of these 58 were trivial and no proceedings were taken, and 49 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. The remaining cases were made up as follows:—

Homicides	13
Offences against the person	192
Offences against the peace and public order...	63
Offences against property	96
Other offences	1,123

2,025 persons were brought before the Inferior Courts during the year—222 were discharged on the merits of the case, 1,789 were summarily convicted, and 14 were committed for trial in the Superior Courts.

The following comparative table shows the number of convictions and acquittals during the last four years:—

—	1908–9	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.
Summary Convictions:—				
Offences against the person	160	238	264	221
Offences against property	134	124	93	225
Offences against Revenue and Pass Laws	1,641	1,431	1,020	979
Other offences	143	350	449	364

—	1908–9.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.
Convictions in Superior Courts :—				
Homicide...	6	11	8	12
Offences against property	5	—	1	—
Offences against the person	1	8	2	5
Number of persons acquitted :—				
In Inferior Courts	368	144	167	222
In Superior Courts	7	9	8	4

The table shows an increase in offences against property, and a slight decrease in offences against the person. The considerable decrease shown in offences against the Revenue and Pass Laws is due mainly to the active steps taken in past years against native tax defaulters.

(*c.*) Gaols.

During the year 1,028 persons were received into the various gaols, viz. :—1,002 men, 22 women, and 4 juveniles. Of these, 22 were detained for trial, and 1,006 were under sentence.

Previous convictions.—24 prisoners were once previously convicted, 13 twice, and 14 three or more times.

The total daily average in all prisons was 131. 23 prisoners were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Population.

A Census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911. The following table shows the result:—

Total Population of Swaziland on 7th May, 1911.

Europeans.					Coloured.				
Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 21.	21 and over.	Under 21.	21 and over.		Under 21.	21 and over.	Under 21.	21 and over.	
240	383	250	210	1,083	54	30	44	15	143

—*continued.*

Natives							Total population
Males		Females		Under 16		Total	
Married	Single	Married	Single	Males	Females		
12,148	10,977	20,250	6,700	21,523	21,191	93,733	99,999

The table shows an increase since the last Census (1904) of 1,151 Europeans, 71 coloured persons, and 14,204 natives.

(b.) Births and Deaths Rates.

Europeans—

Births—28 or 21·6 per 1,000

Deaths—14 or 12·07 per 1,000

Births and deaths of natives are not registered.

(c.) Public Health.

The public health was good and there were no outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases, with the exception of syphilis, which is prevalent amongst the natives. Malaria, which is liable to be contracted in the low veld in the rainy season, was milder than usual in its effects. Free medicines are distributed to natives on application.

(d.) Meteorology.

The climate generally is mild and healthy, except in what is known as the low veld, which is malarial during the rainy season. The average rainfall for the year ended June 30th, 1912, at stations over 1,000 feet altitude was 40·00 inches on 114 days, under 1,000 feet, 30·01 on 90 days, the means for the past eight years being 41·00 inches on 122 days and 30·85 on 90 days respectively. The mean maximum screen temperature at Mbabane during this period was 72·6, while the mean minimum was 45·7. The highest screen temperature recorded at this station was 94, while the lowest was 27. In the middle and low veld the temperatures are considerably higher.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. Revenue for the year amounted to £1,820 18s. 9d., and expenditure to £1,983 19s. 7d. The number of post offices was 11, money order offices 4, and telegraph offices 4. The Postmaster General has furnished the following figures:—

Barberton
Pigg's Peak
Komati
Forbes Reef
Oshoek
Mhlosane
Coal Mines
Bremersdorp
Manbossane Hill
Mpuluzi
Nhlangano
Hlatikulu
Malkerns
Umbeluzi
PORTUGUESE TERRITORY
SWAZILAND
Reference
Areas infected with East Coast Fever at 31st March 1912 shewn thus
Cattle Dips erected before the 31st March 1912 shewn thus
Fence thus

Estimated number of articles dealt with during the year:—

Letters	201,710
Postcards	18,264
Newspapers	61,000
Book packets, samples and circulars	59,416
Parcels	10,200
Registered articles	4,472
Telegrams	21,000
Telephone calls	1,000

The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank was £1,700 for the year, and the amount of withdrawals £1,147. The amount at credit of depositors on the 31st March, 1911, was £2,121. The rate of interest allowed was 3 per cent.

Money orders were issued to the value of £4,894 and paid to the value of £2,694.

A passenger coach service runs twice a week between Breyton Station and Mbabane—distance about 80 miles.

IX.—GENERAL.

No events of political importance occurred during the year. The completion of the settlement of the concessions question enabled the Government to issue freehold title to applicants entitled thereto under their concessions. The imposition of a land tax was in contemplation, but owing to the representations of land owners, its consideration has been postponed. Arrangements were made during the year, to which effect was given by legislation, for the Special Court of Swaziland to hold two sessions a year, one in January and one in July, and at such other times as may be necessary.

A census of the population, stock, &c., was taken in May, 1911. No comparison of figures is possible with the census of 1907, except in regard to the numbers of the population, as the 1907 census contains no information on other subjects. Of two large factors operating adversely to the general development of Swaziland, the one, viz., vagueness of land title, has now been removed, while the other, viz., East Coast fever, is under complete control.

The presence of blue wildebeeste, zebra, and eland has been reported in the southern game reserve. These are visitors from the adjoining reserve in Zululand. The Assistant Commissioner of the district estimates that there are not less than 200 lions living in the reserve. Wild dogs do a great deal of damage, and rewards are paid for their destruction.

Mr. W. Scott, who acted as Secretary to the Swaziland Concessions Commission during its existence, and thereafter as Additional Special Commissioner, retired on pension on abolition of his office.

D. Hoogy,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane,
2nd September, 1912.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year
711	Leeward Islands	1910–1911
712	St. Vincent	"
713	St. Lucia	"
714	St. Helena	1910
715	Weihaiwei	1911
716	Ceylon	"
717	Gibraltar	1910–1911
718	Gambia	1911
719	Ashanti	"
720	Falkland Islands	"
721	Seychelles	"
722	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
723	Hong Kong	"
724	Sierra Leone	"
725	Gold Coast	"
726	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
727	Fiji	"
728	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1911–1912
729	Basutoland	"
730	Colonial Survey Committee	"
731	Malta	"
732	Nyasaland	"
733	British Honduras	1911
734	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1910
735	Southern Nigeria	1911
736	Somaliland	1911–1912
737	Imperial Institute	1911
738	Northern Nigeria	"
739	Jamaica	1911–1912

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
73	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910
75	Jamaica	Cayman Islands
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Peasant Settlement Fund
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Surveys, 1907–8 and 1908–9
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta percha
83	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments

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1912

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 777.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 740.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1913.

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Map.

No. 777.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 740.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
October 16th, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Swaziland submitting the Annual Report on the Blue Book for that territory for the financial year ended March 31st, 1913.

I have, &c.,

(Signature),
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mbabane, Swaziland,
October 4th, 1913.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Administration for the year ended March 31st, 1913.

I have, &c.

H. T. (Signature),
Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1913

I.—FINANCIAL.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £58,496 12s. 2d., being £2,113 7s. 10d. under the estimate, and the total expenditure to £58,542 18s. 1d., showing a saving of £2,112 1s. 11d. on the original and supplementary Estimates.

The following table shows the comparison between the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the four years from the 1st April, 1909:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue
	£	£	£	£
1909-10	48,928	44,163	—	915
1910-11	49,680	44,886	1,80..	—
1911-12	49,410	45,774	3,636	—
1912-13	51,496	49,910	2,918	—

The increased revenue is mainly due to legislation providing for the payment of rentals on concessions on the 1st January in each year instead of on various dates throughout the year.

The above table does not include the receipts for the sale and lease of Crown lands and mineral areas, which amounted to £6,955 11s. 2d. during the year under review. No recoveries in respect of survey and expropriation costs were made as the data for the allocation of these costs were not yet available. It was estimated that £7,000 would be recovered under these heads during the period under review.

The following comparative statements show the actual revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1911-1912 and 1912-1913:—

Revenue.

Head	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Licenses	2,472	2,897	425	—
Native Tax	25,880	25,744	—	136
Dog Tax	3,036	2,862	—	174
Native Pass Stamps	670	708	38	—
Fines, Court Fees, &c.	2,020	1,959	—	61
Revenue Stamps	575	1,046	471	—
Transfer Duty	304	748	444	—
Import Dues	7,176	7,576	401	—
Posts and Telegraphs	1,927	1,824	—	103
Concession Rents	3,754	5,602	1,848	—

Head	1911–12.	1912–13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Profits Tax (Gold Mines)	747			747
Base Metal Royalty	(Nil)	(Nil)		(Nil)
Miscellaneous	656	767	110	
Total Ordinary Revenue	49,610	51,458	3,847	1,999
Crown Lands, Leases, &c.	7,000	6,956		944
Recoveries of Survey Costs		52	52	
	57,300	58,436	3,899	2,763

The small increases shown under most heads are an indication of gradual progress. The decrease under the head "Posts and Telegraphs" is not a real decrease on the year's working, but was occasioned mainly by a refund of certain amounts incorrectly credited to this Administration in previous years. No profits tax accrued in respect of gold won. There is at present only one producing mine in the territory. The tax shown as collected in the previous year was in respect of several years' working.

Expenditure.

Head	1911–12.	1912–13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Establishments	10,153	11,038	885	
Police	13,619	13,540		79
Transport	869	1,039	170	
Posts and Telegraphs	1,984	2,117	133	
Census	521			521
Administration of Justice	2,245	2,816	571	
Public Works Recurrent	2,921	4,284	1,363	
Medical	1,038	2,146	108	
Education	1,704	2,170	466	
Veterinary	837	861	24	
Allowances, &c., Native Chiefs	1,018	1,057	39	
Pensions	581		260	
Interest	4,000	4,000		
Refunds of Revenue	188	68		(200)
Miscellaneous	1,662	1,709	247	
Sinking Fund	2,054	2,054		
Total Ordinary Expenditure	45,774	49,910	4,296	800
Concessions and Partition Expenditure	6,385	3,493		2,892
East Coast Fever Eradication	1,081	1,186		105
Public Works Extraordinary		1,200	1,200	
Land appropriated in connection with settlement	6,331	990		5,341
Bremersdorp Township		75	75	
Refunds of Overpayments land purchased		102	102	
Total Extraordinary Expenditure	16,417	9,333	1,468	8,552
Total Expenditure	62,191	59,243	5,764	2,712

Expenditure shows an increase under most of the heads. The increase under "Establishments" is accounted for by increments of salary and extra clerical assistance for temporary pressure of work. The increases on other votes have been necessary to meet the requirements to some extent. The expenditure on the settlement of the concessions question has been a great drain on the revenue in past years, resulting necessarily in conservative estimates of expenditure. The approaching completion of the settlement and the slight but progressive improvement in the revenue collections enable greater consideration to be given to necessary services than has been possible in past years. Under extraordinary expenditure the vote for the concessions and partition expenses represents final expenditure for surveys of concessions and native areas, and the vote for "land unappropriated in connection with settlement" is also final, though the whole sum set down in the Estimates has not yet been paid out. It was also possible to provide sums for eradication of East Coast fever and Public Works, such as roads and buildings.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt is £100,000, made up as follows:—

Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £80,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum and repayable through the medium of a sinking fund within 30 years from the 1st April, 1910.

Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.

On March 31st, 1911, liabilities exceeded assets by £102,100 11s. 10d.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic. The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Mbabane. The amount of deposits on March 31st, 1911, was £11,222.

Customs.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 20th, 1910, Swaziland was dealt with, for customs purposes, as a part of the Union from the 1st July, 1910. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for three years ended the 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) Trade.

No statistics of imports and exports are now kept. The outputs of gold and tin for the year are:—

11,010,974 ozs. fine gold, valued at £10,290 11s. 8d.
385,208 tons cassiterite tin, valued at £17,040.

Competition in trade is keen. A proportion of the wages of natives recruited for the Witwatersrand mines (advances money) is spent in the territory before the natives leave.

(b) Agriculture.

For the third year in succession the crops were a failure in many parts of the territory and they were good nowhere. This was due to want of rain at the proper time. Adequate rains fell in the spring of 1912 and good crops throughout were the result for this year of 1913. The Government allotted a further number of small holdings to European farmers. No agricultural farming on a large scale has yet been attempted, but there appears to be no reason why it should not succeed, given an accessible market.

The second annual Agricultural Show was held at Bremersdorp under the auspices of the Swaziland Farmers Association. Mr. Robertson, of the Union Agricultural Department, was present as one of the judges.

(c) Stock.

The following were the numbers of stock in May, 1911, the date of the last census:—

Horned cattle	57,001
Horses	641
Mules	170
Donkeys	1,518
Sheep and goats	101,591
Pigs	8,904

The campaign against East Coast fever has had good results. There are now twenty dips in the territory, at which 31,000 head of cattle are being regularly dipped. Occasional outbreaks of the disease still occur, in some cases without obvious cause. The opinion has been hazarded that travelling natives may sometimes be a means of infection through carrying ticks in their blankets from an infected area to a clean one. Notwithstanding the existence of East Coast fever the Veterinary Department returns 71,000 as the number of cattle now in the territory. This represents an increase of 27 per cent. since May, 1911, and is due, not to importation, but to natural increase, and is a direct proof of the value of regular, universal, and compulsory dipping. The natives throughout the territory have learnt the value of dipping and welcome the erection of dips anywhere in the vicinity of their kraals. During the year the Government advertised for sale a block of approximately 10,000 morgen of Crown land situated in the low veld. A tender of 6s. 6d. per morgen was accepted subject to the condition that 1,000 heifers and a reasonable proportion of pure-bred bulls should be placed on the land within two years from the date of the sale. The importance of improving the native cattle is recognised by most of the farmers and to this end many of them are obtaining pure-bred bulls.

The Government purchased six young pure-bred bulls for the natives, and it is proposed, as funds allow, to add to the number

each year. These purchases are made from the Swazi National Fund, a fund established and maintained from direct contributions by the natives and for the benefit of the natives. Most of the money available from this fund is being utilized at the present to fight the East Coast fever disease. A [illegible] map is attached showing the incidence of the disease in March, 1912.

The thoroughbred native "Night," imported by the Government in 1911, had a successful season. Not much advantage was taken of the services of the imported jackass.

Cattle suffered considerably from the drought, but there were very few deaths from diseases other than East Coast fever. The year was a bad one for horse sickness.

The thanks of this Administration are due to the Union Department of Agriculture for considerable assistance in connection especially with the eradication of East Coast fever.

(d) Mines.

Mining in Swaziland is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Mbandini. Gold is worked at several mines near the western border, the principal of these being the mine at Pigg's Peak. Tin is found in payable quantities in the vicinity of Mbabane. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, prospecting and mining on which is regulated by the Crown Mineral Areas (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1912.

The output of tin for the last five years is as follows:—

	Tons.	Value at £
1908-9	520	42,000
1909-10	440	28,000
1910-11	470	42,250
1911-12	*[illegible]	52,307
1912-13	[illegible]	57,000

and of fine gold:—

	Ozs.	Value at £
1908-9	6,749	26,000
1909-10	11,202	40,707
1910-11	14,561	57,000
1911-12	14,781	62,781
1912-13	14,000 [illegible]	55,000

The Pigg's Peak Mine is the only producing gold mine in the territory. Development work is being done on the Ivanhoe Mine near Forbes Reef.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation promulgated during the year is embodied in the following Proclamations:—

The Crown Mineral Areas (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1912.

Barberton
Pigg's Peak
Forbes Reef
Oshoek
Mbabane
Bremersdorp
Manbaians
Mpwempini
Nhlangano
Piet Retief
Hlatikulu
Mahamba
Coal Mines
Stegi
PORTUGUESE TERRITORY
SWAZILAND
Reference
Areas infested with East Coast Fever at 31st March 1913 shown thus
Cattle Dips erected before the 31st March 1913 shown thus
Fence thus

(No. 26 of 1912), regulating prospecting and mining on Crown mineral areas which may be thrown open for the purpose.

Proclamation No. 36 of 1912, extending to Swaziland the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, of the United Kingdom.

The Swaziland Mineral Concessions Commutation Proclamation 1912, No. 38 of 1912, providing for the commutation, at the option of the holders of mineral concessions, of conditional rents and bonuses for a tax on profits.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Government schools for European children are established at the following places:—

Bremersdorp
Forbes's Station
Hlati
Mantambi

The average attendance at these schools was 121. The Zombodze school for natives, also a Government school, at which the Paramount Chief, aged 15, attends, shows an average attendance for the year of 11.

The school at Mbabane, which is a private institution, receives Government aid and charges no tuition fees. Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4s. per child per week are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

Certain missions receive Government grants-in-aid for native education. During last year the grants so made amounted to £100.

The Director of Education of Basutoland paid his usual annual visit of inspection.

The total sum spent on education during the year was £2,170 5s. 1d.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The hospital at Mbabane, the only Government institution, contains one European ward and two native wards. 61 patients were admitted during the year, and 1,005 out-patients were treated. There were two deaths in hospital. Further accommodation has become necessary, and it is hoped to enlarge considerably the scope of the institution as finances permit.

Lunatics from Swaziland are admitted into the Pretoria Asylum by arrangement with the Government of the Union.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

(a) Police.

The authorised strength of the police was:—

Europeans:

1	Assistant Commissioner.
3	Sub-Inspectors.
1	Superintendent.
4	Sergeants.
4	Corporals.
10	Troopers.

Natives:

1	Sergeant-Major.
6	Sergeants.
11	Corporals.
111	Constables.

(b) Crime Statistics.

During the year 1,344 cases were reported to the police, of these 28 were trivial and no proceedings were taken, and 26 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. The cases were made up as follows:—

Homicide	18
Offences against the person	203
Offences against the peace and public order	47
Offences against property	156
Other offences	1,131

2,677 persons were brought before the Inferior Courts during the year. 151 were discharged on the merits of the case, 2,476 were summarily convicted, and 20 were committed for trial in the Superior Courts.

The following comparative table shows the number of convictions and acquittals during the last four years:—

	1909 to 1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Summary Convictions—			
Offences against the person	338	264	221	196
Offences against property	121	93	125	174
Offences against Revenue and Fees Laws	1,481	1,036	979	1,633
Other offences	850	449	864	518
Convictions in Superior Courts—				
Homicide	11	8	13	12
Offences against property		1		1
Offences against the person	8	2	5	6
Number of persons acquitted—				
In Inferior Courts	119	107	223	151
In Superior Courts	9	8	4	19

The table shows a decrease in offences except under two heads. The increase of offences under the head of Revenue and Pass Laws was due mainly to contraventions of the pass law and the increase under the other head to offences against public peace and order.

(c) Gaols.

During the year 2,000 persons were received into the various gaols, viz.:—1,970 men, 21 women, and 10 juveniles.

Previous convictions: 17 prisoners were once previously convicted, 20 twice, and 22 three or more times.

The total daily average in all prisons was 151. 15 prisoners were admitted to hospital. There were 2 deaths.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Population.

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911. The following table shows the result:—

Total Population of Swaziland on 14th May, 1911.

Europeans					Coloured				
Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total
Under 21	21 and over	Under 21	21 and over		Under 21	21 and over	Under 21	21 and over	
240	383	240	214	1,077	54	80	44	15	143

Natives							
Males		Females		Under 15		Total	Total population
Married	Single	Married	Single	Males	Females		
12,149	10,577	20,250	6,780	21,573	21,537	93,733	99,953

The table shows an increase since the last census (1907) of 191 Europeans, 71 coloured persons, and 14,204 natives.

(b) Births and Deaths.

Europeans—

Births—45 or 35·08 per 1,000.
Deaths—9 or 7·01 per 1,000.

Births and deaths of natives are not registered.

(c) Public Health.

The general health of the community was not so good as usual, especially in the early months of 1911. The prolonged drought and the heat of the early part of the summer were followed by heavy rains. Malarial fever was more severe than usual in the lower lying portions of the territory, and the mortality was especially high amongst native children. The Government distributes free issues of quinine to natives, but as a rule they prefer their native remedies. A few cases of typhoid occurred amongst the European population, but there were no outbreaks of any other contagious disease. Dr. J. S. Dunn, who was acting temporarily as Medical Officer in the Hlatikulu District, made the discovery that the tick *Ornithodorus moubata*, which conveys African relapsing fever, is common in Swaziland. No opportunity for investigations of a scientific character has yet offered itself.

Syphilis is common amongst the natives. Successful results have been obtained from injections of salvarsan.

(d) Meteorology.

The climate is healthy, except in the low veld, which is malarious during the rainy season. The average rainfall for the year ended March 31st, 1911, at stations over 4,000 feet altitude was 49·61 inches on 140 days; under 4,000 feet, 42·00 inches on 90 days, the averages for the past nine years being 49·07 inches and 34·11 inches respectively. The mean maximum screen temperature at Mbabane during this period was 74·7 degrees, while the mean minimum was 51·7 degrees.

The highest screen temperature recorded at this station was 94 degrees, while the lowest was 31 degrees. In the middle and low veld the temperatures are considerably higher.

VIII. POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. Revenue for the year amounted to £979 1*s.* 4*d.* and expenditure to £1,611 1*s.* 2*d.* The number of post offices was 11, money order offices 4, and telegraph offices 4. The Postmaster-General has furnished the following figures:—

Estimated number of articles dealt with during the year :—

Letters	131,770
Postcards	4,408
Newspapers	7,878
Book packets, samples and circulars	17,568
Parcels	2,496
Telegrams	10,138
Telephone calls	1,753

The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank was £1,426 10s. 5d. for the year, and the amount of withdrawals £1,300 1s. 6d. The amount at credit of depositors on the 31st March, 1913, was £2,012 7s. 9d. The rate of interest allowed was 3 per cent.

Money orders were issued to the value of £7,251 8s. 10d. and paid to the value of £4,105 1s. 7d.

A passenger coach service runs twice a week between Breyten Station and Mbabane, distance about 80 miles. A motor car service for passengers has also been established.

IN GENERAL.

No happenings of political importance occurred during the year. The five years period of concurrent occupation of private land by Europeans and natives will expire on the 30th June, 1914. The natives are now realising that the partition of native reserves is an accomplished fact, and that, after June, 1914, they will have no rights on land owned by Europeans except in terms of agreements to be made with the latter.

The protracted drought was severely felt by both Europeans and natives. Owing to the demand for native labour on the mines of the Witwatersrand all able-bodied natives desiring work were able to obtain it. 4,000 natives were recruited by labour agents and 1,100 passes were issued to natives proceeding to work for short periods outside of Swaziland. The local demands were also met.

Interest in cattle ranching is becoming marked, and there is reason to think that this industry will become a large factor in the future development of Swaziland, especially the low veld portions, which is particularly suitable for the purpose. Progress has been slow under the special circumstances which have obtained in the past, and while there is, to-day, no large amount of progress to be reported, the outlook is probably more hopeful than it has been at any other time in the history of the territory.

D. Hussey,

Government Secretary.

Mbabane,

September 25th, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year
739	Jamaica	1911–1912
740	Queensland	"
741	Bahamas	"
742	Grenada	"
743	Uganda	1911
744	Mauritius	1911–1912
745	Trinidad and Tobago	1911
746	British Guiana	1911–1912
747	St. Vincent	"
748	Barbados	"
749	Leeward Islands	"
750	Straits Settlements	"
751	East Africa Protectorate	1911
752	St. Lucia	1911–1912
753	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
754	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1911
755	Gibraltar	1911–1912
756	St. Helena	1912
757	Wesleyan	"
758	Ceylon	"
759	Sierra Leone	1911–1912
760	Seychelles	1912
761	Somaliland	"
762	Hong Kong	1912–1913
763	Turks and Caicos Islands	1912
764	Falkland Islands	"
765	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
766	Bahamas	"
767	Gambia	"
768	Fiji	"
769	Basutoland	"
770	Gold Coast	1912–1913
771	Ashanti	1912
772	Nyasaland	"
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1912–1913
774	British Solomon Islands	"
775	Colonial Survey Committee	"
776	Tonga Islands Protectorate	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject
76	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund
78	Wesleyan	Census, 1911
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta percha
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911

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1910

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 830.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 774.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1915.

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Map

No. 830.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 777.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,

Pretoria,

November 4th, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Acting Resident Commissioner of Swaziland forwarding the Annual Report and Blue Book Return of the territory for the year ended March 31st, 1914.

I have, &c.,

BUXTON,

High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Colonial Office.

Resident Commissioner's Office,

Mbabane, Swaziland,

October 20th, 1914.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Administration for the year ended March 31st, 1914.

I have, &c.,

D. RUSSELL,

Acting Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency the Right Hon.

Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.,

High Commissioner for South Africa.

Cd. 7674. W. 8/1(3). 850. 11/14. W. & S. [10] D. & P. Ltd. Gp. 12. 2.

REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1914.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(a) Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £64,248 2s. 6d., being £2,148 2s. 6d. above the estimate, and the total expenditure to £63,906 14s. 6d., showing a saving of £733 6s. 6d. on the original and supplementary Estimates.

The following table shows the comparison between the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the five years from April 1st, 1909:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
1909-10	43,928	44,143		215
1910-11	46,630	44,826	1,803	
1911-12	49,410	45,774	3,636	
1912-13	51,428	49,210	2,218	
1913-14	60,393	62,277		1,884

The decrease in revenue was due mainly to the unsettled conditions in regard to labour on the Rand arising out of the strikes, whereby the supply of native labour was considerably restricted, thereby reducing the number of native passes, native labour contract stamps, and labour agents' licences issued; and the payment by labour agents of judicial fines imposed on natives was considerably reduced for the same reason.

The excess in expenditure was occasioned by the transfer from Extraordinary to Ordinary Expenditure of certain services in con-

nection with the Survey and Deeds Registry Offices; by the appointment of a Resident Justice of the Peace at Bremersdorp; increased costs in connection with the Special Court and under the Vote "Education" and increase to the subsidy payable to the Paramount Chief.

The above table does not include the Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the years indicated. During the year under review the former amounted to £13,805, derived principally from the sales of Crown land, and the latter to £11,080, expended chiefly in connection with the eradication of East Coast fever, and Extraordinary Public Works.

The following comparative statements show the actual Revenue and Expenditure for the financial years 1912-13 and 1913-14:—

Revenue.

Head	1913-14	1912-13	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Licences	2,079	2,997	—	918
Native Tax	26,061	25,744	317	—
Dog Tax	2,890	2,862	28	—
Native Pass Stamps	491	708	—	217
Fines, Court Fees, etc.	1,700	1,953	—	253
Revenue Stamps	837	1,046	—	209
Transfer Duty	1,304	748	556	—
Import Dues	7,671	7,676	—	5
Posts and Telegraphs	1,702	1,494	208	—
Concession Rents	3,623	5,402	—	1,819
Base Metal Royalty	657	200	457	—
Miscellaneous	888	767	121	—
Total Ordinary Revenue	50,303	51,427	1,747	2,781
Sale of Crown Land, Leases, &c.	10,663	6,956	3,707	—
Recoveries of Survey Costs	1,291	62	1,230	—
Recoveries on account of land expropriated in connection with settlement	1,001	—	1,001	—
£	64,248	58,435	5,694	2,781

The increases under the various heads of ordinary revenue may be taken as an indication of slight general progress, whereas the decreases were caused by extraneous affairs as stated above.

The falling off under the head of Concession Rentals was due to the fact that a Proclamation was issued making all rentals payable on a fixed date, viz.: December 31st, whereas previously they were payable on the dates fixed in the deed of concession. The deficit under this head will be recovered during the current financial year.

Expenditure.

Head.	1913–14.	1912–13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Establishments	11,078	11,038	040	
Police	13,155	13,340		185
Transport	1,103	1,019	144	
Posts and Telegraphs	2,434	2,117	317	
Administration of Justice	4,187	2,836	1,351	
Public works "Recurrent"	2,138	4,284		2,146
Medical	2,761	2,146	615	
Education	2,414	2,170	244	
Veterinary	870	881	18	
Allowances, etc., Native Chiefs	1,306	1,067	239	
Pensions	621	621		
Interest	3,000	3,000		
Refunds of Revenue	30	68		38
Miscellaneous	1,547	1,709		162
Sinking Fund	2,054	2,054		
Deeds Registry & Surveys	2,030		2,030	
Total Ordinary Expenditure	53,977	49,210	5,098	2,331
Public Works Extraordinary	4,024	1,200	3,424	
Concession and Partition Expenses	325	3,493		3,168
Eradication of East Coast Fever	4,658	3,486	1,172	
Mbabane Township Water Supply	300		300	
Land expropriated in connection with Settlement	370	800		430
Refund to Swazi Nation	1,328		1,328	
Bremersdorp Township Refunds, Overpayments, Land Purchased		78		78
		193		193
	63,967	58,543	11,021	6,497

Ordinary expenditure shows an increase under most heads, due to casual circumstances, except in the cases referred to above.

(*b*) Public Debt.

The Public Debt is £100,000, made up as follows:—

Swaziland Consolidated Loan, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable through the medium of a sinking fund within 25 years from the 1st April, 1938;

Swazi National Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c*) Assets and Liabilities.

On March 31st, 1914, liabilities exceeded assets by £92,218 0s. 4*d*.

(d) Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic. The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Ababan, where the amount on deposit at March 31st, 1914, was £20,301. The northern and southern parts of the Territory deal with banks in the Transvaal which are more conveniently situated to those parts. At various Post Offices in the Territory, Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. The number of depositors at March 31st, was 171, with a total credit of £2,141.

(e) Customs.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30th, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with, for customs purposes, as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended the 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. The collections for the year under review amount to £7,571, as compared with £7,576 and £7,175 for the years 1912-13 and 1911-12 respectively.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) Trade.

For the reasons indicated above, no statistics of imports and exports are now kept. The volume of trade is small, as the majority of the natives are not wage earners, and as agriculturists they, as a rule, grow sufficient for their own requirements. A considerable proportion of those who go out to work earn and spend their wages outside the Territory, except where sums of money may be remitted to relatives for the payment of taxes and the purchase of food when there is a shortage of the latter. Competition in trade is keen, though a standard of prices is usually maintained by the traders. Owing to high transport charges and to the small turnover of the traders the cost of living is high. The following were the average prices of food-stuffs obtaining throughout the year: Flour per bag 100 lbs. 20s.; Mealies per bag 200 lbs. 17s. 6d.; Mealie Meal per bag 100 lbs. 20s.; Potatoes per bag 150 lbs. 20s.; Butter per lb. 2s. 6d.; Milk per quart 6d.; Eggs per dozen 2s. 6d.; Sugar per lb. 4d.; Beef and Mutton per lb. 11d.; Rice per lb. 4d.

(b) Agriculture.

Although good crops were not reaped throughout the Territory, the year was not an unfavourable one generally, and there is little likelihood of there being a shortage of food before the new season's crops are available. Want of rain at the right season is the principal cause of failure in native crops, but with the more advanced methods of cultivation that are gradually being adopted the natives of Swazi-

land should not, save under exceptional circumstances, have to rely on outside supplies. As a general rule, however, the native indifferently cultivates less than the minimum quantity of land sufficient for his requirements, so that recourse has to be made to the trader, even in normal years, and a bad season usually finds him short of food. There are indications, however, of a gradual but general improvement in native agriculture.

The annual agricultural show was held at Bremersdorp, under the auspices of the Swaziland Farmers' Association, when two judges, kindly lent by the Union Department of Agriculture, examined the exhibits and addressed the farmers. This show clearly indicates that with the settled conditions of land tenure the European farmers are making favourable progress, and although agricultural farming on a large scale has not yet been attempted, probably owing to the want of a railway and accessible markets, the small farmer is showing that the country is well suited to his needs.

The Government allotted a further number of small holdings to European farmers. In all 31 grants were made, of a total of approximately 50,000 morgen at an average price of 6s. 6d. per morgen; these include a sale of 40,000 morgen to a ranching company (a morgen equals 2·11654 English acres).

The experts of the Union of South Africa kindly lent by the Government for the purpose have reported favourably on the suitability of the soil and climate in various parts of the Territory for cotton and tobacco growing, and for the cultivation of fruits, particularly citrus. Up to the present these branches of agriculture have received but little attention.

(c) Stock.

The following are the estimated numbers of stock at March 31st, 1914:—

Horned Cattle	73,000
Horses	500
Mules	300
Donkeys	1,500
Native Sheep and Goats	103,000
Pigs	9,000

In addition to the above approximately 200,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal for winter grazing each year.

The campaign against East Coast fever in cattle continued unabated, and the efficacy of dipping cattle has been conclusively proved in this respect. There were several fresh outbreaks of the disease during the year, 1,000 animals dying from the disease. In a few instances the outbreaks were due to the surreptitious movement of cattle from infected areas, but in others the infection can only be attributed to infected ticks having become attached to the clothing of persons, and by that means carried into clean areas. The Government takes control immediately an outbreak is notified and uses such means as may be necessary for arresting the outbreak. Compensation

is paid to owners for all cattle that die of the disease or that may be destroyed after the Government has taken control. At the end of the financial year there were 32 dipping tanks in various parts of the Territory, at which approximately 40,000 head of cattle were being dipped regularly every three or five days. It is proposed to continue erecting tanks until every head of cattle in the Territory can be regularly dipped.

A few outbreaks of quarter-evil, ordinary red-water, gall sickness and heart-water were notified, but none were of a serious nature. In the case of the outbreak of quarter-evil all cattle in the immediate vicinity were inoculated, and no further deaths were recorded after this was completed. With the further extension of dipping operations the other diseases referred to will, it is hoped, gradually be reduced to a negligible quantity.

The Government purchased five more pure-bred bulls for service amongst the native herds. These purchases were made from the Swazi National Fund, a fund established and maintained from direct contributions by the natives.

Ranching on a comparatively large scale has been commenced by two companies formed for the purpose. These companies are importing a number of pure-bred bulls to cross with the native and other cattle purchased by them. Other companies and persons are obtaining land for similar purposes. Practically the whole of Swaziland, particularly the low and middle veld, is admirably suited for cattle ranching and the development of the Territory is likely to be influenced largely by this aspect.

(*d*) Mining.

Mining in Swaziland is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Umbandine and the Crown Minerals Order in Council. Gold and tin are the only minerals worked commercially at the present time. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, on which, however, no development has yet taken place.

The outputs for the past five years are as follows:—

Cassiterite Tin	*Tons.*	Valued at £
1909-10	446	28,368
1910-11	476	42,250
1911-12	313	32,397
1912-13	305	37,946
1913-14	492	51,220
Fine Gold	*Ozs.*	Valued at £
1909-10	11,202	46,707
1910-11	13,543	57,530
1911-12	14,781	62,783
1912-13	13,011	55,266
1913-14	11,324	48,104

III.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation promulgated during the year is embodied in the following proclamations:—

Proclamation No. 19 of 1913, consolidating and amending the law regulating the controlling, procuring and engaging of Natives to work or labour within or beyond the borders of Swaziland;

Proclamation No. 22 of 1913, amending the Customs law and tariff;

Proclamation No. 24 of 1913, providing for the removal of Natives from private land to Native Areas at the close of the period of concurrent occupation;

Proclamation No. 30 of 1913, providing for the suspension of Pensions of persons who having been employed in the Swaziland Government become directors of Companies operating in Swaziland;

Proclamation No. 4 of 1914, amending the tariff of fees allowed to Attorneys on taxation of costs in the Special Court of Swaziland.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Government Schools for European children are established at Bremersdorp, Ferreira's Station, Hluti, Mantambi and Driefontein. The average attendance at these schools was 95. The Zombodze School for natives, also a Government School, at which the Paramount Chief, aged 16, attends, shows an average attendance of 40. A private primary and secondary school for Europeans has been established at Mbabane; it had an average attendance of 41 during the year. This school receives a Government grant and charges no tuition fees. Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4s. per child per week are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school. Certain Missions receive Government grants-in-aid for native education. During the year under review the grants so made amounted to £300. The total sum spent on education during the year was £2,414.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Hospital at Mbabane, the only Government Institution, contains one European ward and two native wards. 78 Patients were admitted during the year, and 1,820 out patients were treated. One death occurred in the hospital. The natives do not as a rule make voluntary use of the services of the Medical Officers, and even when treatment is made by the doctors the patient will often consult and follow the advice of a native medicine man.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

(a) Police.

The authorised strength of the Swaziland Police was:—

Europeans.

1 Assistant Commissioner,
1 Acting Inspector,
1 Sub Inspector,
1 Acting Sub Inspector,
4 Sergeants,
4 Corporals,
11 Troopers.

Natives.

1 Sergeant Major,
6 Sergeants,
13 Corporals,
125 Constables.

(b) Criminal Statistics.

During the year 1,763 cases were reported to the Police. Of these 39 were trivial and no proceedings were taken, and 22 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. The cases dealt with were made up as follows:—

Homicides	30
Other offences against the person	387
Offences against public peace and order	56
Offences against property	168
Other offences	1,232

3,111 persons were brought before the Inferior Courts during the year. Of this number 188 were discharged on the merits of the case, 2,844 were summarily convicted, and 81 were committed for trial before the Superior Court.

The following table shows the number of convictions and acquittals during the last four years:—

Summary Convictions.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Offences against the person	264	221	190	352
Offences against property	93	225	154	183
Offences against revenue and pass laws	1,030	979	1,633	1,681
Other offences	449	364	518	628

Convictions in Superior Courts.

Homicides	8	12	12	20
Offences against the person	2	5	8	10
Offences against property	1		1	1

Number of persons Acquitted.

In Inferior Courts	167	222	153	155
In Superior Courts	8	4	10	13

The table for the year under review shows little but casual variation except in the case of homicides under the head of "Convictions in Superior Courts," and offences against the person under "Summary convictions." The principal cause of these increases was due to the arrest and conviction of a number of natives who engaged in a faction fight.

(c) Gaols.

During the year 1,481 persons were received into the various gaols, viz.: 1,427 men, 48 women, and 6 juveniles. Of the number admitted to prison 33 had been once previously convicted, 10 twice, and 15 thrice or more. Five prisoners were admitted to hospital, and there was one death.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Population.

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911. The following table shows the result:—

Total population of Swaziland on 7th May, 1911.

Europeans.					Coloured.				
Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 21.	21 and over.	Under 21.	21 and over.		Under 21.	21 and over.	Under 21.	21 and over.	
249	382	250	210	1,091	54	30	44	15	143

Natives.

Males.		Females.		Under 15.		Total.	Total Population.
Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Males.	Females.		
12,148	10,277	20,208	6,180	21,873	21,891	98,133	99,959

The table shows an increase since the last census (1904) of 193 Europeans, 71 coloured persons, and 14,204 natives.

(b) Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Europeans:—

Births 33, or approximately 22 per 1,000.

Deaths 12, or approximately 8 per 1,000.

Marriages 7.

Births and deaths of natives are not registered. There were 20 marriages according to Christian rites amongst the native population.

(c) Public Health.

The general health of the community was good. The prevalence of malaria in the low veld was less severe in its effects than in the previous year. The Government distributes free issues of quinine to natives, but no great advantage is taken of this, as the majority of the natives still prefer their own remedies. No cases of typhoid were recorded. It is hoped that, as a supply of good water has been laid on to the Mbabane Township, this disease will not reappear there. There was a severe outbreak of measles in the south of Swaziland that resulted fatally in the case of a number of children who developed the usual chest complications; the disease spread to other districts, but was there less virulent and was not attended with such unfortunate results. There was also a sporadic outbreak of chicken-pox, but no case was fatal. Vaccination amongst the natives was again done during the year, but not to any large extent. No cases of small-pox were notified. The Medical Officer reports the discovery of seven cases of leprosy amongst natives. The patients have been isolated. A few cases of dysentery occurred in the low-lying parts of the country and occasional cases of liver abscess were reported. The climate generally is very salubrious except in the low veld, which is malarial during the rainy season.

(d) Meteorology.

The average rainfall throughout the Territory was 37·67 inches. The maximum recorded at an observation station was 47·82, which fell on 130 days; the minimum record 20·37, which fell on 80 days. As with the rainfall, the temperature varies considerably with the altitude of the station. At Mbabane, which lies at an altitude of approximately 4,000 feet, the highest screen temperature recorded was 94°, while the lowest was 34°. At Forbes Reyloff, an observation station in the low veld, the maximum screen temperature was 109·3 and the minimum 34·8°. The former figures may be taken as typical of the hilly parts of the country, and the latter as reflecting the low veld generally with a probable variation of three or four degrees for the maximum in both cases.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,792, and the expenditure to £2,434. The number of Post Offices was 9, Money Order Offices 4, and Telegraph Offices 5. The Postmaster General has furnished the following figures:—

Estimated total number of letters, etc., dealt with during the year:—

Letters	172,171
Post Cards	5,720
Newspapers	27,820
Book Packets, Samples and Circulars	15,652
Parcels	2,496
Telegrams (forwarded only)	12,187

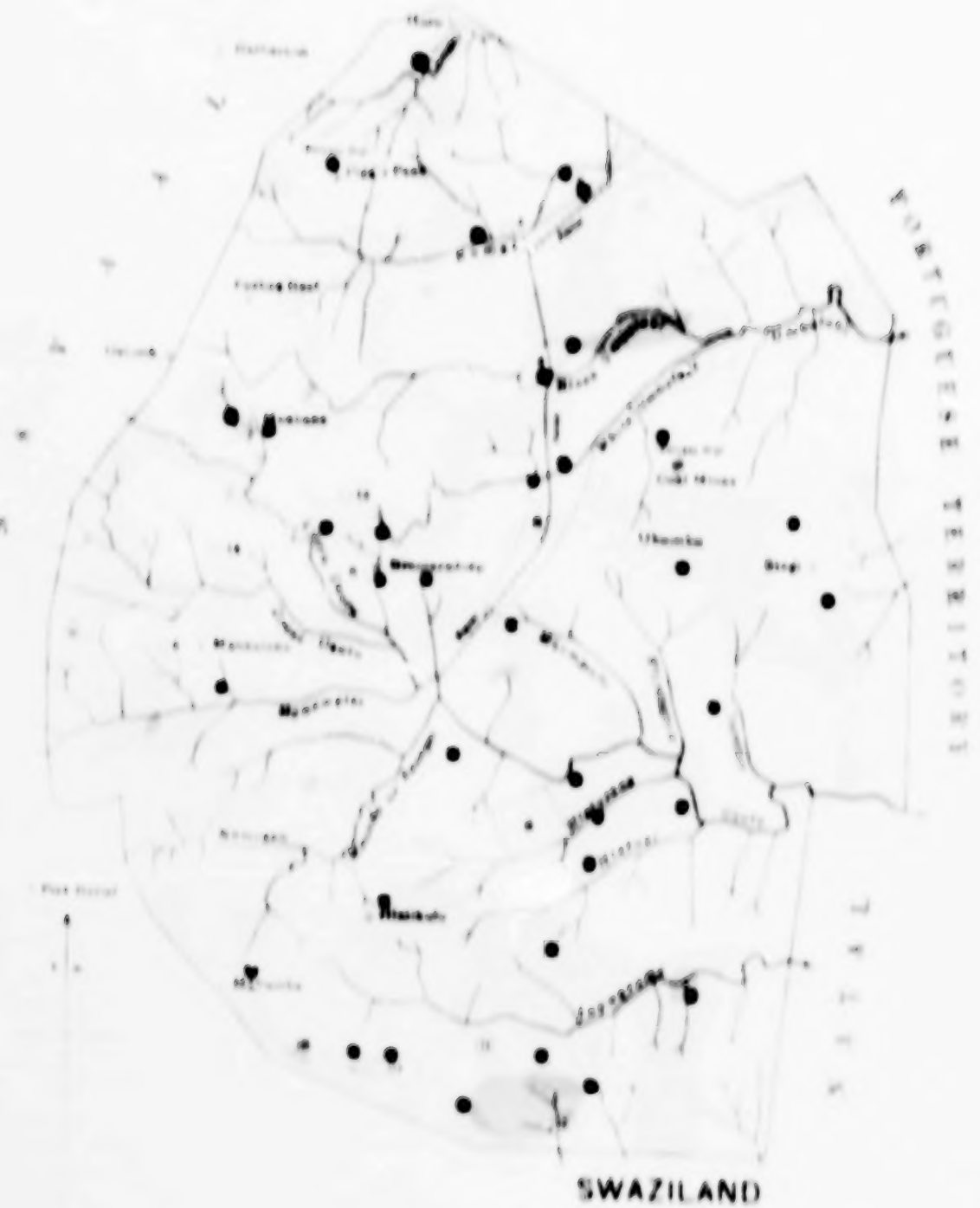
The amount deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank during the year was £1,918 and the withdrawals £1,191. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at March 31st, 1914 was £2,141; the number of depositors being 171. The rate of interest was 3 per cent. per annum. Money Orders were issued to the value of £7,610 and paid to the value of £2,946.

A passenger mule coach service runs twice weekly between Breyton Station and Mbabane, a distance of over 80 miles. Motor car services for passengers have also been established since the roads have been improved and the gradients lessened; these make a saving of about 15 hours on the journey.

IX.—GENERAL.

There is nothing of importance to record from a political point of view. The period allowed for the free occupation of private land by natives under the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation, 1907, expired on the 30th June, 1914, and the Government took such steps, legislative and otherwise, as were necessary to prepare the natives to meet the position. It may not be out of place to state here, though the matter does not come within the purview of events of the year under review in this report, that the movement has, at the date of writing, been completed without friction, such natives as have not moved from private land to native areas having arranged matters with their European landlords.

The labour strikes on the Rand during July, 1913, and January, 1914, were to a slight extent reflected in Swaziland, principally owing to the curtailment of the recruiting of native labour and the consequent reduction of the amount of money advanced as wages by labour agents to natives, and also to the difficulty in obtaining supplies from the area in question.


SWAZILAND

During the year 3,546 labour contracts for service beyond the borders were attested. In addition to this number 6,267 travelling passes were issued to natives, principally for the purpose of seeking work outside Swaziland.

During the year the Chiefs, while accepting the partition of concessions, and the position consequent on the termination of the period of the right of the Swazis to occupy private land, considered it desirable to acquire from concessionaires areas of land for national occupation, additional to the native areas set aside under the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation, 1907. The request for voluntary contributions to be devoted to this purpose has not been responded to by the natives to any large extent. The Chiefs have placed the funds collected in the hands of the Government, which will control any transactions that may be allowed.

Early in 1914 the dissemination of incorrect reports pointing to a native rising in Swaziland occasioned considerable alarm amongst farmers in the Eastern Transvaal living close to the Swaziland border. Much inconvenience to these farmers—and to Swazis living near the Transvaal border, on whom the alarm reacted to some extent—could have been prevented had the existence of the reports in the Transvaal been brought to the immediate notice of the local authorities.

T. A. STEWARD,

For Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,

October 14th, 1914.

COLONIAL OFFICE NOTE.—A sketch map showing roughly the boundaries of native areas is annexed.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page.

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
801	Seychelles	1913
802	Ceylon	1913
803	Bermuda	"
804	Wei-hai-wei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories, Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	"
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1913-1914
811	Fiji	1912-1913
812	Ashanti	1913
813	Basutoland	" 1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	" 1913-1914
818	Malta	"
819	Trinidad and Tobago	" 1913
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913-1914
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	1913-1914
829	Tonga Protectorate	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Wei-hai-wei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 866.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1914–15.

(For Report for 1913–14 see No. 830.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1915.

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Sketch Map.

No. 866.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1913–14 see No. 830.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Cape Town,
14th August, 1915.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a dispatch from the Acting Resident Commissioner of Swaziland forwarding the Annual Report of the territory for the year ended 31st March, 1915, together with the Blue Book Return.

I have, &c.,
BUXTON,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
A. Bonar Law, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mbabane, Swaziland.
July 17th, 1915.

My LORD,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on Swaziland or the year ended March 31st, 1915.

I have, &c.,
D. HONEY,
Acting Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency,
The Right Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

(C210) Wt.36076/850. 1125 & 90. 10.15. B.&F.Ltd. Gp.12/2.

REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1915.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(a) Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £59,199 0*s*. 11*d*., being £2,900 19*s*. 1*d*. below the estimate, and the total expenditure to £62,170 9*s*. 0*d*., showing a saving of £1,524 on the original and supplementary Estimates.

The following table shows the comparison between the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the five years from April 1st, 1910:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
1910–11	46,639	44,836	1,803	—
1911–12	49,410	45,774	3,636	—
1912–13	51,428	49,210	2,218	—
1913–14	50,393	52,277	—	1,884
1914–15	44,664	51,016	—	6,351

The above table does not include the Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year indicated. During the year under review the former amounted to £14,534, derived from sales and leases of Crown lands and recoveries of the instalments due under the various proclamations, on account of survey and expropriation costs incurred in connection with the settlement of the concession question, and the latter to £11,154, which was expended chiefly in connection with the eradication of East Coast Fever and on extraordinary public works.

The following comparative statements show the actual Revenue and Expenditure for the financial years 1913–14 and 1914–15 :—

Revenue.

Head.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Licences	2,679	2,768	89	—
Native Tax	26,061	25,252	—	809
Dog Tax	2,890	2,954	64	—
Native Pass Stamps ..	491	606	115	—
Fines, Court Fees, etc. ..	1,700	915	—	785
Revenue Stamps	837	841	4	—
Transfer Duty	1,304	595	—	709
Import Dues	7,571	5,981	—	1,590
Posts and Telegraphs ..	1,792	1,405	—	387
Concession Rents	3,523	2,702	—	821
Base Metal royalty	657	120	—	537
Miscellaneous	888	525	—	363
Total Ordinary Revenue ..	50,393	44,664	272	6,001
Sales of Crown Land, Leases, &c.	10,663	7,411	—	3,252
Recoveries of Survey Costs	1,291	4,829	3,538	—
Recoveries of Expropriation Costs	1,901	2,295	394	—
£	64,248	59,199	4,204	9,253

The shortfalls of normal revenue may in practically each instance be attributed either directly or indirectly to the war. In the case of concession rentals and native tax any amounts due for the year under review will be recovered in future years. The recoveries on account of survey and expropriation costs were claimable for the first time during the year; this accounts for the excess of revenue under those heads.

The decrease in the amount for the sale of Crown lands is accounted for mainly by unavoidable delay in the completion of certain authorised sales.

Expenditure.

Head.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Establishments	11,678	11,399	—	279
Police	13,155	13,229	74	—
Transport	1,163	852	—	311
Posts and Telegraphs ..	2,434	2,386	—	48
Administration of Justice ..	4,167	3,786	—	381
Public works "Recurrent" ..	2,138	1,019	—	1,119
Medical	2,761	3,059	298	—
Education	2,414	2,578	164	—
Veterinary	879	1,207	328	—
Allowances, etc., Native Chiefs	1,306	1,502	196	—
Pensions	921	921	—	—
Interest	3,600	3,403	—	197
Refunds of Revenue ..	30	26	—	4
Miscellaneous	1,547	1,565	18	—
Sinking Fund	2,054	2,054	—	—
Deeds Registry & Surveys	2,030	2,030	—	—
Total Ordinary Expenditure	52,277	51,016	1,078	2,339
Public Works Extraordinary	4,624	4,856	232	—
Concession and Partition Expenses	325	310	—	15
Eradication of East Coast Fever	4,658	4,211	—	447
Mbabane Township Water Supply and Light ..	399	376	—	23
Special Services	—	1,253	1,253	—
Arms and Ammunition ..	—	148	148	—
Land expropriated in connection with Settlement	356	—	—	356
Refund to Swazi Nation ..	1,328	—	—	1,328
	63,967	62,170	2,711	4,508

The decreases under normal expenditure were brought about as a result of the shortfall in revenue necessitating further economies. The increase under the several heads were caused by extended services.

The item "Special Services" was necessary principally for the definition of beacons of native area and purposes generally in connection with the expiry (on the 30th June, 1914) of the five-year period of concurrent occupation of private land by Europeans and natives.

(b) Public Debt.

The Public Debt was reduced during the year from £100,000 to £92,500. The debt is made up as follows:—

Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £72,500, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable through the medium of a sinking fund within twenty-five years from the 1st April, 1910.

Swazi National Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

(c) *Assets and Liabilities.*

On March 31st, 1915, liabilities exceeded assets by £95,189 17*s.* 5*d.*

(d) *Currency and Banking.*

The currency is British coin, and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denomination to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Mbabane, where the amount on deposit at March 31st, 1915, was £23,472. The northern and southern parts of the territory deal with banks in the Transvaal, which are more conveniently situated to those parts. The average bank rate of exchange with London was one half per cent. At the various Post Offices in the Territory Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. The number of depositors at March 31st was 166 with a total credit of £2,131. The rate of interest allowed in the Post Office Savings Bank was 3 per cent.

(e) *Customs.*

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30th, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with, for Customs purposes, as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended March 31st, 1911, bears to the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The collections for the year under review amount to £5,981, as compared with £7,175, £7,576, £7,571 for the years 1911–12, 1912–13, 1913–14, respectively. The decrease may be attributed entirely to the reduction of Union receipts on account of the war.

During the year the Customs Tariff was revised and the law consolidated and amended on the lines of the Union tariff and law. The following enactments dealing with Customs matters were promulgated during the year: Proclamations Nos. 26, 33, 86, and 87 of 1914.

II.—TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

(a) *Trade.*

As indicated above, no statistics of imports and exports are now kept. There is little variation in the volume of trade, which is small. In common with other parts of the empire Swaziland has suffered, and

is suffering, from the effects of the war, though to a much smaller degree than most places. This must be attributed to the fact that the majority of the natives of the territory are not wage-earners, and those who do go out to work are engaged principally on mines that have not been affected to any great extent by the war, with the result that the demand for native labour, after the first few weeks of the war, resumed practically normal conditions. The traders have all experienced decreased receipts, which is probably accounted for by the fact that a considerable proportion of the adult white male population has gone to the war, either in Europe or Africa, and to the restricted spendings of people generally; also to the fair harvest reaped by the natives. Competition in trade is keen, though a standard in prices is usually maintained. Owing to high transport charges and the small turnover of the traders cost of living is high. The following were the average prices for foodstuffs obtaining throughout the year: Flour per bag, 100 lb., 32*s.*; mealies per bag, 200 lb., 23*s.*; mealie meal, per bag, 180 lb., 25*s.*; potatoes per bag, 150 lb., 20*s.*; butter per lb., 2*s.* 6*d.*; milk, per quart, 9*d.*; rice, per lb., 4*d.*; sugar, per lb., 4*d.*; bread, 5*d.* per lb.; meat, 1*s.* per lb.; cheese, 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

(*b*) *Agriculture.*

Taking the Territory as a whole the crops reaped during the year may be considered fair. In some parts exceptionally good crops were reaped, whilst in others the return was meagre. The result did not depend entirely on locality. Owing to the great difference in altitude, rainfall, and other climatic conditions of the various parts of Swaziland it is unusual to get a uniform crop throughout. During the past season however, hail storms of unusual severity destroyed the harvest in many places, both on the hills and in the flats, and excessive rains at the wrong period also adversely affected growing crops in some localities. The crops of the Europeans generally were slightly below the average. The natives as a whole cultivate indifferently barely sufficient for their requirements with the result that in a bad or even normal year recourse has to be had to the trader. There are indications, however, that the natives are observing the progressive methods of the Europeans and are beginning to emulate them in this respect. An annual Agricultural Show is held at Bremersdorp under the auspices of the Swaziland Farmers' Association. By kind permission of the Union Government the services of agricultural experts are available each year for judging the exhibits. The advantages of the Shows and the benefit derived from the advice of the experts is evidenced by an increasing improvement in the quality and quantity of the exhibits. The agricultural experts have also reported favourably on the possibilities of growing cotton, tobacco, and fruits (citrus and mangoes) in many parts of the Territory. Agricultural development is, however, dependent to a very large degree on the accessibility of markets, which only a railway can afford.

Ten further small holdings were allotted to European farmers. In all 20 grants were made of a total of 6,660 morgen at an average price

of 6*s*. 3*d*. per morgen. Four of these grants were under fifty morgen; six were over fifty and under two hundred and fifty morgen, and ten were over 250 morgen. Most of the larger grants were made in connection with the resale to concessionaires of land "selected" under the Partitions Proclamation of 1907. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres).

(*c*) Stock.

The following are the estimated numbers of stock at March 31st, 1915:—

Horses	500
Horned Cattle	90,000
Mules	350
Donkeys	1,550
Native Sheep and Goats	200,000
Pigs	9,000

In addition to the above approximately 200,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing. The merino sheep is not kept in the country during the summer months, though it is not unreasonable to think that with the feeding down of the coarser grasses, and paddocking, sheep farming on the hills will in time become one of the local industries.

At the end of the financial year there were 35 Government and six private dipping tanks in regular use in the Territory, an increase of nine as compared with the previous year, at which approximately 64,000 head of cattle were being dipped regularly. A charge of 2*s*. per head of cattle per annum is paid by European owners on all cattle dipped in Government dips. The dipping of the cattle of natives is paid for from the Swazi National Fund. Further dips will be erected in suitable localities as funds become available.

Eleven areas in Swaziland were affected with East Coast Fever cattle diseases at March 31st, 1915, six of which were infected prior to March 31st, 1914. 659 animals died from the disease during the year as compared with 1,409 during the previous year. It is extremely difficult to trace the origin of new outbreaks of the disease, and in most cases it can only be attributed to infected ticks having become attached to the clothing of persons and by that means carried into clean areas. Immediately an outbreak of the disease is notified, the Government takes control and uses such means as may be necessary for arresting the outbreak. Compensation is paid by the Government to owners for all cattle that die of the disease or that may be destroyed after the Government has taken control. For this purpose an insurance tax of 1*s*. per head of cattle per annum is paid on all cattle owned

by Europeans. The contribution by the natives in this respect is considered to be included in their annual payment to the Swazi National Fund, from which all compensation is paid in this connection. The benefits derived from dipping have become manifest and are appreciated by Europeans and natives alike.

Oxen have been used for transport purposes on the road from Mbabane to the Portuguese border, a distance of about 85 miles, during the whole year. This road had been closed for ox transport for the previous ten years owing to the prevalence of East Coast Fever. Transport cattle have a particular brand, and a careful description of them is kept in order to prevent illicit movement; they are dipped every five days. No outbreak of disease occurred amongst these animals. After an absence of about seven years ephemeral fever, or "three days' sickness," in cattle made its appearance and went through the country. This disease is considered to be of climatic origin and fortunately is not attended with serious results.

There were a few cases of quarter-evil, ordinary redwater, gall-sickness, and heartwater.

The excessive rains were the cause of horse sickness assuming a more virulent form than usual and many deaths were reported.

All the stud animals imported by the Government have done well, and many calves sired by the bulls are to be seen. They are easily distinguished from the native cattle. The ranching companies and private individuals have also imported pedigree and pure bred stock, in most cases with very favourable results.

(*d*) Mining.

Mining in Swaziland is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Umbandine and the Crown Minerals Order in Council. Gold and tin are the only minerals worked commercially at the present time. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, on which, however, no development has yet taken place.

The outputs for the past five years are as follows:—

	Cassiterite Tin.	Valued at
	Tons.	£
1910–11 ..	476 ..	42,250
1911–12 ..	313 ..	32,397
1912–13 ..	385 ..	37,946
1913–14 ..	492 ..	51,220
1914–15 ..	496 ..	43,256

	Fine Gold. Ozs.	Valued at £
1910–11 ..	13,543 ..	57,530
1911–12 ..	14,781 ..	62,783
1912–13 ..	13,011 ..	55,266
1913–14 ..	11,324 ..	48,104
1914–15 ..	9,310 ..	39,552

The decreases in the output of gold may be attributed to the temporary closing down of two or three small properties.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation promulgated during the year is embodied in the following Orders in Council and Proclamations:—

Order in Council of November 28th, 1914, extending to Swaziland certain sections of the Companies (consolidated) Act, 1908.

The Swaziland Crown Lands and Native Areas Exchange and Expropriation Order in Council, 1915.

Proclamation No 11 of 1914, providing for the imposition and recovery of a charge for dipping cattle belonging to persons other than natives.

Proclamation No. 26 of 1914, Swaziland Customs Proposed Duties Procedure Proclamation, 1914.

Proclamation No. 33 of 1914, Swaziland Spirits and Beer Proposed Duties Procedure Proclamation, 1914.

Proclamation No. 86 of 1914, Swaziland Customs Management Proclamation, 1914.

Proclamation No. 2 of 1915, making provision for controlling the purchase by natives of land in Swaziland.

Proclamation No. 7 of 1915, Public Service (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1915.

IV.—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

(*a*) *Education.*

Government schools are established at Bremersdorp, Driefontein, Ferreiras, Mantambi, Hluti, and Zombode, the latter being for natives, at which the young Paramount Chief, aged 17, attends. A private

primary and secondary school for Europeans has been established at Mbabane by the Rev. C. C. Watts, M.A., priest of the Anglican Church. This school receives a Government grant and charges no tuition fees. Mr. Watts has also established a school for coloured children close to Mbabane. This also receives a Government grant. The average attendance of European children at the various schools was 124. At the Zombode school for natives the average attendance was 47, while that of the school for coloured children was 36. In addition to the above, the various Missions conduct schools and classes in connection with their mission work for natives. These receive Government grants. Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from school. The total sum spent on education during the year was £2,578.

(*b*) *Religion*.

Nine religious bodies are carrying on missionary work in various parts of the country. At a meeting of the heads of the Missions held some time ago, it was decided to prevent as far as possible the overlapping of the work of the Missions, and this policy is being adhered to. The following are the different Churches and Missions operating in Swaziland:—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan Methodist, Independent Wesleyan, South Africa General Mission, Scandinavian Alliance Mission, African Methodist Episcopal Mission, Pentecostal Mission and International Holiness Union. Religious instruction is given by the various bodies at 68 different centres, where the average attendances during the year totalled 3,930.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Hospital at Mbabane, the only Government Institution, contains one European and two native wards. 114 patients were admitted during the year, while 1,277 out-patients were attended. Six deaths occurred in hospital during the year. The uneducated native does not, as a rule, make voluntary use of the services of the Government Medical Officers, and even when treatment is made by the doctors, the patient generally consults and follows the advice of a native medicine man. In the malarial districts, however, natives are beginning to appreciate the prophylactic qualities of quinine, which is distributed free by the Government.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

(*a*) Police.

The authorised strength of the Swaziland Police was :—

Europeans.

1 Assistant Commissioner (Major),
1 Inspector (Captain),
1 Sub-Inspector,
1 Acting Sub-Inspector,
4 Sergeants,
4 Corporals,
13 Troopers.

Natives.

1 Sergeant-Major,
6 Sergeants,
13 Corporals,
135 Constables.

All the Europeans are mounted, while the native force is infantry. The Force sent out 5,101 patrols, and patrolled 277,592 miles during the year.

(*b*) *Criminal Statistics.*

During the year 1,385 cases were reported to the Police. Of this number 29 were trivial matters in which the Police refused to take proceedings, 17 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence, and the balance of 1,339 cases were dealt with in the various Courts. In all, 1,917 persons were dealt with by the Courts; of this number 131 were discharged on the merits of the case, 1,761 were summarily convicted, while 25 were committed for trial before the Superior Court.

The following table shows the number of convictions and acquittals during the last four years :—

Summary Convictions.

	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Offences against the person ..	221	190	352	149
Offences against property ..	225	154	183	120
Offences against Revenue Tax and Pass Laws	979	1,633	1,681	1,068
Other offences..	364	518	628	424

Convictions in the Superior Courts.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Homicides	12	12	59	18
Other offences against the person	5	8	10	5
Offences against property ..	—	—	1	1
Other offences..	—	1	—	—

Number of persons Acquitted.

In Inferior Courts	222	153	188	131
In the Superior Courts ..	24	19	13	20

(*c*) *Gaols.*

During the year 1,091 persons, viz:—887 men, 32 women, and 3 juveniles were admitted to the various gaols in the Territory. Of this number 428 were committed for safe custody till trial or for want of security, and 663 for purposes of penal imprisonment. Of the number of those committed for imprisonment, 33 had been once previously convicted, 15 twice previously convicted, and 10 thrice or more times. The daily average of persons in prison was 164. The number of admissions to hospital during the year was 78, while the daily average on the sick list was 2·28. There were 4 deaths in the various gaols during the year.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

(*a*) POPULATION.

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911. The following table shows the result:—

EUROPEANS.					COLOURED.				
Males.		Females.		Total	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 21	21 and over.	Under 21	21 and over.		Under 21	21 and over.	Under 21	21 and over.	
240	383	250	210	1,083	54	30	44	15	143

NATIVES.

Males.		Females.		Under 15.		Total	Total Population
Married	Single	Married	Single	Males	Females		
12,148	10,377	26,258	6,780	21,573	21,597	98,733	99,959

(b) BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Europeans:—

Births 44, or approximately 36 per 1,000.

Deaths 12, or approximately 10 per 1,000.

Marriages 6.

Births and deaths of natives are not registered. There were 42 marriages according to Christian rites amongst the native population.

(c) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the community was good until about February, when an outbreak of malaria occurred in the more low-lying parts of the country. This disease was more prevalent during the past season than during many previous years. This is attributed to the excessive rains and heat. The disease occurred in localities that were thought free from its ravages, and this no doubt largely accounted for the increase in the number of cases, as people living in these places did not take the customary preventive precautions. In very few cases were the attacks serious amongst the European population, but the mortality amongst native children living in the flats, where the disease is always prevalent during the summer months, was greater than usual. Free issues of quinine are made by the Government to natives living in the malarial areas, and it is satisfactory to record that greater advantage is being taken of this, as the beneficial results of the use of this medicine are becoming known amongst the native population. It will be some time, however, before European remedies are generally preferred to the prescriptions of the native doctors. With the exception of an outbreak of whooping cough, no other complaints of a serious nature were recorded. No cases of small-pox were notified. Free vaccination amongst the natives was continued where possible. Several known cases of leprosy exist amongst native families; these patients are isolated.

(d) *Meteorology.*

The average rainfall throughout the Territory was 53·22 inches, considerably above the normal. The maximum recorded at an observation station was 66·26 inches, which fell on 134 days; the minimum record being 38·64 inches, which fell on 71 days. The

heaviest monthly fall recorded was 25·33 inches during February. Both the rainfall and temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the station. At Mbabane, which lies at an altitude of approximately 4,000 feet, the highest screen temperature recorded was 92 degrees, while the lowest was 32 degrees. At Croydon, an observation station in the low veld, 103 degrees was the highest and 33·2 degrees the lowest screen temperature recorded. In some years the maximum temperature at both the stations mentioned is several degrees higher than that recorded during the past year. At Croydon last year the maximum was 108·3 degrees. The figures given in regard to Mbabane may be taken as typical of the hilly parts of the country, while those of Croydon reflect the low veld generally, with a probable variation of three or four degrees for the maximum in both cases. The temperature and rainfall of the intervening country vary with its altitude.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,405, and the expenditure to £2,386. There were twelve Post Offices working, of which four transacted money order and telegraph business, while eight did not.

The Postmaster-General has furnished the following figures:—

Estimated total number of letters, etc., dealt with during the year:—

Letters	230,204
Post Cards	7,852
Newspapers	23,400
Book Packets, Samples, and Circulars ..	27,456
Parcels	3,952
Telegrams (forwarded only)	11,158

Money Orders were issued to the value of £6,941 and paid out to the value of £2,999. At March 31st, there were 166 depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank with a total credit of £2,130. During the year the sum of £2,051 was deposited in this Savings Bank and £1,107 withdrawn. The rate of interest allowed was 3 per cent.

A passenger mule coach service runs twice weekly between Breyten Station and Mbabane, a distance of over 80 miles. Motor car services for passengers between these places have also been established. Elsewhere the postal service is by small carts or runners.

IX.—GENERAL.

The principal items of interest amongst the native population were:

(1) The removal of natives living on privately owned land to land set apart for their sole and exclusive use. It is satisfactory to record that this has been carried out without friction of any kind. In no instance was it necessary forcibly to eject any natives who had been given notice to move. Numerous agreements have been entered into and approved by the Resident Commissioner, whereby natives who wished to do so remain on land owned by Europeans in return for a nominal rental or a short period of service. Both Europeans and natives alike have accepted the altered conditions consequent on the settlement of the long outstanding concessions question in a reasonable spirit. (2) The Chief Malunge died from heart failure on January 6th. He was a brother to the late Paramount Chief Bhunu, a son of Mbandeni and the official adviser of his mother, the Chief Regent. He took a very keen interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his people and his death is a great loss to them, and to the country generally. (3) The collections by the Chiefs for the purchase of further land for national purposes which was referred to in the Report for last year, has been continued, though the death of the Chief Malunge affected the collections considerably. The necessity for Government control of land purchases by natives has been recognised by the issue of a proclamation by the High Commissioner (No. 2 of 1915).

12,120 travelling passes were issued to natives to proceed beyond the borders of the Territory. 7,578 of this number were taken out by natives returning or proceeding to work, principally on the gold mines in Johannesburg. Of the latter number, 4,651 had been recruited by Labour Agents working under licences issued by the Administration.

The news of the outbreak of war and the rebellion in the Union was received in a most loyal manner by both Europeans and natives. The Chiefs expressed themselves as desirous to assist by arms if called upon. Speaking generally, no great interest is now being evinced on the part of the natives in the conduct of the war, as they are not personally affected in any way.

A public subscription was organised for the equipment of a mounted troop for service in Europe or elsewhere, and it was decided to eqiup a troop for service under the Union Government. The troop made up of local residents was subsequently formed and attached to the Imperial Light Horse. In addition to this troop the committee of the fund assisted, by means of passage money and rail fares, suitable persons in Swaziland who wished to join the forces in Europe or South Africa. In all some 60 men out of a total of about 380 adult males have gone on active service. Amongst these were all available officials who could be spared. In addition to the fund referred to above, the public generally are contributing monthly sums to the various funds organised in Europe and South Africa for relief of distress occasioned by the war.

On the outbreak of rebellion in the Union the Europeans through the agencies of the various rifle clubs, formed themselves into organised bodies, and placed their services at the disposal of the Administration; practically every remaining able-bodied man was enrolled in one or other of these clubs.

All the roads in the Territory, particularly in the hilly parts, were badly damaged during the past summer by the heavy rains. It is extremely difficult and expensive to keep parts of the roads even in fair repair during the rainy season. Some stretches of the main roads have a grade of one in six, and for many miles the roads run in mountainous country where the average annual rainfall for the past ten years is about 50 inches. Special grants have been made for constructing new roads and, where possible, lessening the gradients. As funds become available, it is hoped to utilise further amounts on this very necessary service. In addition to the hired labour used on roads, practically the whole of the hard labour convicts are employed on this work. The total amount expended on roads during the past financial year was £2,298, exclusive of the cost connected with the convict labour employed in this connection.

The Resident Commissioner, Mr. R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G., left Swaziland in May, 1914, having been seconded for special service in Southern Rhodesia, as chairman of a Commission to report on the setting aside of native reserves in that Territory, upon which mission he is still engaged.

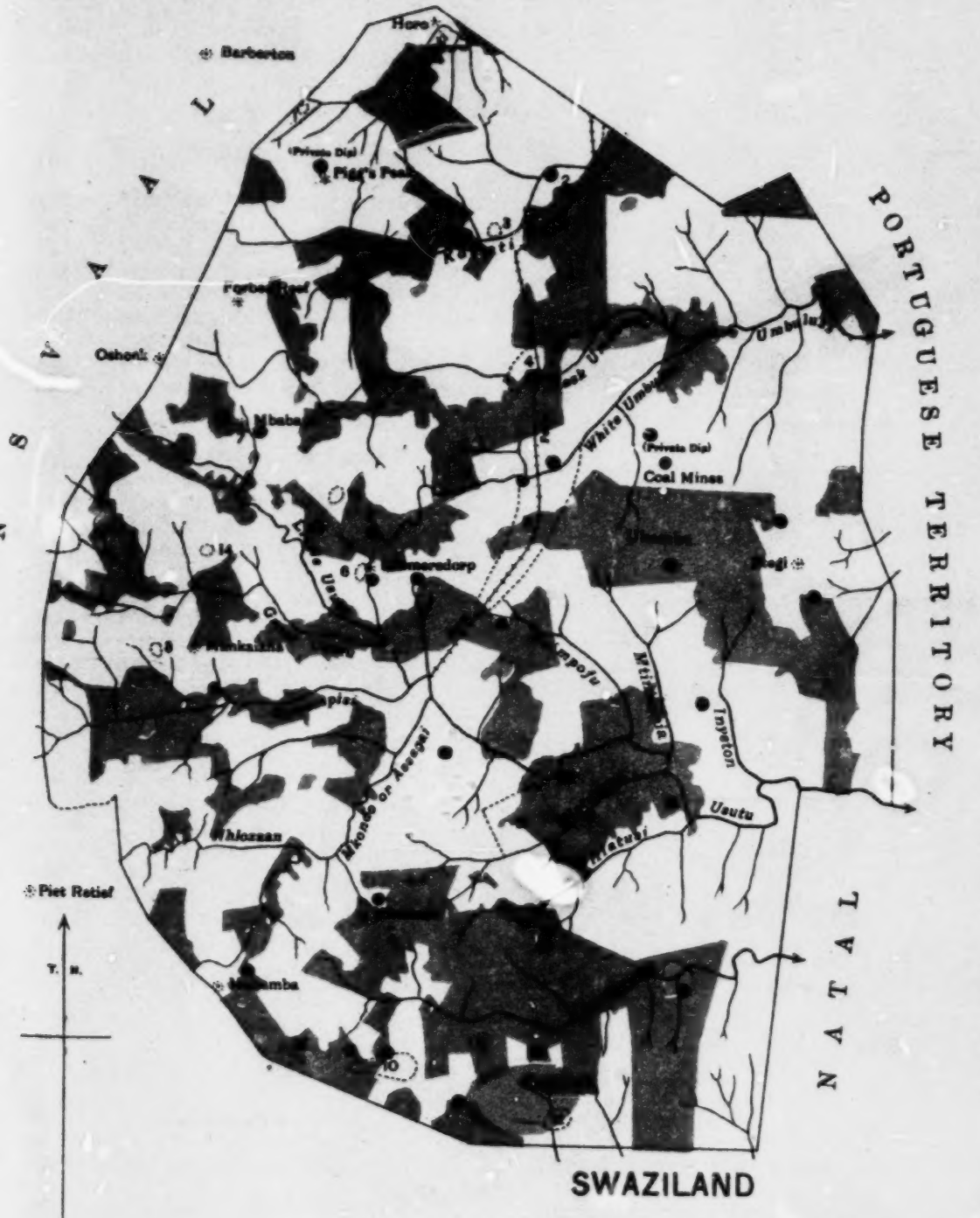
Beyond the points mentioned there has been little of political or public interest. Up to the present the serious effects of the war have not been keenly felt. This is probably due to the fact that the European community is a farming one, which is not so adversely affected by war conditions as an urban population, and to the fact that the natives who go out to work are engaged principally on the mines in Johannesburg where, after the first few weeks of the war, the demand for native labour remained unabated.

T. A. Steward,

For Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,

25th June, 1915.



Reference

Native Areas tinted pink

Cattle Dips erected before 31st March 1914 shewn thus .....●

Areas infected with East Coast Fever at 31st March 1914 shewn thus .....

No 52.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
831	Uganda	1913–1914
832	Nyasaland	"
833	British Guiana	"
834	Imperial Bureau of Entomology	1914
835	St. Vincent	1913–1914
836	St. Lucia	"
837	Somaliland	"
838	Straits Settlements	1913
839	Cayman Islands	1913–1914
840	East Africa Protectorate	"
841	Leeward Islands	"
842	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
843	Zanzibar	1914
844	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
845	Weihaiwei	"
846	Seychelles	"
847	St. Helena	"
848	Fiji	"
849	Bahamas	1914–1915
850	Gibraltar	1914
851	Sierra Leone	"
852	Grenada	1914–1915
853	Bermuda	1914
854	Malta	1914–1915
855	Ceylon	1914
856	Hong Kong	"
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	"
859	Gold Coast	1914
860	Jamaica	1914–1915
861	Gambia	1914
862	Straits Settlements	1914–1915
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1914
864	Ashanti	"
865	Cyprus	1914–1915

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY BARCLAY AND FRY, LTD., THE GROVE, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.

1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 901.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1915–16.

(For Report for 1914–15 see No. 866.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1916.

LONDON:
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1916.

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A sketch map will be found in the previous Report, No. 866 [Cd. 7622–57.]

No. 901.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1914-15 see No. 866.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Cape Town,
19th August, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Acting Resident Commissioner of Swaziland forwarding the Annual Report of the Territory for the year ended March 31st, 1916.

I have, &c.,
BUXTON,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
A. Bonar Law, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mbabane, Swaziland.
August 12th, 1916.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of Swaziland for the year ended March 31st, 1916.

I have, &c.,
D. HONEY,
Acting Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency
The Right Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

(C303) Wt.45316/1003. 1000 & 90. 10.16. B.&F.Ltd. Gp.11/2.

REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1916.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £68,354 4*s*. 2*d*., being £6,354 4*s*. 2*d*. above the estimate, and the total expenditure to £61,969 0*s*. 10*d*., showing a saving of £904 19*s*. 2*d*. on the original and supplementary Estimates.

The following table shows the comparison between the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the five years from April 1st. 1911 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
1911–12	49,410	45,774	3,636	—
1912–13	51,428	49,210	2,218	—
1913–14	60,393	52,277	—	1,884
1914–15	44,664	51,016	—	6,351
1915–16	48,186	51,660	—	3,474

The above table does not include the Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the years indicated. During the year under review the former amounted to £20,167 13*s*. 8*d*. and the latter to £10,309 4*s*. 5*d*.

The following comparative statements show the actual revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1914–15 and 1915–16 :—

Revenue.

Head.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ordinary :—	£	£	£	£
Licences	2,768	2,102	—	666
Native Tax	25,252	26,136	884	—
Dog Tax	2,954	2,980	26	—
Native Pass Stamps ..	606	641	35	—
Fines, Court Fees, etc. ..	916	1,277	361	—
Revenue Stamps	841	1,109	268	—
Transfer Duty	595	1,110	515	—
Posts and Telegraphs . ..	1,405	1,532	127	—
Concession Rents	2,702	2,536	—	166
Base Metal royalty	120	358	238	—
Miscellaneous	525	618	93	—
Import Dues	5,981	7,788	1,807	—
Extraordinary :—				
Crown Land Leases.. ..	7,411	13,388	5,977	—
Recoveries of Survey Costs	4,828	5,714	886	—
Recoveries of Expropriation Costs	2,295	1,065	—	1,230
£	59,199	68,354	11,217	2,062

Expenditure.

Head.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ordinary :—	£	£	£	£
Establishments	11,399	12,425	1,026	—
Police	13,229	12,860	—	369
Transport	852	956	104	—
Posts and Telegraphs ..	2,386	2,341	—	45
Administration of Justice ..	3,786	2,862	—	924
Public Works Recurrent ..	1,019	1,738	719	—
Medical	3,059	3,230	171	—
Education	2,578	2,954	376	—
Veterinary	1,207	864	—	343
Allowances, Native Chiefs..	1,502	1,348	—	154
Pensions	921	945	24	—
Interest	3,403	3,337	—	66
Refunds of Revenue ..	26	58	32	—
Miscellaneous	1,565	1,808	243	—
Sinking Fund	2,054	2,054	—	—
Deeds Registry & Surveys	2,030	1,880	—	150
Extraordinary :—				
Public Works Extraordinary	4,856	4,648	—	208
Concessions, Partition Expenses	310	238	—	72
Eradication of East Coast Fever	4,211	5,367	1,156	—
Refund Swazi Nation ..	—	56	56	—
Mbabane Township Water and Light	376	—	—	376
Land Expropriation ..	—	—	—	—
Special Services	1,253	—	—	1,253
Arms and Ammunition ..	148	—	—	148
£	62,170	61,969	3,907	4,108

The ordinary revenue shows an increase of approximately £4,355, mainly due to payments of arrear native tax, and increased receipts under the Customs agreement, to which reference is made under paragraph (e).

The increase of Extraordinary Revenue is due to larger sales of Crown lands and the full payment of survey costs to enable holders of concessions to pass transfer.

The decreases under Revenue were caused principally through fewer labour agents operating in the Territory, and to the completion of payments of expropriation costs during the previous year.

The increases under the various heads of Expenditure were mainly caused by extended services, and by the increased costs of dipping and building materials.

Several administrative officers returned to duty on completion of hostilities in German South West Africa.

The decreases of expenditure are chiefly due to the completion of the settlement of the concession question and to savings effected through several police officers being absent on active service.

(*b*) *Public Debt.*

The Public Debt amounted to £92,500, made up as follows:—

Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £72,500, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable, through the medium of a sinking fund, within twenty-five years from the 1st April, 1910.

Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c*) *Assets and Liabilities.*

On March 31st, 1916, liabilities exceeded assets by £88,804 14*s.* 1*d.*

(*d*) *Currency and Banking.*

The currency is British coin, and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denomination to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Mbabane, where the amount on deposit at March 31st, 1916, was £40,516. The northern and southern parts of the territory deal with banks in the Transvaal, which are more conveniently situated to those parts. The average bank rate of exchange with London was one half per cent. At the various Post Offices in the Territory Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. The number of depositors at March 31st was 186 with a total credit of £1,968. The rate of interest allowed in the Post Office Savings Bank was 3 per cent.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, also conducts Savings Bank Business. The number of Savings Bank Depositors at the Mbabane branch of this Bank was 17, with a total credit of £1,102, Interest at 3 per cent. was allowed.

(*e*) *Customs.*

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30th, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with, for Customs purposes, as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended March 31st, 1911, bears to the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The collections for the year under review amount to £7,788, as compared with £7,576, £7,571, £5,981 for the years 1912–13, 1913–14, 1914-15, respectively.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND MINING.

(*a*) *Trade.*

In view of the arrangement with the Union Government regarding the collection of Customs dues referred to above, no statistics of imports and exports have been kept since June, 1910. There is, however, little variation in the imports, and the exports consist almost entirely of the cassiterite tin and raw gold mined in the Territory, all of which is exported. The volume of trade is small, and varies little from year to year. It consists of general merchandise, including Kaffir truck, and a small quantity of farming and mining implements. A number of pure-bred stock is also imported annually. Trade is being somewhat adversely influenced by the War, but not to any great extent, as there is still a large demand for labour on the mines in Johannesburg and elsewhere, and this is the chief source of money supply for the native population. Competition in trade is keen.

Owing to high transport charges and the small turnover of the traders the cost of living for Europeans is very high. The following were the average prices for foodstuffs obtaining throughout the year: Flour per bag, 100 lb., 37*s.* 6*d.*; mealies per bag, 200 lb., 20*s.*; Kaffir corn per bag, 200 lb., 27*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes per bag, 150 lb., 20*s.*; butter 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; milk, 9*d.* per quart; rice, 4¼*d.* per lb.; sugar, 4¼*d.* per lb.,; bread, 6*d.* per lb.; meat, 1*s.* per lb.; cheese, 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.; eggs, 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

(*b*) *Agriculture.*

The reports from the various districts show that the crops were considerably below the average, owing to drought. In some parts of the low country the harvest was a complete failure, while in the higher altitudes, where the rains were more favourable, the crops were well below the average. The natives suffer more from adverse weather conditions than the Europeans, as their methods of cultivation are primitive, and no attempt is made by them to plant areas larger than their normal needs require under favourable conditions. In fact it may be said that the natives never grow sufficient grain for their own requirements, and large quantities of mealies and Kaffir corn are imported by traders for sale to the natives, in addition to the crops of the European farmers, which are also consumed locally. There are indications, however, that the native is emulating in a small way the more progressive methods of the white farmer, and the plough is gradually replacing the Kaffir hoe for breaking up the soil. The principal crops of the natives are mealies, Kaffir corn, ground beans, ground nuts, pumpkins, melons, and sweet potatoes. These are the main crops of the European farmer also, with the addition of various forms of beans and forage for stock feeding, and a small quantity of tobacco.

Owing to the absence of a railway and the difficulties of transport, the white farmer gives more attention to stock raising than to agriculture. An annual agricultural show is held at Bremersdorp

under the auspices of the Swaziland Farmers' Association. By kind permission of the Union Government the services of agricultural experts are available each year for judging the exhibits. The advantages of the shows, and the benefits derived from the advice of the experts, are evidenced by the increasing improvement in the quality and quantity of the exhibits. The agricultural experts have also reported favourably on the possibilities of growing cotton, tobacco, and fruits (principally citrus and mangoes), in many parts of the country. Agricultural development is, however, dependent to a very large degree on the accessibility of markets, which only a railway can afford.

A further 14,544 morgen of Crown land was disposed of to Europeans. In all, 31 grants were made; of these 17 were 300 morgen or under, 5 were 500 morgen or under, 7 were 1,000 morgen or under, and 2 were under 1,500 morgen. The average price of these grants was 6*s*. 6*d*. per morgen. In addition to the above, the Government sold 65,992 morgen of encumbered Crown land to the holders of the encumbrances at an average price of 2*s*. per morgen. (A morgen equals 211,654 English acres.)

(*c*) Stock.

The following are the estimated numbers of stock at March 31st, 1916:—

Horses	500
Horned Cattle	100,000
Mules	350
Donkeys	1,550
Native Sheep and Goats	250,000
Pigs	9,000

In addition to the above over 200,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing, also a large number of horses.

The merino sheep is not kept in the country during the summer months, though it is hoped that with the feeding down of the coarser grasses, and paddocking, sheep farming on the hills will be possible.

At the end of the financial year there were 41 Government and nine private dipping tanks in regular use in the Territory, an increase of nine as compared with the previous year, at which approximately 80,000 head of cattle were being dipped regularly. A charge of 2*s*. per head of cattle per annum is paid by European owners on all cattle dipped in Government dips. The dipping of cattle belonging to natives is paid for from the proceeds of the native tax. Additional dipping tanks are being built to serve the few localities in which cattle are not yet being dipped.

Seventeen areas were affected with east coast fever cattle disease at March 31st, 1916, 392 head of cattle died of the disease within these areas during the year. The deaths from east coast fever during the years ended March 31st, 1915, and March 31st, 1914, were 659 and 1,409, respectively. So soon as an outbreak of

the disease is notified, the Government takes control and uses such means as may be necessary for arresting the outbreak. It has been satisfactorily proved that periodical dipping will in time eradicate this and other tick-borne diseases. The difficulty in speedily eradicating east coast fever and other similar diseases, is due to the almost entire absence of fences, and to the fact that an area remains infected for fifteen months after the last death from the disease. Cattle sometimes stray from or on to an infected area, or infected ticks may be carried by other means into clean areas and so cause fresh outbreaks. Before the advent of the dipping tank the mortality from east coast fever was sometimes as high as ninety-nine per cent. and rarely less than ninety per cent. in an infected herd.

There were a few cases of ordinary redwater and gall sickness, but these diseases were not more prevalent than in other years. Quarter-evil, however, shows an increase, particularly amongst cattle belonging to Europeans, which may be due to the closer grazing of European-owned stock.

Owing to the improved conditions in regard to cattle diseases, it was possible to throw open further roads for ox transport.

Horse sickness was not prevalent, probably owing to the dryness of the season.

All the stud animals imported by the Government have done well.

No fresh purchases were made by the Government during the year.

The ranching companies and private individuals continue to import pedigree and pure bred stock.

(*d*) Mining.

Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Umbandine and the Crown Minerals Order in Council. Gold and tin are the only minerals worked commercially at the present time. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, on which, however, no development has yet taken place.

The outputs for the past five years are as follows :—

	Cassiterite Tin. *Tons.*	Valued at £
1911–12	313	32,397
1912–13	385	37,946
1913–14	492	51,220
1914–15	496	43,256
1915–16	584	56,067

	Fine Gold. *Ozs.*	Valued at £
1911–12	14,781	62,783
1912–13	13,011	55,266
1913–14	11,324	48,104
1914–15	9,310	39,552
1915–16	6,497	29,595

III.—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

(*a*) *Education.*

Government schools are established at Bremersdorp, Mantambi, Hluti, Ferreiras, Nietgegun, Driefontein, Mooihoek, and Zombode, the latter being for natives. A primary and secondary school for Europeans has been established at Mbabane by the Rev. C. C. Watts, M.A., priest of the Anglican Church. This school receives a Government grant and charges no tuition fees. Mr. Watts has also established a school for coloured children close to Mbabane. This also receives a Government grant. The average attendance of children at the various European schools was 232. At the Zombode school for natives the average attendance was 59, while that of the school for coloured children was 42. In addition to the above, the various Native Missions conduct schools and classes in connection with their Mission work. These receive Government grants. Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week are paid by the Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances, and who reside three miles and more from the school. The young Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, aged 18, attended until recently the Government school at Zombode. He and a number of the more advanced pupils, both boys and girls, are now being trained at the Lovedale Institute in the Cape Colony. The cost of tuition and board for these pupils is paid for from the Swazi National Fund. The total sum spent on education during the year, exclusive of the amount paid from the Swazi National Fund referred to above, was £2,954.

(*b*) *Religion.*

Eleven religious bodies are carrying on work in various parts of the Territory. The Missions recognise generally each other's respective spheres of influence. The following are the different native Churches and Missions operating in Swaziland:—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan Methodist, Independent Wesleyan Methodist, South Africa General Mission, Scandinavian Alliance Mission, African Methodist Episcopal Mission, Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, International Holiness Union, Full Gospel Mission, and the Ethiopian Mission. Religious instruction is given by the different bodies at 80 centres, where the average attendance during the year was 3,234. The Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches also have churches at Mbabane for Europeans.

IV.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

With the exception of the hospital at Mbabane, there are no Government institutions. The hospital contains one European and two native wards. 83 patients were admitted to hospital during the year; of these six, including two Europeans, died. There were 1,920 out-patients. The uneducated native makes but little use of

the services of the Government Medical Officers, which services are provided free in most cases; he prefers to be treated by his own medicine man. In the malarial districts, however, the beneficial effects of quinine, which is distributed free by the Government, are being appreciated by the natives.

V.—JUDICIAL.

(*a*) Police.

The authorised strength of the Swaziland Police was:—

Europeans.

1 Assistant Commissioner (Major),
1 Inspector (Captain),
1 Sub-Inspector,
1 Acting Sub-Inspector,
4 Sergeants,
4 Corporals,
14 Troopers.

Natives.

1 Sergeant-Major,
6 Sergeants,
13 Corporals,
126 Constables.

All the Europeans are mounted, while the native force is infantry. The Force sent out 4,893 patrols, and patrolled 255,531 miles during the year.

(*b*) *Criminal Statistics.*

During the year 2,019 cases were reported to the Police; of this number 60 were trivial matters in which the Police refused to take action; 76 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence; and the balance of 1,955 cases were dealt with in the various Courts. In all, 3,020 persons were brought before the Courts; of this number 195 were discharged on the merits of the case, 2,772 were summarily convicted, while 53 were committed for trial before the Superior Court.

The following table shows the number of convictions and acquittals during the last four years:—

Summary Convictions.

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Offences against the person ..	190	352	149	230
Offences against property ..	154	183	120	122
Offences against Revenue Tax and Pass Laws	1,633	1,681	1,068	1,997
Other offences..	518	628	424	423

Convictions in the Superior Courts.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Homicides	12	59	18	9
Other offences against the person	8	10	5	5
Offences against property ..	—	1	1	2
Other offences..	1	—	—	1

Number of persons Acquitted.

In Inferior Courts	153	188	131	195
In the Superior Courts ..	19	13	20	3

(c) *Gaols.*

During the year 1,146 persons, comprising 1,083 men, 60 women, and 3 juveniles were committed to the various gaols in the Territory. Of this number 455 were committed for safe custody till trial or for want of security, and 691 for purposes of penal imprisonment Of the number of those committed for imprisonment, 57 had been once previously convicted, 25 twice previously convicted, and 13 thrice, or more times. The daily average number in prison was 149. The number of admissions to hospital during the year was 63. There were five deaths amongst the prisoners.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

(a) POPULATION.

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911. The following table shows the result :—

EUROPEANS.					COLOURED.				
Males.		Females.		Total	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 21	21 and over.	Under 21	21 and over.		Under 21	21 and over.	Under 21	21 and over.	
240	383	250	210	1,083	54	30	44	15	143

NATIVES.

Males.		Females.		Under 15.		Total.	Total Population.
Married	Single	Married	Single	Males	Females		
12,148	10,377	26,258	6,780	21,573	21,597	98,733	99,959

(*b*) BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Europeans :—

Births 42, or approximately 36 per 1,000.

Deaths 12, or approximately 10 per 1,000.

Marriages 6.

Births and deaths of natives are not registered. There were 45 marriages according to Christian rites amongst the native population.

(*c*) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the community has been good. There has been no serious epidemic of any kind. As a result of the dry season there was less malaria than usual, and practically no cases were reported outside the low country. Natives living in the malarial areas continue to take advantage of the free issue of quinine by the Government. There are sporadic outbreaks of enteric each year. As a rule this disease runs a mild course in Swaziland. There are a few cases of leprosy amongst the native population. These cases are isolated so far as possible.

(*d*) *Meteorology.*

The average rainfall throughout the Territory was 33·23 inches on 94 days, as compared with a mean of 45·60 inches during the preceding seven years. A comparison with previous records is hardly a reliable one, however, as more stations have been opened in the low country, where the rainfall is much less than in the hills. The records of the various stations show that the fall during the year under review was considerably below the average. The maximum fall recorded at an observation station was 48·26 inches, which fell on 146 days; the minimum record being 16·23 inches, which fell on 69 days. Both the rainfall and temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the station. The highest screen temperature recorded in the hills was 95 degrees, while in the low veld the maximum was 107 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded throughout the Territory was 33 degrees.

VII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from Swaziland Funds. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,532, and the expenditure to £2,341. There were twelve Post Offices working, of which only four transact money order and telegraph services.

The Postmaster-General has furnished the following figures:—

Estimated total number of letters, etc., dealt with during the year:—

Letters	312,208
Post Cards	7,852
Newspapers	80,132
Book Packets, Samples, and Circulars ..	53,612
Parcels	14,352
Telegrams .. .. (not furnished)	

Money Orders were issued to the value of £7,136 and paid out to the value of £2,707. At March 31st, there were 186 depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, with a total credit of £1,968. During the year the sum of £2,413 was deposited in this Savings Bank and £968 withdrawn. The rate of interest allowed was 3 per cent.

A passenger mule coach service runs twice weekly between Breyten Station and Mbabane, a distance of nearly 90 miles. Motor car services for passengers between these places have also been established. Elsewhere the postal service is by small carts or native runners.

VIII.—GENERAL.

There have been few events of political importance amongst the native population. Except in the case of the few educated natives the War continues to arouse little interest either as to its proceedings or its result. The certainty of our final victory is accepted as a matter of course.

At a general meeting of the Native Council, Lomvanzi, the only surviving son of Mbandeni, was appointed Regent in the place of his brother, Malunge, whose death was referred to in the last report, to assist the Chief Regent, his mother, in the control of native matters during the minority of the Paramount Chief, Sobhuza.

Sobhuza, who until the present year was being educated at the Government Native School at Zombode, has now gone to continue his studies at the Lovedale Training Institute in Cape Colony. Sobhuza is accompanied by twelve other Swazi boys and girls, sons and daughters of local Chiefs.

The removal of natives from privately owned land to the areas set apart for their exclusive use has continued without friction of any kind. In many cases agreements have been completed whereby natives who wish to do so remain on land owned by Europeans in return for a nominal rental or a short period of personal service.

The collection from natives of funds for the purchase of certain land for national purposes, to which reference was made in the last report, was continued under the supervision of the district officials, and the liabilities contracted by the Chiefs in this regard are now much diminished.

12,831 travelling passes were issued to natives to proceed beyond the borders of the Territory. 7,978 of this number were taken out by natives seeking or proceeding to work, principally on the gold mines in Johannesburg. Of the latter number, 4,571 had been recruited by labour agents working under licences issued by the Administration.

On conclusion of hostilities in German South West Africa, the troop which was equipped by local subscription for service with the Union Forces, and to which reference was made in my previous report, was disbanded. Most of the men belonging to the troop and a number of others have since joined the forces, either in the Union or Great Britain. At the time of writing this report some seventy men, including all available officials and police, out of an adult male population of about 400, have gone on active service.

The public generally continue to subscribe monthly sums to the various funds organized in South Africa and England for the relief of distress occasioned by the War. The amount collected by the head committee at Mbabane amounts to £1,670. This does not include the money collected for the equipment of the troop referred to above or smaller individual collections.

The efforts of the Administration to improve the main and more important roads in the Territory by general repairs, and by the construction of deviations, and the lessening of gradients in the hilly parts, have been continued, but a great deal remains to be done in improving and extending means of communication generally.

The Resident Commissioner, Mr. R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G., who was seconded in May, 1914, for special service in Southern Rhodesia, as Chairman of a Commission to report on the setting aside of native reserves in that Territory, continued to serve on that Commission until the end of last year, when he was offered and accepted the appointment of Resident Commissioner of Basutoland.

T. A. STEWARD,

For Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland.

July 26, 1916.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
8[illegible]	Ashanti	1914
865	Cyprus	1914–1915
866	Swaziland	,,
867	Somaliland	,,
868	British Honduras	1914
869	[illegible]itish Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	[illegible]gan Islands Protectorate	,,
871	Barbados	,,
872	Falkland Islands	1914
873	Uganda	1914–1915
874	British Guiana	,,
875	Mauritius	1914
876	Leeward Islands	1914–1915
877	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
878	Nigeria	1914
879	Cayman Islands	1914–1915
880	St. Lucia	,,
881	East Africa Protectorate	,,
882	Imperial Institute	1914
883	Nyasaland	1914–1915
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
885	Weihaiwei	1915
886	Zanzibar	,,
887	Fiji	,,
888	Sierra Leone	,,
889	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
890	Gambia	,,
891	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
892	Hong Kong	,,
893	Ashanti	,,
894	Gold Coast	,,
895	Malta	1915–1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	,,
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915–1916
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas	1915–1916

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 945.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1916-17.

(For Report for 1915-16 see No. 901.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January, 1918.

LONDON:
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1918

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A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914-15, No. 866: [Cd. 7622-57].

No. 945.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1915-16 see No. 901.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
11th October, 1917.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Swaziland forwarding the Annual Report on that Territory for the year ended March 31st, 1917.

I have, &c.,
BUXTON,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Walter H. Long, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mbabane, Swaziland,
4th October, 1917.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of Swaziland for the year ended March 31st, 1917.

I have, &c.,
D. HONEY,
Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency
The Right Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

(C429) Wt.47019/1099. 1,000 & 90. 1.81. B.&F.Ltd. Gp.11/2.

REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1917.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £71,497 18*s.* 4*d.*, being £2,102 1*s.* 8*d.* less than the estimate, and the total expenditure to £67,621 6*s.*, showing a saving of £3,876 12*s.* 4*d.* on the original and supplementary estimates.

The following table shows the comparison between the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the five years from April 1st, 1912:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.	Surplus of Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
1912–13 ..	51,410	45,774	2,218	—
1913–14 ..	50,393	52,277	—	1,884
1914–15 ..	44,664	51,016	—	6,351
1915–16 ..	48,186	51,660	—	3,474
1916–17 ..	56,525	63,165	—	6,640

The above table does not include the Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the years indicated. During the year under review the former amounted to £14,972 9*s.* 9*d.*, and the latter to £4,455 16*s.* 10*d.*

The ordinary revenue shows an increase of approximately £8,339, mainly due to the increase of the Native Tax from £1 to £1 8*s.* per adult male native.

Extraordinary Revenue shows a decrease of £5,194 owing to fewer sales of Crown land and to fewer payments of survey and expropriation costs in full.

The main increases to the ordinary expenditure were occasioned by the transfer from the Swazi National Fund Vote of the costs incidental to the eradication and prevention of the East Coast fever disease and to public works.

(*b*) Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £92,500, made up as follows:—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £72,500, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable, through the medium of a sinking fund, within twenty-five years from the 1st April, 1910.

(2) Swazi Nation Trust Fund, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c*) Assets and Liabilities.

On March 31st, 1917, liabilities exceeded assets by £84,497 12*s.* 3*d.*

(*d*) Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denomination to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Mbabane, where the amount on deposit at March 31st, 1917, was £42,290. The northern and southern parts of the territory deal with banks in the Transvaal, which are more conveniently situated to those parts. The average bank rate of exchange with London was ½ per cent. At the various post offices in the territory, Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at the Mbabane branch of this bank was 49, with a total credit of £1,363. Interest at 3 per cent. was allowed.

(*e*) Customs.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with, for Customs purposes, as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended March 31st, 1911, bears to the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The collections for the year under review amount to £8,339, as compared with £7,571, £5,981, £7,788, for the years 1913–1914, 1914–1915, and 1915–1916, respectively.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND MINING.

(*a*) Trade.

In view of the arrangement with the Union Government regarding the collection of Customs dues referred to above, no statistics of imports and exports have been kept since June, 1910. There is little variation in the imports, and the exports consist chiefly of cassiterite tin and raw gold mined in the territory, all of which is exported. The volume of trade is not large, as the requirements of the Swazis are elementary. The trade consists mostly of merchandise, including Kaffir truck and farming and mining implements to a small degree. Trade has been adversely affected by the War. There is still a great demand for native labourers for work on the mines in Johannesburg, which is the chief source of the money supply for the natives. There is a good deal of competition in trade.

The cost of living has increased but, generally, there has been no shortage in ordinary food stocks. The following were the average prices of foodstuffs obtaining during the year under review :—

Flour, per bag, 100 lb., 40*s.*
Mealies, per bag, 200 lb., 20*s.*
Kaffir corn, per bag, 200 lb., 30*s.*
Potatoes, per bag, 150 lb., 22*s.* 6*d.*
Butter, per lb., 2*s.* 6*d.*
Milk, 9*d.* per quart.
Rice, 6*d.* per lb.
Sugar, 6*d.* per lb.
Bread, 7*d.* per lb.
Meat, 1*s.* per lb.
Cheese, 2*s.* per lb.
Eggs, 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

(*b*) Agriculture.

The crops were fair, though the natives in some parts of the territory were unfortunate in this respect. Ploughs are coming into more general use with the natives and to this extent they are showing some development. They do not grow enough for their own requirements and the shortage is made good by imports of grain from the Transvaal. The principal crops of the natives are mealies, Kaffir corn, ground-nuts, pumpkins, melons, and sweet potatoes. The European farmers are still few, but they are gradually increasing in number. Their principal product is mealies, for which a good price is obtainable, but besides the improvement of cattle, the value of crops, such as tobacco and cotton, is becoming recognised and, with more accessible markets, citrus and other fruits are likely to be grown extensively. The usual annual agriculture show took place at Bremersdorp, in June, 1916, with encouraging results.

A further 6,195 morgen of Crown land was sold to Europeans. In all, 21 grants were made. Of these 7 were 250 morgen or under, and 14 were 1,000 morgen or under, the average price being 6*s.* 4*d.* per morgen. The Government also disposed of 22,962 morgen of encumbered Crown land to the holders of the encumbrances, at an average price of 3*s.* 1*d.* per morgen (a morgen equals 2·11654 English acres).

(*c*) Stock.

The following are the estimated numbers of stock at the 31st March, 1917 :—

Horses	500
Horned Cattle	135,000
Native Sheep and Goats	250,000
Mules	300
Donkeys	1,000
Pigs	5,000

Approximately 200,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing.

At the end of the financial year there were 43 Government dipping tanks, 9 private tanks under the control of the Government, and 15 private tanks controlled by the owners, making a total of 67 tanks.

All these tanks are in regular use at which, approximately, 130,000 head of cattle are being regularly dipped. It is proposed to build 8 tanks during the coming year, and when these are in use facilities will exist for the dipping of practically all cattle in Swaziland.

Fifty-eight herds of cattle became infected with East Coast fever during the year under review; 316 head died of this disease. The disease is now only active in two areas. Of the 316 deaths which occurred, 274 head died in the Mbabane district and 240 died in two areas which adjoin one another. The position throughout the country generally is better than at any time since East Coast fever broke out in 1902. Beyond taking steps for dipping their cattle, farmers now treat the disease as negligible.

There were a few cases of redwater and gall sickness. With dipping these diseases will continue to decrease.

Horse sickness was very virulent during the early part of the summer.

One case of anthrax occurred during the year. This is the first case for five years and the usual precautions were taken.

Cases of contagious abortion occurred, but the herds were removed to clean ground and it is hoped to eradicate the disease.

The Government stud bulls continue to do well and the natives will doubtless develop a larger interest in the improvement of their stock as they see the growing results.

Two large ranching companies are operating in the territory and these, with smaller owners, are breeding up stock by crossing good bulls with the native cattle. Arrangements have been made with the Union Government for export of slaughter cattle through Komati Poort and it is hoped that increased facilities in this regard will soon be accorded. 389 head of cattle were exported to Johannesburg during the year.

(*d*) Mining.

Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Mbandeni and the Crown Minerals Order in Council. Gold and tin are the only minerals worked commercially at the present time. The Crown owns a few mineral concessions, on which, however, no development has as yet taken place. War conditions have occasioned a considerable rise in the price of tin.

The outputs for the past five years are as follows:—

	Cassiterite Tin. *Tons.*	Valued at £
1912–13	385	37,946
1913–14	492	51,220
1914–15	496	43,256
1915–16	584	56,067
1916–17	459	46,732
	Fine Gold. *Ozs.*	**Valued at £**
1912–13	13,011	55,783
1913–14	11,324	48,104
1914–15	9,310	39,552
1915–16	6,497	29,595
1916–17	4,633	19,682

III.—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

(*a*) Education.

Government schools for European children are established at the following places: Bremersdorp, Driefontein, Ferreira's Station, Mantambi, Mooihoek, Nietgegund, Hluti, and Mtambama.

The average attendance at these schools was 192. The Zombode school for natives, also a Government school, shows an average attendance for the year of 88. A primary and secondary school for Europeans is established at Mbabane. This school receives a Government grant and charges no tuition fees. The Rev. C. C. Watts, M.A., Anglican priest in charge, has also established a school for coloured children close to Mbabane. This also receives a Government grant. The average attendances at these two latter schools were 54 and 44, respectively. Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4*s.* per child per week are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

Certain missions receive Government grants in aid for native education. During the year the grants so made amounted to £375. The average attendance at all mission schools for the year was 1,174.

The total sum spent on education during the year was £2,543 9*s.* 10*d.*

(*b*) Religion.

Eleven religious bodies are carrying on work in Swaziland. The missions avoid, as far as possible, encroaching on each other's spheres of influence. The following are the different native churches and missions operating in Swaziland: Anglican, South Africa General Mission, Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Wesleyan Methodist, Scandinavian Alliance Mission, International Holiness Union, Full Gospel Mission, Independent Methodist, African Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran. Religious instruction is given by the different bodies at 89 centres, where the average attendances totalled 3,430. The Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches also have churches at Mbabane for Europeans.

IV.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The hospital at Mbabane is the only Government institution in the territory. This hospital contains one European ward and two native wards. 143 admissions were made during the year; of these only five cases ended fatally, one being a European. There were 2,300 outpatients treated.

V.—JUDICIAL.

(*a*) Police.

The authorised strength of the Swaziland Police was:—

Europeans.

1 Assistant Commissioner (Major).
1 Inspector (Captain).
2 Sub-Inspectors.
4 Sergeants.
3 Corporals.
16 Troopers.

NOTE.—Seven officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the above strength were absent on active service.

Natives.

1 Sergeant-Major.
7 Sergeants.
15 Corporals.
148 Constables.

All the Europeans are mounted, whilst the native force is infantry. The force sent out 5,095 patrols, and patrolled 270,707 miles during the year.

(*b*) CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

During the year 1,989 cases were reported to the Police; of this number 39 were trivial matters in which the Police refused to take proceedings, and 69 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. In all, 2,885 persons were brought before the various Courts; of this number 221 were discharged on the merits of the case, 2,592 were summarily convicted, and 72 were committed for trial before the Special Court.

The following table shows the number of convictions and acquittals during the last four years:—

Summary Convictions.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
Offences against the person..	352	149	230	145
Offences against property ..	183	120	122	156
Offences against Revenue Tax and Pass Laws	1,681	1,068	1,997	1,656
Other offences	628	424	423	635

Convictions in the Superior Courts.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
Homicides	59	18	9	29
Other offences against the person	10	5	5	4
Offences against property ..	1	1	2	1
Other offences	—	—	1	4

Number of Persons Acquitted.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
In the Inferior Courts ..	188	131	195	221
In the Superior Courts ..	13	20	9	47

(*c*) Gaols.

During the year 1,661 persons, comprising 1,572 men, 68 women, and 21 juveniles, were committed to the various gaols in the territory. Of this number 704 were committed for safe custody till trial or for want of security, and 957 for purposes of penal imprisonment. Of the number committed for imprisonment 80 had been once previously convicted, 38 twice previously convicted, and 19 thrice or more times. The daily average in prison was 193. The number of admissions to hospital during the year was 54. There were three deaths amongst the native convicts.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

(*a*) Population.

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911. The following table shows the result :—

Europeans.					Coloured.				
Males.		Females.		Total	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 21	21 and over.	Under 21	21 and over.		Under 21	21 and over.	Under 21	21 and over.	
240	383	250	210	1,083	54	30	44	15	143

Natives.

Males.		Females.		Under 15.		Total.	Total Population.
Married	Single	Married	Single	Males	Females		
12,148	10,377	26,258	6,780	21,573	21,597	98,733	99,959

(*b*) Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Europeans :—

Births, 42, or approximately 36 per 1,000.
Deaths, 18, or approximately 15 per 1,000.
Marriages, 5.

The births and deaths of natives are not registered. There were 45 marriages according to Christian rites amongst the native population.

(c) Public Health.

The outstanding feature of the year was the unusually severe outbreak of malaria which began about the middle of December, 1916. It extended to the highest parts of the country where it has been found only occasionally before. Very virulent forms of the disease, resulting in death after an illness of from a few hours to a day or two, were fairly common amongst the natives of the low country. Free quinine distribution was made, as usual, at the various outstations. About the middle of the summer there was an exceedingly virulent epidemic of bacillary dysentery in the Hlatikulu district. About 70 people were affected and 30 of them died. The epidemic was promptly taken in hand and this succeeded in limiting it to a dozen kraals. A few cases of enteric occurred amongst Europeans during the year, resulting in one death. Two fresh cases of leprosy were reported. Most of the sufferers from this malady are now known and in all cases they have been isolated from the rest of the natives and the usual precautions taken.

(d) Meteorology.

The average rainfall throughout the territory was 30·45 inches—considerably below the normal. The maximum recorded at an observation station was 44·70 inches, which fell on 117 days; the minimum record being 18·50 inches which fell on 52 days. The heaviest monthly fall recorded was 12·95 inches on 20 days during January. Both the rainfall and temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the station. At Mbabane, which lies at an altitude of approximately 4,000 feet, the highest screen temperature recorded was 101 degrees, whilst the lowest was 33 degrees. At Croydon, an observation station in the low veld, 104 degrees was the highest and 36.8 degrees the lowest screen temperature recorded. The figures given in regard to Mbabane may be taken as typical of the hilly parts of the country, whilst those at Croydon reflect the low veld generally, with a probable variation of three or four degrees for the maximum in both cases. The maximum temperature given for Mbabane was, however, unusually high.

VII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,622 and the expenditure to £2,437. There were thirteen post offices working, of which four transacted money order and telegraph business.

Money orders were issued to the value of £6,410 and paid out to the value of £3,683. At March 31st, there were 195 depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, with a total credit of £2,694. During the year the sum of £1,980 was deposited in this Savings Bank and £688 withdrawn. The rate of interest allowed was 3 per cent.

A passenger mule coach service runs twice weekly between Breyten Station and Mbabane, a distance of over 80 miles. Motor-car services for passengers between these places have also been established. Elsewhere the postal services are by carts or native runners.

VIII.—GENERAL.

The natives generally have evinced little interest in the progress of the War, and have responded badly to the call for labour overseas. Their general attitude otherwise has been good.

The young Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, with 14 other pupils, is continuing his studies at the Lovedale Training Institution in the Cape Province.

The removal of natives from privately-owned land to native areas (in cases where arrangement with the landowner was not made) has continued without friction.

10,569 travelling passes were issued to natives to proceed beyond the borders of the territory. 6,823 of this number were taken out by natives seeking or proceeding to work, principally on the gold mines of the Transvaal. Of the latter number, 4,430 had been recruited by Labour Agents working under licences issued by the Administration.

The public generally continue to subscribe monthly sums to the various War relief funds in South Africa and England. The amount subscribed through the local committee up to the 31st March amounts to £3,400. Of this sum £1,187 has been invested in the Imperial Government War Loan and an amount of approximately £1,000 was expended on the equipment of a troop from Swaziland which served in the South-West African campaign with the Imperial Light Horse.

Almost every available eligible man of British birth able to offer his services has served, or is serving, in some theatre of the War. Of 120 volunteers, 36 hold commissions and several have been awarded honours. Some casualties, unfortunately, have also to be reported.

Roads and public services generally have received such attention as has been possible under the conditions obtaining.

Mr. R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G., was appointed Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, in December, 1916, and Mr. de S. M. G. Honey was appointed to succeed him. Mr. B. Nicholson, Assistant Commissioner for the Hlatikulu District, was transferred to Mbabane as Government Secretary and was succeeded by Mr. A. G. Marwick.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland.
September 1, 1917.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
911	Basutoland	1915–1916
912	Barbados	,,
913	Leeward Islands	,,
914	Uganda	,,
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	,,
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
918	St. Lucia	1915–1916
919	Nyasaland	,,
920	Nigeria	1915
921	East Africa Protectorate	1915–1916
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
923	Hong Kong	1916
924	Weihaiwei	,,
925	Zanzibar	,,
926	Fiji	,,
927	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
928	Cayman Islands	1915–1916
929	Seychelles	1916
930	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
931	Gibraltar	,,
932	Bahamas	1916–1917
933	St. Helena	1916
934	Ceylon	,,
935	Malta	1916–1917
936	Gambia	1916
937	British Guiana	,,
938	Falkland Islands	,,
939	Sierra Leone	,,
940	Straits Settlements	,,
941	Cyprus	1916–1917
942	Grenada	,,
943	Jamaica	,,
944	Somaliland	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 983.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

(For Report for 1916–17 see No. 945.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

February, 1919.

LONDON:
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No. 983.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1918.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £70,795 18*s.* 4*d.*, being £3,995 18*s.* 4*d.* more than the Estimate, and the total Expenditure to £70,055 1*s.* 10*d.*, showing a saving of £2,520 18*s.* 2*d.* on the Estimates.

The following table shows the comparison between ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the last two years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.	Surplus of Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
1916–17 ..	56,525	63,165	—	6,640
1917–18 ..	64,467	67,119	—	2,652

The above table does not include Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the years indicated. During the year under review the former amounted to £6,328 and the latter to £2,936.

Ordinary Revenue shows an increase of £8,909, mainly due to the collection of outstanding native Tax and the payment of fines by tax defaulters. The newly-imposed Wheel Tax produced nearly £600, and Base Metal Royalty showed an increase of £707 owing to the improved value of tin and the new method of assessment. There was a slight falling off under the heads of Import Dues and Posts and Telegraphs and there was a shortage of £547 under Concession Rents. This latter amount will be recovered.

Extraordinary Revenue shows a decrease of £8,644, there being an amount of £7,081 less in regard to sales of Crown lands, and £1,311 in the matter of the recovery of survey and expropriation costs. These are both diminishing sources of Revenue. Most of the heads of ordinary Expenditure show increases over the previous year's figures

† A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 866: [Cd. 7622–57].

(C627) Wt. 1/155 1000-90. 2.19. B.&F.Ltd. Gp.11/2.

due to extended services and to abnormal conditions arising out of the War. The total excess was £2,416, of which £2,287 occurred under the Veterinary Vote in the purchase of dipping material, which, under ordinary circumstances would have fallen on the following year's Estimates. There was a saving of £2,124 under the heads Transport and Public Works Recurrent due to restricted services.

(*b*) Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £92,500, made up as follows:—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £72,500, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable, through the medium of a Sinking Fund, within twenty-five years from 1st April, 1910.

(2) Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c*) Assets and Liabilities.

On March 31st, 1918, liabilities exceeded assets by £83,756 15*s.* 9*d.*

(*d*) Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Mbabane, where the amount on deposit at March 31st, 1918, was £50,731. It also has sub-branches at Hlatikulu and Mahamba. The average bank rate of exchange with London was one-half per cent.

The Bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at the Mbabane Branch was 76, with a total credit of £2,100.

At the various Post Offices in the Territory, Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At March 31st, 1918, the depositors numbered 201, with a total credit of £3,140.

Interest at 3 per cent. was allowed by both Savings Banks.

(*e*) Customs.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30th, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with, for Customs purposes, as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended March 31st, 1911, bears to the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amount so received by Swaziland for the year under review amounted to £8,052, as compared with £7,571, £5,981, £7,788, and £8,339 for the years ended March 31st, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917, respectively.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND MINING.

(*a*) Trade.

In view of the arrangement with the Union Government regarding the collection of Customs dues referred to above, no statistics of imports and exports have been kept since June, 1910.

There is little variation in the imports, which consist principally of general merchandise, including kaffir truck, and a small quantity of mining and farming implements. Owing to the paucity of the white population, and to the elementary requirements of the natives, the volume of trade is small. Trade generally continues to be adversely affected by the War.

The cost of living has increased and prices generally are high principally owing to the small turnover of the traders and to the distance from a railway. The following were the average prices of foodstuffs obtaining throughout the year :—

Flour, per bag, 100 lbs., 45*s.*
Mealies, per bag, 200 lbs., 27*s.* 6*d.*
Kaffir Corn, per bag, 200 lbs., 32*s.* 6*d.*
Potatoes, per bag, 150 lbs., 25*s.*
Butter, per lb., 2*s.* 6*d.*
Milk, per quart, 9*d.*
Rice, per lb., 6*d.*
Sugar, per lb., 6*d.*
Bread, per lb., 7*d.*
Meat, per lb., 10*d.*
Cheese, per lb., 2*s.*
Eggs, per dozen, 2*s.* 6*d.*

(*b*) Agriculture.

In some parts of the Territory the crops were an entire failure, owing to the excessive rains, whilst in other parts, particularly in the low veld, where shortage of rains often prevents the growing of good crops, exceptionally large harvests were reaped. Individual natives continue to use more progressive methods in regard to the cultivation of their crops, but, generally speaking, the native is very backward in this respect. Little or no effort is made by them to grow more than will suffice for their smallest needs with a favourable return, and, consequently, there is often a shortage.

Now that the plough is gradually replacing the hoe, and with the example of the more progressive methods of their white neighbours, it is hoped that improved methods will be adopted. It is the intention of the Government, so soon as funds become available, to establish a small agricultural school for natives. The principal crops of the natives are mealies, kaffir corn, ground-nuts, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes. The first two, which form the staple diet of the natives, are grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The European farmers are still few, but their operations are extending. Their principal produce is mealies, for which a good price can always be obtained. A small acreage of cotton was planted during the year ; and the Government is assisting the farmers with the loan of funds, to purchase a ginning plant and to erect a cotton warehouse. A small quantity of tobacco is grown by Europeans and some of the

more progressive natives. Citrus and other fruit are likely to be grown extensively, so soon as there is an available market.

During the year Agricultural Shows were held at Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp with encouraging results.

A further 1,519 morgen of Crown land was sold in small grants to Europeans, at an average price of 7*s.* per morgen. In all, seven grants were made. The Government also disposed of 4,031 morgen of encumbered Crown land to the holders of the encumbrances, at an average price of 5*s.* per morgen. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres).

(*c*) Stock.

The following are the estimated numbers of stock at March 31st, 1918:—

Horses	500
Horned Cattle	150,000
Native Sheep and Goats	250,000
Mules	300
Donkeys..	1,000
Pigs	5,000

Approximately 300,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing.

At the end of the Financial year there were 78 cattle-dipping tanks in use in the Territory, of which 52 belonged to the Government. Owing to excessive rains it was not possible to carry out in full the Government's programme in regard to the erection of dips. It is hoped during the coming year to build four more dipping tanks. At March 31st, 1918, approximately 145,000 head of cattle were being dipped regularly.

The position in regard to East Coast Fever disease in cattle is more satisfactory than at any time since the disease first visited the Territory in 1902. Only three herds became infected during the year, resulting in ten deaths from the disease. There is every hope that within a short period this disease will have been eradicated in Swaziland. This result has been attained by strict and efficient control exercised by the Veterinary Department, and by the loyal assistance rendered by cattle owners, both Europeans and native.

Ordinary redwater and gall sickness were more prevalent than usual; this is attributed to the early and excessive rains of last summer. Contagious abortion appears to be more widely distributed than was at first suspected. It is difficult to obtain accurate information in regard to this disease when it occurs in native-owned cattle, and the increase in the number of cases may be due to closer herding consequent on the land settlement and to increase in the number of cattle in a particular locality.

Horse sickness was again prevalent in many parts of the country, owing, no doubt, to the abnormally wet season.

There are now ten Government stud bulls running with native herds in different parts of the country; this number will be increased. It is hoped by this means gradually to improve the stamp of animal owned by the natives.

The ranching companies and other cattle owners continue to import pure-bred bulls for service in their herds; the quality of the European

owned stock has greatly improved during recent years and there has been a large increase in the quantity. Nine years ago, before the partition of concessions took effect, the value of cattle owned by Europeans probably did not exceed £20,000. To-day the value is approximately £240,000.

1,105 head of slaughter cattle passed through the quarantine camp for export to Johannesburg. The restrictions imposed by the Union Government in regard to the export of slaughter stock are being modified now that East Coast Fever has been practically eradicated in Swaziland.

(*d*) Mining.

Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Mbandeni and the Crown Minerals Order in Council. Tin is the only mineral worked commercially at the present time. War conditions have occasioned a considerable rise in the price of tin, but have adversely affected gold-mining in Swaziland. Work on the gold mines has been temporarily suspended.

The outputs of tin and gold for the past five years are as follows :—

	Cassiterite Tin. *Tons.*	Valued at £
1913–14	492 ..	51,220
1914–15	496 ..	43,256
1915–16	584 ..	56,067
1916–17	459 ..	46,732
1917–18	511 ..	60,221
	Fine Gold. *Ozs.*	Valued at £
1913–14	11,324 ..	48,104
1914–15	9,310 ..	39,552
1915–16	6,497 ..	29,595
1916–17	4,633 ..	19,682
1917–18	— ..	—

III.—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

(*a*) Education.

Government Schools for European children are established at Bremersdorp, Driefontein, Ferreira's Station, Mantambi, Hluti, Mtambama, Nietgegund, and Mooihoek. There is a primary and secondary school for European children at Mbabane which is subsidised by the Government. The average attendance at these schools was 246.

At Zombode, the kraal of the Chief Regent, there is a school for natives under Government control. The average attendance at this school during the year under review was 93.

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans, at Mbabane, also opened a school for coloured children, where the average attendance was 58. This school also receives a Government grant.

Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week, are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

The various native missions in Swaziland receive grants in aid for native education. During the year the grants so made amounted to £400.

(*b*) Religion.

There are ten religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland. So far as possible, the native missions avoid encroaching on each other's spheres of work. The following are the different native missions working in Swaziland:—Anglican, Roman Catholic, South Africa General, Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Wesleyan Methodist, Scandinavian Alliance, International Holiness Union, African Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Christian Catholic Apostolic Church of Zion. Religious instruction is given by the different bodies at 86 different centres, where the average attendances totalled 3,350.

The Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches also have churches at Mbabane for Europeans.

IV.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The hospital at Mbabane is the only Government Institution in the Territory. The hospital contains one European, and two native wards. There were 172 admissions during the year, and nearly 2,500 out-patients were treated.

V.—JUDICIAL.

(*a*) Police.

The strength of the Swaziland Police was—Europeans: 4 officers, 1 warrant officer, 25 non-commissioned officers and men; Natives: 160 non-commissioned officers and men. All the Europeans are mounted whilst the native force is infantry. Ten of the European members of the force were absent on active service. 5,251 patrols were sent out, and 277,999 miles patrolled.

(*b*) Criminal Statistics.

During the year 2,036 cases were reported to the police: of this number, 37 were trivial matters in which the police refused to take proceedings, and 63 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. In all, 5,032 persons were brought before the various Courts; of this number 164 were discharged on the merits of the case, 38 were committed for trial in the Superior Courts and 4,830 were summarily convicted.

(*c*) Gaols.

During the year 2,039 persons, comprising 1,947 men, 77 women, and 15 juveniles, were committed to the various gaols in the Territory. Of this number, 524 were committed for safe custody till trial or for want of security, and 1,541 for purposes of penal imprisonment. Of the number committed for penal imprisonment, 76 had been once previously convicted, 28 twice, and 22 thrice or more times. There were eight deaths in gaol during the year.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

(*a*) Population.

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911, which showed that the total population was 99,959, comprising 1,083 Europeans, 143 coloured, and 98,733 natives.

(*b*) Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Europeans: Births, 49; or approximately 38 per 1,000.
Deaths, 18; or approximately 15 per 1,000
Marriages, 7.

The births and deaths of natives are not registered. There were 41 marriages according to Christian rites amongst the native population.

(*c*) Public Health.

There has been little serious sickness during the year, and a marked absence of cases of infectious diseases, the only ones reported being a few cases of chicken-pox. The severe outbreak of malarial fever which was referred to in the last report, did not subside until the end of May, 1917, and it recurred towards the close of the last rainy season. The natives continue to take advantage of the free issues of quinine made by the Government. Three new cases of leprosy were discovered.

These, as with other cases, were isolated and the usual precautions taken. Cases of syphilis in a rather mild form came to the notice of the medical officers. It is difficult to say to what extent this disease permeates the native community, but judged by effects on the health and vitality of the people it would not seem to be very prevalent.

(*d*) Meteorology.

The average rainfall as recorded throughout the Territory, was 75·7 inches, considerably above the normal, particularly in regard to the low and middle velds. The maximum recorded was at Mbabane, where 99·27 inches fell on 196 days. The heaviest monthly fall occurred at Mankaiana, where in January, 1918, 19·92 inches were recorded in 18 days. Both rainfall and temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the station. At Mbabane, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 feet, the highest screen temperature recorded was 90 degrees, as compared with 101 degrees for the previous years, while the minimum was 33 degrees. At Croydon, an observation station in the low veld, the maximum was 97 degrees, as compared with a record of 103 for the previous year; the minimum was 31 degrees. The variation in the maximum temperatures as compared with the previous year may be attributed to the abnormal rainfall during the summer months. The figures given in regard to Mbabane may be taken as typical of the hilly parts of the country, whilst those at Croydon reflect the low veld generally. The intervening middle veld varies as to rainfall and temperature between the figures given for Mbabane and Croydon.

VII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. There were 13 post offices working of which 4 transacted money order and telegraph business. A tri-weekly motor mail and passenger service runs between Carolina, the railhead and Mbabane, a distance of about 80 miles. Elsewhere the services are by carts or native runners.

VIII.—GENERAL.

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited Swaziland in September, 1917, and held meetings with the Europeans and natives, at which matters of general interest were discussed. The European residents and the Swazi chiefs were much gratified at being able to meet His Majesty's representative in South Africa, and to discuss with him personally matters affecting the welfare of the Territory and people.

The public of Swaziland generally continues to subscribe to the various relief funds in South Africa and England. The amount received by the local committees up to March 31st, was nearly £4,500. Of this sum, approximately £1,000 was expended on the equipment of a troop from Swaziland which served in the South-West African campaign with the Imperial Light Horse. Almost every available eligible man of British birth able to offer his services has served or is serving in some theatre of the War.

A full share in the honours of war has fallen to men from Swaziland. The casualties fortunately have not been large proportionately to the number of men on service.

The natives throughout the Territory are contributing towards a fund opened by the Chief Regent. A sum of £1,000, being a portion of the collection, was forwarded to His Majesty through the High Commissioner for use in connection with the War. An aeroplane, suitably inscribed, was purchased with this contribution, by His Majesty's command. Collections from the Swazis are continuing.

The demand for native labour on mines in the Transvaal has not diminished, and the Swazis continue to go out to work freely. This forms the principal source of money supply for the natives of the Territory. There is a fair local demand for agricultural and mine labourers.

The roads generally were badly damaged by the excessive rains. The need of good roads and bridges over the rivers has been badly felt; and steps are being taken which will result in considerable improvements in the means of communication throughout the Territory.

The Staff of the Administration, both civil and police, has had to carry on short-handed, as every eligible man, able to be spared, has gone on active service. It has been necessary to employ extra temporary assistance and officers have done their utmost to maintain the efficiency of their departments.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland.
October 2, 1918.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

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No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
950	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1916–1917
951	Barbados	,,
952	Leeward Islands	,,
953	St. Vincent	,,
954	Uganda	,,
955	Nyasaland	,,
956	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1916
957	British Honduras	,,
958	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1916–1917
959	Cayman Islands	,,
960	Bermuda	1916
961	Mauritius	,,
962	Ashanti	1917
963	Falkland Islands	,,
964	Seychelles	,,
965	Weihaiwei	,,
966	Fiji	,,
967	Solomon Islands	1917–1918
968	Grenada	,,
969	Turks and Caicos Islands	1917
970	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
971	Ceylon	,,
972	Hong Kong	,,
973	Zanzibar	,,
974	St. Helena	,,
975	Malta	1917–1918
976	British Guiana	1917
977	St. Vincent	1917–1918
978	Bahamas	,,
979	Gambia	1917
980	Jamaica	1917–1918
981	Gibraltar	1917
982	Bermuda	,,

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85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
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87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
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90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1020.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1918-19.

(For Report for 1917–18 see No. 983.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January, 1920.

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1920.

[Cmd. 508–4]. *Price* 1*d. Net.*

No. 1020.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1919.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) Revenue and Expenditure.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £73,341 18*s.* 8*d.*, being £608 1*s.* 4*d.*, less than the Estimate, and the total Expenditure to £82,006 6*s.* 10*d.*, showing an excess of £1,075 on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £67,573 and £74,590 respectively, as compared with £64,467 and £67,119 respectively in 1917–18.

Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £5,769 and £7,416 respectively.

The Ordinary Revenue shows an increase of £3,105 over the previous financial year. This is mainly due to an amount of £2,445 under the head of Customs and is dealt with under that head. Base metal royalty shows an increase of £939 due to the increased price of tin realised. European cattle-dipping charges increased by £300. There was a falling-off in the amount of Native Tax owing to absence of natives working on the Witwatersrand and the collection of arrears in 1917–18. Transfer Duty and Concession rents fell short owing to war conditions. The latter will be recovered in due course.

The Extraordinary Revenue shows a shortfall under survey costs due to fewer payments in full.

The Ordinary Expenditure shows increased expenditure under most heads owing to payment of war allowances to officials. A large number of Native Police were employed in connection with the Native Tax collection. Wagons and donkeys were purchased owing to temporary suspension of transport on the Mbabane–Carolina route. Increased expenditure was incurred in connection with the repairing and betterment of roads and the erection of a bridge and culverts. The Spanish Influenza Epidemic cost £3,377.

(*b*) Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £92,500 made up as follows :—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan £72,500 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable, through the medium of a Sinking Fund, within twenty-five years from 1st April, 1910.

(2) Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

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*A Sl Map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 866: [Cd. 7622–57].

(c) Assets and Liabilities.

On March 31st, 1919, liabilities exceeded assets by £92,421 3*s*. 11*d*.

(d) Currency and Banking.

The Currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Mbabane, where the amount on deposit at March 31st, 1919, was £53,588. It also has sub-branches at Hlatikulu and Mahamba.

The average bank rate of exchange with London was one-half per cent.

The bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at the Mbabane Branch was 98 with a total credit of £2,422.

At the various Post Offices in the Territory, Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At March 31st, 1919, the depositors numbered 211, with a total credit of £2,571 15*s*. 9*d*., as compared with 201 and £3,140, for the previous year.

Interest at 3 per cent, was allowed by both Savings Banks on ordinary accounts and 3½ per cent. on certificate accounts.

(e) Customs.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30th, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with, for Customs purposes, as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amount so received by Swaziland for the year under review amounted to £9,835, as compared with £7,571, £5,981, £7,788, £8,339 and £8,052, for the years ended March 31st, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918, respectively. There was an increase of £1,783, in the amount received under the Customs Agreement and £662 for Duty on Colonial spirits and beer.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND MINING.

(a) Trade.

In view of the arrangement with the Union Government regarding the collection of Customs dues referred to above, no statistics of imports and exports have been kept since June, 1910.

There is little variation in the imports, which consist principally of maize, flour, sugar, groceries, wearing apparel, hardware, spirits, petrol, tobacco and kaffir truck, and a small quantity of mining and farming implements. The principal export is cassiterite tin. Owing to the small European population, and to the elementary requirements of the natives the volume of trade is small.

Trade generally continued to be adversely affected by the War, and there has been less business than usual. This has been due in a large measure to the restricted variety of kaffir truck which can now be imported, and to the higher prices which obtained. The cost of

(620) Wt. 32796/354. 1,000 & 90. 1.20. B.&F.Ltd. G.11.

living has increased and prices generally are high, largely due to the cost of transport of goods from distant rail-heads. It was not found necessary to take special steps for the control of prices.

The following were the average prices of foodstuffs obtaining throughout the year :—

Flour, per bag, 100 lbs., 45*s*.
Mealies, per bag, 200 lbs., 30*s*.
Kaffir Corn, per bag, 200 lbs., 30*s*.
Potatoes, per bag, 150 lbs., 25*s*.
Butter, per lb., 2*s*. 6*d*.
Milk, per quart, 9*d*.
Rice, per lb., 6*d*.
Sugar, per lb., 6*d*.
Bread, per lb., 7*d*.
Meat, per lb., 10*d*.
Cheese, per lb., 2*s*.
Eggs, per dozen, 2*s*. 6*d*.

(*b*) Agriculture.

The Influenza Epidemic seriously interfered with the planting of crops and the area under cultivation was less than usual ; the crops, however, were on the whole better than in previous years and in some parts they were particularly good. The maize crop was above the average. Great care is being exercised by Europeans in the selection of their seed. The chief breeds grown are Hickory King, Mercer, Chester County, Iowa Silver Mine, and Natal Horse Tooth. Exhibits placed on the Johannesburg and Maritzburg Shows, more than held their own against maize grown in the Union.

Kaffir corn is extensively grown by the natives, and wheat, oats, rye, and barley to a limited extent by European farmers with facilities for irrigation.

The Kaffir corn crops were good, particularly in the bush veld.

The tobacco crop in the Hlatikulu District was above the average both in quality and quantity and realised very good prices.

All classes of fruit do well. Many citrus plantations are being planted ; pending the construction of a railway, however, production will be limited for want of a market. During the past year approximately 500 acres have been put under cotton and the crop on the whole has been excellent. Experiments with many varieties have been carried out but it has not yet been definitely established which variety is most suitable for the country. Mr. H. W. Taylor, formerly officer in charge of the Rustenburg Experimental Station reported some years ago as follows :—"Swaziland is essentially a cotton-producing country of the future. The rainfall averaging from 30 to 40 inches, absence of frost excepting along some of the streams, abundance of sunshine and fertile soil, supply the requisites for successful cotton production." This does not apply to the high veld portion of the Territory.

The principal crops of the natives are maize, kaffir corn, ground-nuts, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes. Some of the natives are beginning to show more progressive methods of cultivation and the quality of the maize produced by those who come into closer contact with the European farmers, has shown considerable improvement.

A few acres of cotton were planted by natives. Steps have been taken to establish during the coming year a small experimental farm for natives where they may learn more up-to-date methods of agriculture, and where they may be trained in the production of pure breeds of the best and most suitable seed maize, cotton, and tobacco.

During the year Agricultural Shows were held at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, and the results continue to be encouraging. A section for the native exhibits was included in the Bremersdorp Show. This was fairly well supported and the result was most encouraging.

A few small allotments of Crown lands were sold to Europeans, at an average price of 7/4*d*. per morgen. In all 11 allotments were sold, the total area being 5,774 morgen. The Government also disposed of 2,407 morgen of encumbered Crown land to the holders of the encumbrances at an average price of 5*s*. per morgen. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres).

(*c*) STOCK.

The following are the estimated numbers of stock at March 31st, 1919 :—

Horses	600
Horned Cattle	160,000
Native Sheep and Goats	250,000
Mules	400
Donkeys..	1,600
Pigs	9,000

Approximately 300,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing.

At the end of the Financial year there were 54 Government dipping tanks in use in the Territory, 7 private dipping tanks under the control of the Government and 21 tanks controlled by the owners. Practically all the cattle in the country are now being regularly dipped.

As in previous years, the most important work of the Veterinary Department has been the campaign against East Coast fever disease of cattle. The progress of the operations has been most successful there having been no new outbreaks during the year and only one death occurred, during May, 1918, in the two infected areas.

The deaths from this disease for the past four years have been 392 in 1915–16, 316 in 1916–17, 10 in 1917–18, and 1 in 1918–19.

This satisfactory result has been obtained by strict and efficient control exercised by the Veterinary Department, and by the loyal assistance rendered by cattle owners, both European and native.

Ordinary redwater and gall sickness were not so prevalent as during the previous twelve months.

Quarter evil appears to be on the increase. It is proposed to inoculate against this disease as many cattle as possible during the coming winter ; 6,800 doses of quarter evil vaccine were issued during the year to European cattle owners.

Contagious abortion is very widely distributed throughout the country and has probably been amongst the native herds for some years, and is not a recent importation. Cattle in this Territory do not take long to acquire an immunity to this disease.

Horse sickness was not so prevalent as in previous years.

There are now 15 Government stud bulls running with native herds in different parts of the country.

About six years ago cattle ranches were established in the bush veld, and the largest of these is now running approximately 10,000 head of mixed breeding stock. Pure-bred bulls of the Friesland, Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen, Angus, and Devon breeds have been introduced but as yet it is not possible to state definitely which breed is the best to cross with the local cattle, which are themselves of a fairly good type.

The restrictions on the export of cattle for slaughter purposes have been slightly relaxed. During the year under review 1,675 head were exported for slaughter purposes, and, owing to the fact that cattle from the bush veld can be put on the market in prime condition in the winter and early spring, good prices were realised.

A Bacteriological Laboratory is also in course of erection. This will enable the local conditions of human and stock diseases to be more easily examined than is possible at present.

As in past years, the Director of Veterinary Research of the Union, has rendered this Administration invaluable assistance in the examination of blood smears.

(*d*) Mining.

Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Mbandeni and the Crown Minerals Order in Council. Tin is the only mineral worked commercially at the present time. War conditions have occasioned a considerable rise in the price of tin, but have adversely affected gold-mining in Swaziland. Work on the gold mines has been temporarily suspended.

The output of cassiterite tin for the year was 480 tons, valued at £76,870, as compared with 511 tons, valued at £60,221 in 1917–18. As in the previous year, there was no output of gold.

III.—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

(*a*) Education.

Government Schools for European children are established at Bremersdorp, Driefontein, Hlatikulu, Ferreira's Station, Mantambi, Hluti, Ntambama, Nietgegund, Mooihoek and Driefontein Mankaiana. There is a primary and secondary school for European children at Mbabane which is subsidised by the Government The average attendance at these schools was 302, as compared with 246 for the previous year.

At Zombode, the kraal of the Chief Regent, there is a school for natives under Government control. The average attendance at this school during the year under review was 83.

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, also opened a school for coloured children, where the average attendance was 62. This school also receives a Government grant.

Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week, are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

The various native missions in Swaziland receive grants in aid for native education. During the year the grants so made amounted to £525. There are about 1,500 native pupils at the various mission schools.

(*b*) Religion.

There are twelve religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland. So far as possible, the native missions avoid encroaching on each other's spheres of work. The following are the different native missions working in Swaziland :—Church of England, Roman Catholic, South Africa General Mission, Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Wesleyan Methodist, Scandinavian Alliance Mission, International Holiness Union, African Methodist Episcopal, Evangelic Lutheran, Christian Catholic Apostolic Church of Zion, Independent Methodist, and Full Gospel Mission.

Religious instruction is given by the different bodies at 64 different centres, where the average attendances totalled 3,569.

The Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches also have churches at Mbabane for Europeans.

IV.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The hospital at Mbabane is the only Goverment institution in the Territory. The hospital contains one European and two native wards. There were 133 admissions during the year, and nearly 2,500 out-patients were treated.

V.—JUDICIAL.

(*a*) Police.

The strength of the Swaziland Police was : Europeans : 3 Officers, 1 warrant officer, 25 non-commissioned officers and men ; Natives : 1 officer, 161 non-commissioned officers and men. All the Europeans are mounted, whilst the native force is infantry. Eight of the European members of the force were absent on active service. 5,764 patrols were sent out, and 314,521 miles patrolled.

(*b*) Criminal Statistics.

During the year 1,959 cases were reported to the police ; of this number, 63 were trivial matters in which the police refused to take proceedings, and 45 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. In all, 3,767 persons were brought before the various Courts ; of this number 206 were discharged on the merits of the case, 82 were committed for trial in the Superior Court and 3,465 were summarily convicted.

(*c*) Gaols.

During the year 1,758 persons, comprising 1,622 men, 70 women, and 66 juveniles, were committed to the various gaols in the Territory. Of this number, 319 were committed for safe custody till trial or for want of security, and 1,439 for purposes of penal imprisonment. Of the number committed for penal imprisonment, 52 had been once previously convicted, 33 twice, and 20 thrice or more times. There were four deaths in gaol during the year.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

(*a*) Population.

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911, which showed that the total population was 99,959 comprising 1,083 Europeans, 143 coloured, and 98,733 natives. The European population is now about 1,700.

(*b*) Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Europeans: Births, 34,
Deaths, 22,
Marriages, 9.

The births and deaths of natives are not registered. There were 15 marriages according to Christian rites amongst the native population.

(*c*) Public Health.

Malarial fever in the lower lying portions of the Territory may be said to be the only annually recurring disease. It was severe during the hot months and was accompanied in comparatively few cases by dysentery. There were a few cases of enteric. Cases of leprosy amongst the natives are discovered from time to time. The Swazis do not consider this disease to be infectious and steps are being taken more effectually to isolate known cases.

The great epidemic of influenza which ravaged South Africa in the latter months of the Calendar year affected every part of Swaziland, but fortunately it appeared here in a milder form than in most other parts. Extra doctors, nurses and orderlies were obtained through the kind offices of the Health Department of the Union Government and everything possible was done through them, and by the issue of free medicines, to alleviate the condition of those attacked. The natives, who had not hitherto taken a large advantage of the medical services of the Territory, submitted freely to inoculation and to the adminstration of the medicines prescribed. During the epidemic the death-rate amongst the Europeans was nine, or ½ per cent. of the white population and amongst the natives approximately 1,250, or 1 per cent. of their total number.

(*d*) Meteorology.

The average rainfall as recorded throughout the Territory, was 41·58 inches, considerably below the normal, particularly in regard to the low and middle velds. The maximum recorded was at Mbabane, where 53·78 inches fell on 102 days. Both rainfall and temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the station. At Mbabane, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 feet, the highest screen temperature recorded was 91 degrees, as compared with 90 degrees for the previous year, while the minimum was 32 degrees. At Croydon, an observation station in the low veld, the maximum was 106 degrees, as compared with a record of 97 for the previous year; the minimum was 30·5 degrees. The variation in the maximum temperatures, as compared with the previous years, may be attributed to the abnormal rainfall during the summer months. The figures given in regard to Mbabane may be taken as typical of the hilly parts of the country, whilst those at Croydon reflect the low veld generally. The intervening middle veld varies as to rainfall and temperature between the figures given for Mbabane and Croydon.

VII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. There were 14 post offices working of which 5 transacted money order and 3 telegraph business. A tri-weekly motor mail and passenger service runs between Carolina, the railhead, Mbabane and Bremersdorp, a distance of about 80 and 104 miles respectively. Elsewhere the services are by carts or native runners.

VIII.—GENERAL.

The news of the conclusion of the Armistice was received in Swaziland with great thankfulness on the part of the Europeans. The natives had been little affected by the War and as they had taken for granted that the King would conquer his enemies the news of the Armistice was accepted by them much as a matter of course.

War contributions continued to be made during the year by the European residents towards the Swaziland War Relief Fund and other similar Funds and the Chief Regent collected a sum of £2,000 which she transmitted to the King. By His Majesty's command two aeroplanes were purchased with this contribution and the one of £1,000 sent in the previous year. One of these aeroplanes was shot down and the pilot severely wounded.

Prices of necessities have increased, as everywhere else. On the whole the Territory is advancing steadily and with the end of the War its progress should advance rapidly in cattle-raising and cotton, tobacco and mealie-growing, and when markets are made easily available by the construction of a railway there are large possibilities, according to expert opinion, for growers of citrus and sub-tropical fruits. The natives can at all times secure work either in the Territory or on the Witwatersrand and Barberton mines.

In conclusion I would refer to the good work done by all branches of the Adminstration.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland.
October 15, 1919.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c

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987	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1917–1918
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990	Sierra Leone.	1917
991	Straits Settlements	,,
992	Leeward Islands	1917–1918
993	Uganda	,,
994	British Honduras	1917
995	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1917–1918
996	Nyasaland	,,
997	Basutoland	,,
998	Gold Coast	1917
999	Weihaiwei	1918
1000	Zanzibar	,,
1001	Hong Kong..	,,
1002	Somaliland	1917–1918
1003	Cayman Islands	,,
1004	Malta.	,,
1005	Seychelles	1918
1006	Fiji	,,
1007	Ceylon	,,
1008	Nigeria	1917
1009	Turks and Caicòs Islands..	1918
1010	St. Helena	,,
1011	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1012	Ashanti	,,
1013	East Africa Protectorate	1917–1918
1014	British Guiana	1918
1015	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1918–1919
1016	Basutoland	,,
1017	Falkland Islands	1918
1018	Trinidad	,,
1019	Bermuda	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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No. 1056.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1919-20.

(For Report for 1918–19 see No. 1020.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1920.

LONDON:
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No. 1056.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1920.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) Revenue and Expenditure.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £92,159 8*s*. 0*d*., being £17,259 8*s*. 0*d*., more than the Estimates, and the total Expenditure to £87,024 8*s*. 9*d*., showing an excess of £3,047 8*s*. 9*d*. on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £67,845 and £75,979, respectively, as compared with £67,573 and £74,590, respectively, in 1918–1919.

Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £24,313 and £11,045, respectively.

The Ordinary Revenue shows an increase of £265 over the previous financial year. There were increases under the heads "Customs," "Transfer Duty" and "Concessions Rents." The collections for Labour Agents Licences and Runners Permits were less, and also for Native Tax, Dog Tax and Fines. The amount of arrear Tax collected decreased considerably.

The Extraordinary Revenue shows a considerable increase owing to the sale of a large block of Crown Land in the Hlatikulu District, and to the payment of the first assessments of Tax under the Swaziland Base Metals Excess Profits Tax Proclamation 1918.

An increased amount of road-making and repairing was undertaken, and the cost met from the Extraordinary Revenue collected from the sale of Crown land.

(*b*) Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £92,500 made up as follows:—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £72,500 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable, through the medium of a Sinking Fund, within twenty-five years from 1st April, 1910.

(2) Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c*) Assets and Liabilities.

On March 31st, 1920, liabilities exceeded assets by £87,286 4*s*. 8*d*.

* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 866 [Cd. 7622–57].

(*d*) Currency and Banking.

The Currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The amount on deposit at March 31st, 1920, at the Mbabane Branch was £64,052 7*s*. 8*d*. It also has sub-branches at Mahamba and Bremersdorp.

The average bank rate of exchange with London was six per cent.

The Bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at March 31st, 1920, at the Mbabane Branch was 111 with a total credit of £1,981 10*s*. 9*d*.

At the various Post Offices in the Territory, Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At March 31st, 1920, the depositors numbered 204, with a total credit of £2,310 19*s*. 9*d*., as compared with 211 and £2,571 15*s*. 9*d*. for the previous year.

Interest at 3 per cent. was allowed by both Savings Bank on ordinary accounts, and 3½ per cent. on certificate accounts at the Post Office Savings Bank, and up to 3½ per cent. on fixed deposits accounts at the Savings Bank of the National Bank.

Union Loan Certificates, purchaseable at 15*s*. 6*d*. per certificate, and redeemable in five years for a sovereign drew rather heavily on the Savings Bank investments throughout the country during the year, and then there were also the 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent. stock offered by the Government, which no doubt attracted a large number of depositors.

(*e*) Customs.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30th, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with, for Customs purposes, as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amount so received by Swaziland for the year under review amounted to £10,372 as compared with £7,571, £5,981, £7,788, £8,339, £8,052 and £9,835 for the years ended March 31st, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919, respectively. There was an increase of £537 in the amount received under the Customs Agreement, and £627 for Duty on Colonial spirits and beer.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND MINING.

(*a*) Trade.

In view of the arrangement with the Union Government regarding the collection of Customs dues referred to above, no statistics of imports and exports have been kept since June, 1910.

(728) Wt. 32796/354. 1,250 & 90. 12,20. B.&F., Ltd., G.11/14

The imports consist principally of, flour, sugar, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, spirits, oils, farming implements and mining machinery, tools and general kaffir truck. Shortage of local produce has caused imports of maize, meal, kaffir corn, potatoes, onions, beans and tobacco.

The principal export is cassiterite tin. In the ordinary commercial business the volume of trade has been fairly normal as regards the cash turnover, but consumers have received less owing to the high prices prevailing. The cost of living continues to increase—a considerable factor in this being the high cost of transport from distant railheads.

The following were the average prices of foodstuffs obtaining throughout the year :—

Flour, per bag, 100 lbs., 65*s*.
Mealies, per bag, 200 lbs., 35*s*.
Kaffir corn, per bag, 200 lbs., 40*s*.
Potatoes, per bag, 150 lbs., 35*s*.
Butter, per lb., 3*s*.
Milk, per quart, 9*d*.
Rice, per lb., 1*s*.
Sugar, per lb., 7½*d*.
Bread, per lb., 9*d*.
Meat, per lb., 10*d*.
Cheese, per lb., 3*s*. 6*d*.
Eggs, per dozen, 3*s*. 6*d*.

(*b*) Agriculture.

The crops were excellent throughout the country, and were probably the best for many years. The maize and kaffir corn crops were particularly good, the latter especially in the bush veld.

The tobacco crop, which is principally grown in the Hlatikulu District, was quite up to average, and good prices were realized.

During the year, approximately 2,000 acres have been put under cotton. This is really the first year cotton has been sown on a fairly large scale and the return from the crop should fully justify the larger production of this crop. The experimental stage in the growing of cotton in Swaziland is now past, and a larger acreage of cotton should be sown every year. Up to a year ago practically the only crop grown on a large scale was maize, but with the advent of cotton-growing the possibilities for the farmer who depended almost entirely on his crop of maize are very greatly improved. From the results of the last year or two the forecasts of the experts that Swaziland is essentially a cotton-producing country seem likely to be substantiated, especially in the middle and low veld parts of the country.

Cotton-growing is being gradually taken up by a few of the educated natives and it is hoped, with the establishment of the Agricultural Farm, where natives will be taught the up-to-date improved methods of agriculture, that they may be induced to take a larger interest. Cotton-growing by natives will require to be very carefully supervised to prevent the importation and spread of cotton pests and the production of a poor class of cotton.

Legislation is under consideration to deal with the prevention of the introduction and spread of all pests which may affect cotton, citrus, and other crops.

The usual annual Agricultural Shows were held at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu but were not quite up to the usual standard. This was due mainly to the late date in the year, August, when they were held.

Sale of Crown Land. Allotments of Crown lands were sold to Europeans at an average price of 21*s.* 2*d.* per morgen. In all 32 allotments were sold, the total area being 52,588 morgen. The Government also disposed of 41,921 morgen of encumbered Crown land to the holders of the encumbrances at an average price of 5*s.* per morgen. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres).

(*c*) Stock.

The following were the estimated numbers of stock at March 31st, 1920:

Horses	600
Horned Cattle	230,000
Native Sheep and Goats	250,000
Mules	400
Donkeys	1,600
Pigs	9,000

Approximately 300,000 sheep came in for winter grazing.

With the exception of horned cattle there has been little increase in the stock from year to year.

At the end of the financial year there were 57 Government dipping tanks in use in the Territory, 9 private tanks under the control of the Government and 18 tanks controlled by the owners. Practically all the cattle in the country are now being regularly dipped. It is proposed to continue the erection of dipping tanks as, owing to the great increase in the number of cattle, the present tanks are overworked.

The Territory should have been declared free of East Coast fever in August but a new outbreak occurred in April north of the Komati River in the Peak District. The last death in this area was in January.

Two further outbreaks occurred near the border of the Piet Retief District, one in the Mankaiana and one in the Hlatikulu District near Mahamba. Only one death occurred in the former outbreak but the latter outbreak spread until an area of about 3 square miles was infected. Short-interval dipping was established at once, and the disease is well under control.

Except for the above areas the country is free of East Coast fever.

Quarter evil has been very prevalent in some parts. Systematic vaccination is being carried out with very satisfactory results.

Contagious abortion is gradually creeping through the country, and although this disease will have a big effect on the normal increase of the cattle it is not thought that the results will be so serious as might have been expected, as the native cattle seem to acquire an immunity sooner than usual. In connection with this disease the Natalia Ranching Company placed 800 heifers at the disposal of the Director of Veterinary Research of the Union for the purposes of testing a preventive inoculation. A large number of these animals was inoculated but it is too early yet to know what the result is.

The Government stud bulls which are running with native herds are doing fairly well, and some of their offspring were exhibited by natives at the Bremersdorp Agricultural Show where a native section is provided.

Horse sickness was severe and it is to be regretted that the efforts of the Union Bacteriological Laboratory Staff to discover some means of immunisation against this disease have been hampered by the reappearance of a disease called "Staggers" which has necessitated the temporary suspension of immunisation operations.

During the year under review 3,341 head of cattle were exported for slaughter purposes. This number, compared with the previous year when only 1,675 head were exported, shows the strides being made in the cattle-raising industry. Very good prices, up to 80*s*. per 100 lbs., were realised.

A Bacteriogical Laboratory has been erected, but, owing to the delay in obtaining the necessary equipment from overseas, it is not yet in full operation. As in past years, the Director of Veterinary Research of the Union, has rendered this Administration invaluable assistance in the examination of blood smears, etc.

(*d*) Mining.

Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Mbandeni and the Crown Minerals Order in Council. Tin is the only mineral worked commercially at the present time. The price of tin remains high, but increased costs have adversely affected gold mining in Swaziland, and with the exception of a little work at the Mlembe gold mine nothing was done during the year on other works.

The output of cassiterite tin for the year was 448·728 tons, valued at £66,676, as compared with 480 tons, valued at £76,870 in 1918–19.

The output of gold was 33·69 ozs. valued at about £168 9*s*.

III.—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

(*a*) Education.

Government Schools for European children are established at Bremersdorp, Driefontein (Hlatikulu District), Ferreira's Station, Mantambi, Hluti, Ntambama, Nietgegund, Mooihoek, Hlatikulu, and Driefontein (Mankaiana District). There is a primary and secondary school for European children at Mbabane which is subsidised by the Government. The average attendance at these schools was 408, as compared with 302 for the previous year.

At Zombode, the Kraal of the Chief Regent, there is a school for natives under Government control. The average attendance at this school during the year under review was 98, as compared with 83 for the previous year.

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, also opened a school for coloured children at Mpolonjeni, where the average attendance was 57. This school also receives a Government grant.

Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances, and who reside three miles or more from a school.

The various native missions in Swaziland receive grants in aid for native education. During the year the grants so made amounted to £625. There are about 1,750 native pupils at the various mission schools, as compared with 1,500 for the previous year.

(*b*) Religion.

There are twelve religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland. So far as possible, the native missions avoid encroaching on each other's spheres of work. The following are the different native missions working in Swaziland:—Church of England, Roman Catholic, South Africa General Mission, Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Wesleyan Methodist, Scandinavian Alliance Mission, International Holiness Union, African Methodist Episcopal, Evangelic Lutheran, Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, Independent Methodist, and Full Gospel Mission of Norway.

Religious instruction is given by the different bodies at 95 different centres, where the average attendances totalled 3,800.

The Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches also have churches at Mbabane for Europeans.

IV.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Hospital at Mbabane is the only Government institution in the Territory. The Hospital contains one European and two native wards. There were 123 admissions during the year, and nearly 3,670 out-patients were treated.

V.—JUDICIAL.

(*a*) Police.

The strength of the Swaziland Police was:—Europeans: 3 Officers, 1 warrant officer, 19 non-commissioned officers and men. All the Europeans are mounted, whilst the native force is infantry.

The European members of the force who were absent on active service have all returned for duty. 6,894 patrols were sent out, and 297,425 miles patrolled.

(*b*) Criminal Statistics.

During the year, 1,652 cases were reported to the police; of this number, 82 were trivial matters in which the police refused to take proceedings, and 65 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. In all, 2,442 persons were brought before the various Courts; of these 254 were discharged on the merits of the case, 98 were committed for trial in the Superior Court, and 1,939 were summarily convicted in the Inferior Courts; of the 151 persons who were brought before the Superior Court, 82 were convicted and 69 were discharged.

(*c*) Gaols.

During the year, 1,823 persons, comprising 1,738 men, 54 women, and 31 juveniles, were committed to the various gaols in the Territory. Of this number 1 was committed for debt, 489 were committed for safe custody till trial or for want of security, and 1,323 for purposes of penal imprisonment. Of the number committed for penal imprisonment, 41 had been once previously convicted, 17 twice, and 12 thrice or more times. There were three deaths in gaol during the year.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

(*a*) Population.

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911, which showed that the total population was 99,959 comprising 1,083 Europeans, 143 coloured, and 98,733 natives. The European population is now about 1,800.

(*b*) Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Europeans : Births, 50, as compared with 34 in 1918,
Deaths, 25, as compared with 22 in 1918,
Marriages, 10, as compared with 9 in 1918.

The births and deaths of natives are not registered. There were 65 marriages according to Christian rites amongst the native population, as compared with 15 in 1918.

(*c*) Public Health.

The general health of the Territory during the year has been fairly good, and no epidemics of any importance have occurred.

During and for some months after the rainy season, malarial fever has been above the normal, especially in the low-lying parts. In some cases it was associated with influenza, but deaths have been confined to natives out of touch with medical attendance.

There have been very few cases of enteric, dysentery and scabies.

Leprosy has not increased, but the necessity for segregation of the few existing cases is receiving attention. The natives are still loth to report cases of venereal disease, but the co-operation of the police in bringing cases to light has been of great assistance, and many cases have been treated with satisfactory results.

(*d*) Meteorology.

The average rainfall as recorded at 17 stations throughout the Territory, was 38·42 inches, considerably below the normal. It was very evenly distributed throughout the year and a fall of rain was recorded at every station during each month of the year. The maximum recorded was at Mbabane, where 54·77 inches fell on 136 days.

Both rainfall and temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the station. At Mbabane, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 feet, the highest screen temperature recorded was 95·3 degrees, as compared with 91 degrees for the previous year, while the minimum was 35 degrees, as compared with 32 degrees for the previous year. At Croydon, an Observation Station in the low veld, the maximum was 106 degrees, which was also the record for the previous year; the minimum was 35·5, as compared with 30·5 for the previous year. The figures given in regard to Mbabane may be taken as typical of the hilly parts of the country, whilst those at Croydon reflect the low veld generally. The intervening middle veld varies as to rainfall and temperature between the figures given for Mbabane and Croydon.

VII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. Union Government officials are stationed at Mbabane; elsewhere the Post Office work is done by local agents.

There were 14 offices in operation in the Territory during the year, divided up in the following classes :—

Money Order, Savings Bank, Telegraph and Telephone Offices	4
Money Order Offices	2
Postal Order Agencies	6
Postal Agency	1
Telegraph and Telephone Agency	1

A tri-weekly motor mail and passenger service runs between Carolina, Mbabane and Bremersdorp, a distance of about 80 and 104 miles respectively. Of the remaining ten mail services, one is by cart and the other nine by native runners.

The revenue for the year was £1,929 5*s*. 1*d*., as against £1,852 5*s*. 4*d*. for the preceding twelve months.

The total expenditure for the year was £3,001 14*s*. 8*d*., as compared with £2,808 14*s*. 11*d*. for the preceding twelve months.

VIII.—GENERAL.

Except for the increase in prices of necessities, the Territory has assumed normal conditions since the conclusion of the War, and a steady advancement has been maintained. The value of land has increased largely, and there has been a great demand for sheep grazing areas owing to the high prices prevailing for wool.

Cattle ranching, the raising of cotton, tobacco and maize crops have made rapid progress, and the necessity for a railway to the larger markets of the Union is daily becoming more apparent. The building of ponts and better roads to give access to the many settlers who are establishing themselves on farms and ranches in the low veld is receiving the urgent attention of the Administration.

Native labour has been sufficient for local demands and the usual average number of natives has been recruited for the mines in the Transvaal.

The only event of importance from the natives' point of view was the coming of age of Sobhuza, the future Paramount Chief. He has not yet, however, been installed in that capacity.

In conclusion I would refer to the good work done by all branches of the Administration.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland.
October 1st, 1920.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
1023	Grenada	1918–1919
1024	Jamaica	,,
1025	Cyprus	,,
1026	British Honduras	1918
1027	British Solomon Islands	1918–1919
1028	Straits Settlements	1918
1029	Gold Coast	,,
1030	Nigeria	,,
1031	Leeward Islands	1918–1919
1032	Sierra Leone	1918
1033	Bahamas	1918–1919
1034	Gambia	1918
1035	Barbados	1918–1919
1036	Mauritius	1918
1037	St. Vincent	1918–1919
1038	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
1039	St. Helena	1919
1040	Weihaiwei	,,
1041	Nyasaland	1918–1919
1042	Turks and Caicos Islands	1919
1043	Grenada	,
1044	Bermuda	,,
1045	Basutoland	1919–1920
1046	Cyprus	,,
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	,,
1049	Ceylon	,,
1050	Gibraltar	,,
1051	Somaliland	1919–1920
1052	Zanzibar	1919
1053	Gambia	,,
1054	Uganda	1918–1919
1055	Malta	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1102.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1920-21.

(For Report for 1919–20, see No. 1056.)

LONDON:
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SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1921.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

(a) *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £89,070 14*s.* 8*d.*, being £1,020 14*s.* 8*d.* more than the Estimates, and the total Expenditure to £111,727 9*s.* 10*d.*, showing an excess of £7,830 9*s.* 10*d.*, on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £72,293 and £102,310 respectively, as compared with £67,845 and £76,016 respectively in 1919–1920.

Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £16,777 and £9,417 respectively.

There was a considerable increase in the amount received under the head "Customs," and an increase under "Posts and Telegraphs," which was due to increased postal rates. Shortfalls were recorded under the heads "Native Tax," "Fines," "Transfer Duty," "Concession Rents," "Recoveries of Survey Costs," and "Excess Profits Tax." The Wheel Tax was repealed by Proclamation No. 32 of 1920, as from 1st July, 1920.

The amount of money spent on road making and repairing was maintained on the lines of the previous financial year's expenditure.

(b) *Public Debt.*

The Public Debt amounted to £92,500, made up as follows :—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £72,500, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable, through the medium of a Sinking Fund, within twenty-five years from 1st April, 1910.

(2) Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

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* *Note.*— In this Report Financial Statements are for the year ended 31st March, 1921, and all other details are for the Calendar Year, 1920.

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(c) *Assets and Liabilities.*

On 31st March, 1921, liabilities exceeded assets by £109,904 17*s.* 11*d.*

(d) *Currency and Banking.*

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The amount on deposit at 31st March, 1921, at the Mbabane Branch was £50,584 5*s.* 4*d.* It also has sub-branches at Mahamba and Bremersdorp.

The Bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at 31st March, 1921, at the Mbabane Branch was 124, with a total credit of £2,536 7*s.* 7*d.*

At the various Post Offices in the territory Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At 31st March, 1921, the depositors numbered 207, with a total credit of £1,671 14*s.* 2*d.*, as compared with 204 and £2,310 19*s.* 9*d.* for the previous year.

At the Post Office Savings Banks interest at 3 per cent. was allowed from 1st April, 1920, to 30th September, 1920, on ordinary accounts, and 3½ per cent. on certificate accounts; and from the 1st October, 1920, to the 31st March, 1921, the rate of interest was increased to 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively. Interest was allowed at 3½ per cent. on fixed deposits at the Savings Bank of the National Bank. The export of gold and silver coin is prohibited except under permit.

(e) *Customs.*

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 30th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year.

The amount so received by Swaziland for the year under review amounted to £14,343, as compared with £7,571, £5,981, £7,788, £8,339, £8,052, £9,835 and £10,372 for the years ended 31st March, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920 respectively. The amount collected in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union was £1,132, showing a decrease of £158 on the previous year's collections. There was an increase of £3,971 over the amount received under the Customs Agreement.

(4986) Wt. 23801/984 625 1/22 Harrow G.75/2.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND MINING.

(a) *Trade.*

In view of the arrangement with the Union Government, referred to above, regarding the collection of Customs dues, no statistics of imports have been kept since June, 1910.

The imports consist principally of flour, sugar, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, spirits, oils, farming implements and mining machinery, tools and general kaffir truck. A summary of the principal articles exported during the year is given hereunder :

	Value. £
Cassiterite Tin, 820,000 lb.	59,254
Cotton (unginned), 411,350 lb.	10,282
Hides, 42,180 lb.	2,099
Wattle Bark, 100,000 lb.	400
Slaughter Oxen (weight), 1,099,000 lb.	26,240
Tobacco, 1,035,000 lb.	25,875
Maize, 132,400	662
Gold Bullion, 276 oz. (about)	1,380
Specie	17,000

The total value of these exports being £143,192.

In ordinary commercial businesses the volume of trade during the year has been considerably below normal. The cost of living has decreased slightly.

The following were the average prices of foodstuffs obtaining throughout the year :—

Flour, per bag, 196 lb.	100*s.*
Mealies, per bag, 200 lb.	30*s.*
Kaffir Corn, per bag, 200 lb.	35*s.*
Potatoes, per bag, 150 lb.	35*s.*
Butter, per lb.	3*s.* 3*d.*
Milk, per quart	4*d.*
Rice, per lb.	10*d.*
Sugar, per lb.	7*d.*
Bread, per lb.	9*d.*
Beef, per lb.	9*d.*
Mutton, per lb.	1*s.* 1*d.*
Cheese, per lb.	3*s.* 3*d.*
Eggs, per dozen	3*s.*
Pork, per lb.	1*s.* 1*d.*
Coffee, per lb.	2*s.* 6*d.*
Cocoa, per lb.	4*s.* 6*d.*
Tea, per lb.	3*s.* 3*d.*
Salt, per bag, 200 lb.	20*s.*

(b) *Agriculture.*

The crops were, on the average, fair throughout the country, the maize crops in parts being classed as above the average, while the kaffir-corn crop in parts yielded an abundant harvest. The maize and kaffir-corn crops were about 94,000 and 105,000 bags respectively.

The tobacco crop, which is grown almost entirely in the Hlatikulu district, was well up to the average, and the value of the tobacco exported was about two and a half times as much as the value of the cotton crop, and equal to the value of the slaughter cattle exported.

Cotton.—About 1,000 acres were planted during the past season. It has been amply demonstrated that, with a reasonable market price and improved facilities for marketing, the future of the industry is assured.

Regulations ensuring strict expert supervision have been promulgated in consultation with the cotton growers, the objects being the development of a longer staple and prevention of the introduction of disease. The fall in prices will have its effect in reducing the area to be grown in the next planting season. Judging, however, from opinions expressed in the Press and elsewhere, those most likely to know are optimistic of the future, and growers in this territory should be in a position to take advantage of an improved market. The growing of Egyptian cotton under irrigation has attractive possibilities.

An agricultural farm was started shortly before the close of the year; it has not been possible to do much at the farm, but during the next year it is hoped that the experience gained from it may be of great value to the farmers in the territory.

The usual annual Agricultural Shows were held at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, and were quite up to previous standards.

Sale of Crown Lands.—During the year, 20,272 morgen of Crown lands were sold at an average price of £1 per morgen. The area sold included 14,165 morgen of Crown land encumbered by grazing servitudes, for which £4,079 was realized. Unencumbered Crown land sold in the territory is subject, before title is issued, to beneficial occupation, or, in the low veld areas, to stocking with breeding cattle. The purchase price is payable in ten equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Encumbered Crown land, that is land subject to prior dated servitudes of grazing or land rights, is sold to the registered holder of the servitude and the purchase price is payable in four equal yearly instalments; there is no condition of beneficial occupation. All land is sold subject to existing mineral servitudes. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres.)

During the year the sale was approved of allotments of Crown land, each 500 morgen in extent, to about 110 returned soldiers domiciled in Swaziland, on easy terms, the chief features of which are:—

(1) Purchase price 7*s.* 6*d.* per morgen, payable in fifteen equal yearly instalments, 4 per cent. interest on outstanding balances.

(2) Minerals reserved and the land to be subject to existing mineral and other servitudes.

(3) Possession of the land given on payment of the first instalment of the purchase price, subject to the condition that for a period of five years the land shall not be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of without the consent of the Resident Commissioner.

These grants are not subject to occupation.

These allotments of land, which are situate in the low veld, are at present being surveyed, and should be ready for occupation by the end of 1921.

(c) *Stock.*

The following were the estimated numbers of stock at 31st December, 1920 :—

Horses	4,710
Horned Cattle	193,000
Native Sheep	72,207
Native Goats	145,000
Asses	2,057
Mules	218
Pigs	9,000

Approximately 300,000 sheep came in from the Union for winter grazing.

There has been little, if any, increase in the stock, and there has probably been a decrease in the number of horned cattle due to contagious abortion, which is spreading throughout the country.

There are now fifty-nine Government Dipping Tanks and thirty-three private Dips, six of which are under Government control. The dipping material used is Arsenite of Soda, Cooper's Cattle Dip, Arsenoda and St. O'Gorman Cattle Dip.

The principal work of the Veterinary Department during the year, as in the past, has been the campaign against East Coast fever.

There have been no new outbreaks of the disease during the year under review. There were three infected areas at the beginning of the year.

The following table shows the number of outbreaks of East Coast fever and deaths in the territory for the last five years :—

Year.	Infected Areas.	Deaths.
1916–17	21	312
1917–18	6	10
1918–19	2	1
1919–20	3	61
1920–21	1	10

Anthrax.—No outbreaks.

Quarter Evil.—This disease was very prevalent in the Hlatikulu and Peak districts. 18,000 doses of preventive vaccine were issued to Europeans. 4,500 doses were issued to the Stock Inspectors of the Hlatikulu, Peak, and Ubombo districts for the purpose of inoculating natives' cattle.

Contagious Abortion.—This disease continues to spread throughout the country, but there is a marked decrease in the virulence of the disease. It is impossible to try to prevent its spread, and the sooner it passes from herd to herd the sooner the country will be free. Preventive inoculation has not been successful.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was very virulent towards the end of the year. The horses that have been immunized at the Laboratory, Pretoria, have resisted the disease to a very satisfactory extent.

No other diseases have affected the stock of the country to any extent.

Export of Slaughter Cattle.—3,649 head of cattle have been exported for slaughter purposes, as compared with 1,675 for 1918-1919, and 3,341 for 1919-1920.

General.—The full equipment of the Laboratory has not yet arrived from England, so that little work has been undertaken in this respect.

(d) *Mining.*

Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Mbandeni and the Crown Minerals Order in Council. Tin is the only mineral worked commercially at the present time. Increased costs have adversely affected gold-mining in Swaziland, and with the exception of a little work at the Mlembe and Kobolondo gold mines, nothing was done during the year on other works.

The output for the calendar year 1920 of cassiterite tin was 410·3 tons, valued at £59,254, as compared with 448·73 tons, valued at £66,676, in 1919.

The output of gold was 276 oz., valued at about £1,380.

Draft legislation (since promulgated) was published early in the year to impose a tax of 5*s.* per 100 morgen on the areas of unexploited mineral concessions. The tax, when payable, is, however, reduced by the amount of any concession rents payable under the Deeds of Concession.

III.—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

(a) *Education.*

Government schools for European children are established at Bremersdorp, Paardekraal (formerly known as Driefontein,

Hlatikulu district), Ferreira's Station, Mantambi, Mluti, Mtambama, Dwaleni (formerly Nietgegund), Mooihoek, Hlatikulu, and Driefontein (Mankaiana district). There is a primary and secondary school for European children at Mbabane which is subsidised by the Government. The average attendance at these schools was 276, as compared with 310 for the previous year. Malaria was severe during the early part of the year, and this affected the attendance.

At Zombode, the kraal of the Chief Regent, there is a school for natives under Government control. The average attendance at this school during the year under review was 150, as compared with 98 for the previous year.

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, also opened a school for coloured children at Mpolonjeni, where the average attendance was 58, as compared with 57 in 1919. This school also receives a Government grant.

Boarding Bursaries, at the rate of 4*s*. per child a week, are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances; and who reside three miles or more from a school.

The various native missions in Swaziland receive grants in aid for native education. During the year the grants so made amounted to £839. There are about 2,200 native pupils at the various mission schools, as compared with 1,750 for the previous year.

During the year a law was promulgated, making provision for the compulsory education of European children.

(b) *Religion.*

There are twelve religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland. So far as possible, the native missions avoid encroaching on each other's spheres of work.

The following are the different native missions working in Swaziland: Church of the Province of South Africa, Roman Catholic, South Africa General Mission, Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Wesleyan Methodist, Scandinavian Alliance Mission, International Holiness Union, African Methodist Episcopal, Evangelic Lutheran, Full Gospel Mission of Norway, Independent Methodist, and Swedish Mission.

Religious instruction is given by the different bodies at 111 different centres, where the average attendances totalled 5,600, as compared with 95 and 3,800 in 1919. The Church of the Province of South Africa and the Roman Catholic Church also have churches at Mbabane for Europeans.

IV.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Hospital at Mbabane is the only Government institution in the Territory. The Hospital contains one European and three native wards, and a store room and outbuilding which are used as emergency wards.

There were 142 admissions during the year, and 3,663 out-patients were treated.

V.—JUDICIAL.

(a) *Police.*

The strength of the Swaziland Police was: Europeans: three Officers, one Warrant Officer, eighteen Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Natives: one Officer, one Sergeant-Major, one hundred and seventy-four Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. All the Europeans are mounted, while the native force is infantry. 6,224 patrols were sent out, and 263,491 miles patrolled.

(b) *Criminal Statistics.*

During the year 1,998 cases of crime were reported to the Police; of this number 1,877 were brought before the Courts, and 121 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. In all 2,175 persons (2,121 males and 54 females) were brought before the various Courts; of these five were discharged for want of prosecution, 139 were discharged on the merits of the case, 112 were committed for trial in the Superior Court, and 1,919 were summarily convicted in the Inferior Courts; of the 112 persons who were committed for trial, 109 were brought before the Superior Court; of these, 75 were convicted and 26 were acquitted, and the charges were withdrawn against eight.

(c) *Gaols.*

During the year 1,582 persons, comprising 1,466 men, 67 women and 49 juveniles, were committed to the various gaols in the territory. Of this number none was committed for debt, 351 were committed for safe custody till trial or for want of security, and 1,231 for purposes of penal imprisonment. Of the number committed for penal imprisonment, 44 had been once previously convicted, 18 twice, and 15 thrice or more times. There were three deaths in gaol during the year.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS, etc.

(a) *Population.*

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1921. Only provisional figures are available at present. These show that the total population was 113,751; comprising 2,203 Europeans, 456 Coloured, 7 Indians, and 111,085 Natives.

(b) *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Europeans: Births, 49, as compared with 50 in 1919; deaths, 23, as compared with 25 in 1919; marriages, 12, as compared with 10 in 1919. The births and deaths of natives are not registered. There were 62 marriages according to Christian rites amongst the native population, as compared with 65 in 1919.

(c) *Public Health.*

The general health of the country has been fairly good. There was a rather severe outbreak of influenza in the Hlatikulu district, resulting in the death of five Europeans. This district had a somewhat mild attack during the 1918 pandemic, and this may account for the severity of the secondary outbreak. Malaria in the low veld was severe during the early part of the year; in fact it was one of the worst years on record. There were a few cases of dysentery as usual; both the bacillary and amœbic varieties were recognized.

Unusually few cases of enteric occurred. Scabies continues to be a great scourge to the native population, especially the children. Treatment is always effective for a time, but owing to the conditions of kraal life, re-infection is bound to occur sooner or later.

Syphilis would appear to be on the increase, if one may judge from the number of cases treated, but this may be due to stricter police investigation or increased confidence of the natives in methods of treatment.

(d) *Meteorology.*

The average rainfall as recorded during 1920 at the four principal stations, Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Croydon, and Natalia Ranch, was 46·30 inches; the average rainfall throughout the territory for the preceding twelve years being 44·48 inches. The maximum fall recorded for one day was 3·70 inches at Pigg's Peak. A fall of rain was recorded at Mbabane and Pigg's Peak and Natalia in eleven months of the year, while at Croydon, in the bush veld, rain fell during ten months of the year.

VII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. Union Government officials are stationed at Mbabane; elsewhere the Post Office work is done by local agents.

There were thirteen offices in operation in the territory during the year, divided up in the following classes:—

Post Offices	13
Money Order and Savings Bank Offices ..	5
Telegraph and Telephone Agencies	4

A tri-weekly motor mail and passenger service runs between Carolina, Mbabane and Bremersdorp, a distance of about 80 and 104 miles respectively. Of the remaining nine mail services, one is by cart and the other eight by native runners.

The revenue for the year was £2,379 0*s*. 5*d*., as against £1,929 5*s*. 1*d*. for the preceding twelve months.

The total expenditure for the year was £3,380 14*s*. 2*d*., as compared with £3,001 14*s*. 8*d*. for the preceding twelve months.

10,292 British Postal Orders of the value of £5,112 11*s*. 6*d*., were issued, while 2,225 of the value of £1,397 6*s*. were paid.

Money orders of the value of £6,117 6*s*. were issued, and Money Orders of the value of £4,217 11*s*. 8*d*. were paid in the Territory during the year.

VIII.—GENERAL.

Major-General His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught succeeded Viscount (now Earl) Buxton in November, 1920, as High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor-General of the Union of South Africa.

A Commission was appointed during the year to settle the long-standing boundary dispute at Nomahasha between Swaziland and Portuguese East Africa. The recommendations of the Commissioners are still under consideration.

Experiments were carried out with Wireless Telephony with a view to introducing it between several of the outstations and Mbabane. The experiments were successful, but the question generally of telephone extension had to be deferred owing to lack of funds.

Fourteen officers of the Administration passed the qualifying examinations in the Swazi language—ten in the second and four in the third class.

About 3,000 trout fry—brown and rainbow—were liberated in rivers in the vicinity of Mbabane. During the previous year 13,000 were liberated. The experience gained hitherto gives promise of excellent results.

Native labour has been sufficient for local demands, but fewer natives were recruited for the mines. The system of deferred pay is becoming more popular amongst the natives and an amount of £2,282 was paid out to natives on their return from the mines.

The main factor which will continue to militate against the progress of the territory is the lack of a railway to give settlers an access to markets.

The total mileage of roads open to traffic in the territory is 966. About 55 per cent. of this mileage is in a fair state of repair—175 miles of these roads are suitable for motor traffic.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,
22nd October, 1921.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent Reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions, have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, etc.	Year.
1067	Jamaica	1919–1920
1068	British Guiana	1919
1069	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
1070	British Honduras	,,
1071	Hong Kong	,,
1072	Barbados	1919–1920
1073	East Africa Protectorate	1918–1919
1074	Leeward Islands	1919–1920
1075	Nyasaland	,,
1076	Falkland Islands	1919
1077	Bermuda	1920
1078	Grenada	,,
1079	Uganda	1919–1920
1080	Fiji	1920
1081	Gibraltar	,,
1082	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1919
1083	Bechuanaland	1920–1921
1084	St. Helena	1920
1085	Basutoland	1920–1921
1086	Ceylon	1920
1087	Barbados	1920–1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1919–1920
1089	East Africa Protectorate	,,
1090	Sierra Leone	1920
1091	Zanzibar	,,
1092	Cayman Islands	1918–1919
1093	Cyprus	1920
1094	St. Vincent	,,
1095	Bahamas	1920–1921
1096	Nyasaland	1920
1097	Weihaiwei	,,
1098	Nigeria	,,
1099	New Hebrides	,,
1100	Somaliland	,,
1101	Straits Settlements	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, etc.	Subject.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute.	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeri	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1138.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1921.

(For Report for 1920-21 see No. 1102.)

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No. 1138.

SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1921.*

I.—SITUATION AND AREA.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by the Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,678 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is Native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

Description.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions of roughly equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg Range adjoining the Eastern Transvaal. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo Mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet, rising on the Ubombo Mountains to 1,500 feet.

II.—HISTORY.

The Swazis, in their ceremonies and customs, laws and superstitions, are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral.

An important influence in the unity of the tribe is the presence of magic medicines or charms conferring the power to control the elements in so far as making rain is concerned. The pre-eminence of the Swazi Kings as rainmakers has been generally recognized by

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* In this Report Financial Statements are for the year ended 31st March, 1922, and all other details for the calendar year 1921.

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other tribes. While the King has nominal control of the rain medicine, he is not allowed to have its custody. The person who should have charge of the medicine is the King's mother, known as the Ndhlovukazi or Cow Elephant.

The Swazis are known to the other native tribes as the Amangwane, and their country as Kwa Ngwane. The reports of the early Portuguese on the Zambesi and the East Coast of Africa and the tradition of a northern origin, common to many of the tribes, point to a large Bantu migration from across the Zambesi to the southern lands. The migration took place towards the end of the sixteenth century.

The genealogy of the Swazi Kings is traced back through twenty-one names to Umatalatala, who is most probably a legendary person. Under his son Mswazi I the Swazis are said to have migrated eastwards from south Tongaland to the country now forming part of southern Swaziland, their southern border being the Pongolo River.

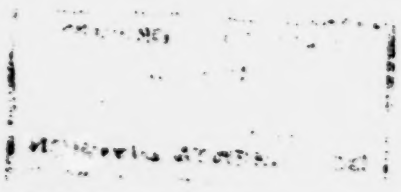
Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Swazis were ruled by Ndungunya. At this time the three largest tribes between the Tugela River and Delagoa Bay were the Mtetwa, Ndwandwe, and the Swazi.

Soon after the death of Ndungunya a dispute arose between the Ndwandwe and the Swazis over some lands, and Sobhuza, who had succeeded Ndungunya, was forced by Zwide, the chief of the Ndwandwe Tribe, to flee with his people towards the north, eventually camping near his present site of Bremersdorp. Sobhuza commenced his conquest of the country by reducing the Nsukumbili, one of the aboriginal Sesuto-speaking clans then inhabiting Swaziland north of the Great Usutu River. After he had reduced several other clans the remainder came under his protection voluntarily and became incorporated into the tribe or retreated west or north.

Sobhuza died in 1839, and was succeeded by his son Mswazi II. On his accession a systematic organization of the Swazi nation was put in hand, and regiments were formed mainly for protection from the Zulus, who had been consolidated by Shaka from the various tribes in Zululand.

While Mswazi's relations with the Boers, with whom he had come in contact, were good, the Zulus under Mpande constituted a standing menace. Mswazi therefore decided to ask for the protection of the Queen of England, and sent a deputation to Mr. Theophilus Shepstone to seek the Queen's protection. Shepstone made representations to Mpande, who agreed to cease raiding the Swazis. The Swazis and Zulus have lived in amity from that time.

In 1846 emigrant Boers occupied the Lydenburg district, which was in the possession of the Bapedi and other weak tribes. The Boers decided to purchase the land from Mswazi, who, they considered, had acquired it by conquest. Mswazi sold the territory for one hundred breeding cattle. His rights to this area were



probably nebulous, but in 1855 he signed a document purporting to cede the actual territory over which he ruled to the Lydenburg Republic.

Mswazi died in 1868 at the comparatively early age of about forty-five years. He was succeeded by Ludonga, who, however, did not reach maturity. Mbandini, another son of Mswazi, was proclaimed as King in 1875.

In 1879 the aid of the Swazis was asked for by Sir Evelyn Wood against the Bapedi Chief Sikukuni. Eight thousand Swazis, under their commander-in-chief, Mbovana, took the field with the British Captain, McLeod. They fought for a month before the Bapedi were reduced.

When Mr. Rudolph, as the representative of the South African Republic, attended the proclaiming of Mbandini as King in 1875 an agreement was drawn up and signed by Mbandini. This confirmed all earlier cessions, and in effect constituted Swaziland a Protectorate of the Republic. The position of Swaziland was subsequently regulated in the Convention of Pretoria (1881), which expressly stipulated the independence of Swaziland. This stipulation was reaffirmed in the Convention of London (1884), which replaced that of 1881. During the early eighties Mbandini granted numerous concessions. Every conceivable right was granted, not merely for land, minerals, grazing and timber, but also for all imaginable purposes, including exemption from taxes, concessions for railways, telegraphs, mining patents, collection of the King's revenue, trading, etc. All unallotted lands and minerals also formed the subject of concessions.

In 1886 Mbandini appointed a son of Sir Theophilus Shepstone as his resident adviser and agent. One of Mr. Shepstone's earliest acts was to call a meeting of concessionaires in May, 1887. The meeting decided to appoint from their number twenty-five to form a committee to frame rules for the government of whites.

Another white committee was elected at the beginning of August, 1888, and Mbandini then granted a charter delegating to it judicial and fiscal powers of government, subject to his confirmation in so far as whites were concerned.

By the year 1889 it was evident that considerable friction existed between the whites. The Republic itself desired the annexation of Swaziland, while the High Commissioner had become convinced that some power of intervention was necessary. Eventually the appointment of a Joint Commission was agreed to.

The members of the Commission arrived in Swaziland on 30th November, 1889, but the King had died in the previous month. On the death of Mbandini, his son Bhunu or Ngwane, then only about fourteen years of age, was selected to succeed.

In 1890, under a Convention between Her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic, a Provisional Government Committee with full powers to adjudicate in matters affecting whites

and to frame laws for the governance of whites was, with the approval of the Chief Regent and Chiefs, set up. This Committee was composed of representatives of these two Powers and a representative of the Swazis. An Administration was formed and a Chief Court established. The Committee remained in office until, under a Convention entered into in 1894, the Republic assumed administrative control of the country.

The Judges appointed to the Chief Court were Judge Kotze (President) and Judges Juta and Du Toit. Within a few months the Chief Court dealt with and confirmed the initial validity of most of the concessions granted. Judges Kotze and Juta then left the country, and the Court became a Court presided over by one Judge. Dual control did not prove a success, however, and further negotiations between the two Governments took place, resulting in another Convention, that of 1893, which gave the Republic the right to obtain from the Queen Regent of Swaziland an organic Proclamation ceding rights and powers of jurisdiction, protection and administration over Swaziland, without incorporation. The Swazi authorities refused to sign the organic Proclamation, and they sought and obtained permission to send a deputation to England to represent their case. The reply given to the deputation failed to alter the attitude of the Chiefs. Further negotiations then took place between the High Commissioner and President Kruger, and finally the last Convention entered into on the subject of Swaziland was signed in 1894. This embodied the conditions of the one of 1893, without, however, requiring the prior consent of the Swazis.

Early in 1895 the Republic appointed Mr. J. C. Krogh as Special Commissioner with an Administrative Staff. General Botha, late Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, was for a time stationed at Mbabane as Resident Justice of the Peace. Mr. Shepstone became Registrar of Deeds for Swaziland, stationed at Pretoria, and Mr. J. Smuts, I.S.O., was appointed Resident British Consul.

Up to 1894 little development by the white inhabitants had taken place. In practically all the concessions granted by the late Swazi King his own sovereignty and the rights of the natives had been reserved, but the question of what the rights of the natives were in relation to those of the concessionaires did not then arise in an acute form.

In 1898 a protocol to the Convention of 1894 was signed. This provided for the trial by European Courts of offences of a serious nature and took away from the native authorities the power to inflict the death penalty. The effect of this was to convert the King of Swaziland into a Paramount Chief, subject, like his people, to the jurisdiction of the European Courts.

Bhunu died in 1899, and the outbreak of war in October, 1899, resulted in the withdrawal of the Dutch Administration from Swaziland.

Soon after peace was signed Lord Milner sent Mr. Enraght-Moony as Special Commissioner to Swaziland. He was accompanied by a small administrative staff, with a force of South African Constabulary. The first act of the new Commissioner was to disarm the Swazis. An Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act was issued in June, 1903. This Order placed the administration of Swaziland directly under the Governor of the Transvaal, who was invested with extensive powers. The jurisdiction of the Paramount Chief and other Chiefs was confined to civil jurisdiction in purely native matters. The small amount of criminal jurisdiction remaining to them after the protocol of 1898 was now taken away.

In the latter part of 1904 Lord Milner issued the Swaziland Administration Proclamation of 1904. This provided for the administration of the country, and dealt with the concessions question in its many aspects. The laws of the Transvaal in force at that date were applied to Swaziland *mutatis mutandis*. The Native Chiefs were to continue to exercise civil jurisdiction in purely native matters. A Commission was to be appointed to enquire into all concessions and to decide questions of boundary disputes, and, in fact, to regulate the rights of concessionaires and place them on such a basis as to prevent any conflict of rights in the future.

Provision was made for the expropriation of monopoly and industrial concessions and for the survey of all surface and mineral rights, and for the raising of a loan to meet the necessary expenditure. A survey of all territorial and mineral concessions was at once begun, and the value of the monopoly concessions was enquired into, and expropriation took place. By the year 1908 the Commission had issued its decisions in regard to the other concessions, and surveys were completed accordingly. Provision was made for the grant of freehold title in respect of all land concessions for ninety-nine years and over, subject to the reservation of mineral rights and any servitudes existing. The rights of the natives were safeguarded under the Proclamation, which preserved to them the continued use and occupation of the land then in their possession and of all grazing or agricultural rights to which they were then entitled; and the Commission was given power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to set apart portions of concessions for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of natives.

Swaziland was, by Order-in-Council dated 1st December, 1906, removed from the control of the Governor of the Transvaal to that of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907) providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force. While the Transvaal Government ceased to have any control in Swaziland, the local administration has continued nevertheless to receive the advice and assistance of technical officers of the Agricultural, Mines, and other Departments of the Union. Deeds and survey services remain under

the control of the relative Departments at Pretoria, and the Postmaster-General of the Union conducts postal administration. Mr. F. Enraght-Moony was appointed as Resident Commissioner, and on his retirement, in 1907, he was succeeded by Mr. Coryndon. Soon after the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907, was issued Lord Selborne issued a Proclamation, the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation, 1907, which decided the principle on which the relative rights of concessionaires and natives on concessions was to be determined. From every land and grazing concession one-third was to be taken for the sole and exclusive use of the natives, the remaining two-thirds to be freed from native use and occupation.

The Native Chiefs were hostile to the scheme, and sought and obtained permission to send a deputation to have an audience of His Majesty the King. They were unsuccessful in the object of their mission. Mr. George Gray was appointed to carry out the work of demarcating the native areas, and he performed this task without interference by the natives.

By the year 1910, although diagrams of surveys had not yet been completed, every owner of land or mineral rights in Swaziland knew his exact standing and what constituted his property. One of the provisions of the settlement was that for a period of five years from 1st July, 1909, no natives then resident on private land could be compelled to move therefrom; and after the expiry of that period no native could remain on private land except by agreement with the owner thereof.

Machinery was subsequently provided in Proclamation No. 24 of 1913 for the removal of natives from concessions after the period of five years had elapsed. This took place in 1914, and there was no large movement of natives from concessions. Those who desired to move did so voluntarily, and the remainder made terms with the concessionaires and remained on their farms. In no instance was it necessary forcibly to eject any native family from a concession.

In 1912 a Special Court was established in place of the Resident Commissioner's Court, with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When the Court is not in session the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Special Court, is competent to review the criminal proceedings of the Courts of Assistant Commissioner and to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence. Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against

any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards.

In 1917 Sir Robert Coryndon was succeeded as Resident Commissioner by Mr. de S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.

During the Great War Swaziland contributed in personnel 47 officers and 93 other ranks, while 14 decorations were awarded in the various theatres of war to men from the territory.

The Swazis were represented by a small contingent of 67 men who were attached to the Native Labour Contingent in Flanders. Generous responses were made to appeals for War Relief Funds, and a total amount of £6,735 was collected and distributed.

The Chief Regent and Chiefs raised a fund on their own initiative as a contribution to the expenses of the War. A total of £3,000 was subscribed by them, and was, by His Majesty's Command, devoted to the purchase of two aeroplanes for the Royal Air Force.

In 1921 the establishment was approved of an Advisory Council to advise the Administration in purely European matters. A Council of nine members was elected, five for the southern portion of Swaziland and four for the northern portion. The Council held its first session in October, 1921.

In 1921 the Chief Regent, Labotsibeni, handed over her duties to her grandson Sobhuza, who was duly installed as Paramount Chief. The Chief Regent had a long term of office since the death of her husband Mbandini in 1889 and, later, of her son Bhunu.

She was a wise Chief and did valuable work for her people and country. Her relations with the Administration were always of a friendly nature. The Paramount Chief is 22 years of age. He was educated at Zombode and Lovedale.

III.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

On May the 3rd a census of population, agriculture and live stock was taken. The European population was 1,239 males, 966 females, total 2,205 persons, representing an increase of 103·6 per cent. since the 1911 census. The native Bantu population was 52,761 males, 57,534 females, total 110,295 persons, representing an increase of 5·34 per cent. since the 1911 census. Of this total 5,990 natives were recorded as being absent at labour centres outside Swaziland. Coloured and other races other than Bantu had increased from 143 to 308 over the same period.

During the year there were 83 European emigrants and 123 European immigrants, the latter being permanent settlers.

The general health of the territory has, on the whole, been fairly good. Amongst the natives smallpox, in epidemic form, broke out, but, with systematic vaccination, the disease did not spread to an alarming extent and there were few deaths. The Europeans were not affected. Malarial fever was milder than usual, due largely to the natives realizing more and more the

value of quinine, which is distributed amongst them. Scabies and syphilis continue to be prevalent amongst the native population, chiefly on account of the conditions of life in their kraals. The arrest of the latter disease is somewhat hampered by the high cost of the latest forms of treatment, but with the co-operation of the police in notifying cases, everything is done that is possible. At the only hospital in the country, at Mbabane, where a gift of £500 from the Red Cross Society enabled the erection of a new building of three wards for Europeans, 177 cases were admitted. There were two deaths. 4,209 out-patients were treated.

Two townships, of about 200 erven each, were laid out in the Hlatikulu district, at Hlatikulu and at Dwaleni.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred pay system, the sum of £6,147 being paid out. The number of passes issued was 4,344 to recruited labourers and 5,641 to those desiring to travel outside the territory.

IV.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £87,104, being £16,326 less than the Estimates, and the total Expenditure to £94,794, showing an excess of £5,272 on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £75,497 and £89,994 respectively, as compared with £72,555 and £98,001 respectively in 1920–1921.

Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £11,607 and £4,800 respectively.

During the year Income Tax, Poll Tax and Undeveloped Mineral Concession Tax Proclamations were promulgated.

Public Debt.—This amounted to £92,500, made up as follows:—

(1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £72,500, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable, through the medium of a sinking fund, within 25 years from 1st April, 1910. The sum of £36,101 5*s*. 8*d*. stood to the credit of the sinking fund at 31st March, 1922.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.—On the 31st March, 1922, liabilities exceeded assets by £117,612 12*s*. 11*d*.

V.—PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

Trade.

During the year the trade has been in an unsettled condition owing to the general depression throughout the world. Land values, in particular, have declined. There was also a considerable drop in the price of live stock. Owing to the failure of the crops,

natives sold cattle cheaply and freely in order to obtain money to buy grain. A considerable business was done in imported mealies, otherwise the volume of trade was below normal.

No statistics of imports or exports are kept, as, by an agreement with the Government of the Union, Swaziland is treated, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amount so received by Swaziland for the year under review amounted to £8,894, as compared with £8,339, £8,052, £9,835, £10,372, £14,343 for the years ended 31st March, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 respectively.

The amount collected in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union was £1,480, showing an increase of £41 on the previous year's collection.

The imports consist principally of flour, maize, sugar, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, spirits, oils, farming implements, mining machinery, tools and general kafir truck. Most of these goods are imported from wholesale dealers in the Union.

The following is a summary of the principal articles exported during the year:—

		Value.
		£
Cassiterite—tin	781,740 lb.	29,767
Cotton—unginned	274,000 ,,	6,860
Tobacco	200,000 ,,	7,500
Hides	43,300 ,,	2,165
Slaughter oxen	1,442,500 ,,	21,637
Bullion	211 oz.	(about) 1,056
Specie	—	7,120

The total value of these exports, excluding specie, was £68,985.

The export of specie, except under permit, is prohibited by Proclamation. The specie exported consisted of gold sent to the Union.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The amount on deposit at 31st March, 1922, at the Mbabane branch was £23,043 11*s.* 4*d.* There were sub-branches at Mahamba and Bremersdorp, the latter only for the earlier part of the year.

The bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at March 31st, 1922, at the Mbabane branch was 149, with a total credit of £2,302 0*s.* 5*d.*, as compared with 124 and £2,536 7*s.* 7*d.* for the previous year.

At the various post offices in the territory Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At March 31st, 1922, the depositors numbered 211, with a total credit of £2,564 3*s*. 3*d*., as compared with 207 and £1,671 14*s*. 2*d*. for the previous year.

At the Post Office Savings Banks interest at 3½ per cent. was allowed on ordinary accounts and 5 per cent. on certificate accounts. Interest was allowed at 3½ per cent. on fixed deposits at the savings bank of the National Bank.

Agriculture.

The principal crops are maize, kafir corn, tobacco and cotton.

Great care is exercised by farmers in their selection of maize seed. Most of the principal breeds are grown in the territory. Grain of an excellent quality is produced, and compares favourably with that grown in the Union.

The natives do not grow enough grain for their requirements, and hitherto there has been a good market locally for maize and kafir corn. As the market for grain is at present a purely local one, the possibility of development in this direction is small. According to the census held during the year there were 331 farms, covering an extent of 443,637 morgen of land, of which 5,400 morgen were under maize. The grain crop reaped in the winter by both Europeans and natives was a small one, and considerable quantities were imported from the Transvaal to supply local needs.

Tobacco, which in the past has been the most profitable crop, suffered severely from a new disease called " Wild Fire." This disease appears to be very widely spread, and is present in every neighbourhood where tobacco has been grown. The Union experts consider the best means of checking the disease is to treat the seed with formalin, as the infection appears to be maintained through the seeds and does not persist in the soil. The census showed that there were 220 morgen under tobacco.

Mr. Wilson, B.Sc., Cotton Adviser to the Administration, reports that considerable damage was caused to the cotton crop by a small leaf-hopper of the Jassid family, but almost entirely in the hilly area; in the lower areas and in the bush veld very little damage was done by this pest, and that, on the whole, cotton in Swaziland has not suffered any more from insect pests than in other parts of South Africa. The Administration purchased at the beginning of the planting season a quantity of cotton seed for distribution to the farmers, with the idea of securing uniformity of the crop. This consisted of seed of the " Griffin " variety and " Watts Long Staple." The former has more than once been singled out as the best of the growths of South African cotton, and the one that has produced commercial quantities with satisfactory results. Mr. Wilson reports that the second-named variety produced better cotton, on the whole, than the former

variety, and that it was of very excellent quality, while the indications in respect of yields are good, particularly in the lower areas, and that the experience gained so far shows that the important thing is that whatever type is grown it should be grown universally, or nearly so, throughout any one locality in which the climate is similar, and that if growers concentrate on one good type of long-staple upland cotton, he is convinced that the territory will make an impression in the markets of the world. Lack of ginning facilities at present are a deterrent to the development of the industry. This and long distances to the railway make transport and marketing a very expensive item. All cotton seed is under the control of the Administration, and none but the most carefully selected seed is allowed to be planted. The area under cotton was 1,310 morgen.

All classes of sub-tropical fruit do well in the lower parts of Swaziland. The Government Horticulturist of the Transvaal has reported very favourably on the prospects of fruit-growing, and he was particularly impressed with the suitability of the climate and soil for citrus fruits and mangoes.

There are great possibilities in Swaziland for cotton, maize, tobacco, lucerne, citrus fruits, etc., particularly in the middle and bush veld. The territory is well-watered, and numerous large rivers contain an inexhaustible supply of water and constitute an immensely valuable asset for the development of power for the purposes of irrigation. When the advent of a railway provides markets there will no doubt be a great advance in agricultural development.

Stock.

Swaziland, especially the bush veld, is one of the finest cattle-raising centres in South Africa.

It is reported by old residents that in the very early days, before the invasion of rinderpest in 1894, the country teemed with cattle, and a rough estimate of the number is given as 300,000 head.

Rinderpest in 1894 and 1897 and East Coast Fever in 1902 caused great mortality, and at the census held in 1911 there were only 57,601 cattle in the territory. Since 1911 the campaign against East Coast Fever has been most successful, and cattle have increased rapidly. Dipping is compulsory everywhere, and Europeans and natives alike have realized its value. The census held during the year showed that the Europeans owned 63,749 cattle, while those in the possession of natives numbered 146,542, or a total of 210,291.

In 1913 cattle ranches were established in the bush veld. The three largest ranches are now running approximately 14,000, 7,000 and 6,000 head respectively. The introduction of large numbers of pure-bred bulls of the principal important breeds is improving rapidly the class of cattle in the territory.

During the year 2,189 head were exported for slaughter, and owing to the fact that cattle from the bush veld can be put on the market in the winter and in early spring in prime condition, good prices have been realized in the past, but owing to the heavy drop in the price of beef there is absolute stagnation at present in the stock market.

As in the previous years the most important work of the Veterinary Department has been the campaign against East Coast Fever. Four outbreaks occurred during the year, in the Hlatikulu, Mankiana, Mbabane and Peak districts, but by the concentration of cattle in camps near dipping tanks, the disease was kept well under control.

The following table shows the number of outbreaks of East Coast Fever, herds infected, and deaths during the last five years:—

Year.	*Infected Areas.*	*Herds Infected.*	*Deaths.*
1917	6	3	10
1918	2	Nil	1
1919	3	86	61
1920	1	29	10
1921	4	125	361

At the end of the year there were 60 Government dipping tanks and 52 private tanks, eight of which are under Government control.

Quarter Evil is still very prevalent, and 21,000 and 6,700 doses of vaccine were distributed, for the inoculation of cattle, to Europeans and natives respectively.

Contagious Abortion has now spread almost all over the territory, but most of the herds have apparently acquired immunity.

Horse sickness was not very virulent.

The usual shows at Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp were held, the Union Government kindly providing the judges.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

During the year 16,482 morgen of Crown Lands were sold at an average price of 9*s*. per morgen for unencumbered land. The area sold included 10,930 morgen of Crown Land encumbered by grazing servitudes, for which £3,500 was realized. Unencumbered Crown Land sold in the territory is subject, before title is issued, to beneficial occupation, or, in the low veld areas, to stocking with breeding cattle. The purchase price is payable in ten equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Encumbered Crown Land, that is land subject to prior-dated servitudes of grazing or land rights, is sold to the registered holder of the servitude, and the purchase price is payable in four equal

yearly instalments; there is no condition of beneficial occupation. All land is sold subject to existing mineral servitudes. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres.)

During the year about 100 farms, of 500 morgen each, were surveyed for returned soldiers domiciled in the territory. The sale of these farms, on easy terms, was approved during the previous year. The land is sold at 7*s.* 6*d.* per morgen; the purchase price is payable in fifteen equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances, after the third instalment, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Private land transactions during the year were few. Prices for freehold land varied between 20*s.* and 40*s.* per morgen.

Mining.

Mining, conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandini, and under the Crown Minerals Order-in-Council, has shown no marked development; only tin, 391 tons, and a little gold, 218 oz., were produced, the former at Mbabane and neighbourhood, and the latter near Piggs Peak. The McCreedy Tin Company, owing to the low price for tin, suspended operations during the year.

Gold mining was carried on for some years at the Piggs Peak and other mines, but owing to the increased cost of this class of mining, all work has ceased. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, and legal provision has been made for the exploitation of these by the public in the event of payable minerals being discovered. Considerable quantities of gold have been recovered from the Forbes Reef and Piggs Peak mines, and there appears to be no reason why further exploitation of this known mineralized area should not take place at any early date in the future. Large deposits of coal exist in the bush veld, but beyond prospecting operations nothing has been done to exploit them.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

The only important Proclamations issued during the year were:—

Proclamation No. 11 of 1921, conferring on the South African Stud Book Association the right to register pedigrees of farm live stock bred in or imported into the the territory and the exclusive right of issuing certificates of registration of pedigrees;

Proclamation No. 31 of 1921, imposing an Income Tax of 5 per cent. on incomes over £1,000;

Proclamation No. 32 of 1921, imposing a Poll Tax of £2 per annum on Europeans.

Proclamation No. 33 of 1921, imposing a tax on mineral rights which are not being adequately exploited;

Proclamation No. 63 of 1921, making provision for the control of the cotton industry in Swaziland;

Proclamation No. 90 of 1921, making provision for the imposition of certain Customs and Excise duties on tobacco.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Government Primary Schools for European children are established at Bremersdorp, Paardekraal, Ferreira's Station, Mantambi, Hluti, Mtambama, Dwaleni, Mooihoek, Hlatikulu, Driefontein and Stegi.

There is a primary and secondary school for Europeans at Mbabane. This school receives a Government grant and no tuition fees are charged. It is attended by boarders and day scholars of both sexes.

The average attendance at these schools was 376, as compared with 310 for 1919 and 276 for 1920.

At Zombode, the kraal of the Chief Regent, there is a school for natives. The average attendance at this school was 77, as compared with 98 for 1919 and 150 for 1920. Another temporary school for natives has recently been opened at Mbabane. The average attendance was 28.

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, also opened a school for coloured children at Mpolonjeni, where the average attendance was 65, as compared with 57 for 1919 and 58 for 1920. This school receives a Government grant, as well as another school for coloured children which has been opened at the Florence Mission in the Hlatikulu District. Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week are paid by the Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school. The schools are inspected annually by the Inspector of the Basutoland Government, for whose services the Swaziland Administration makes an annual contribution.

In addition to the above, the various missions conduct schools and classes in connection with their mission work for natives. During the year the grants made to mission societies for this purpose was £900, as compared with £839 for 1920. There were about 2,300 native pupils attending the various mission schools, as compared with 1,750 for 1919 and 2,200 for 1920.

A number of the more advanced native pupils, both boys and girls, are sent out every year to be trained in the Union, at Lovedale, Tiger Kloof, Indaleni and Amanzimtoti Institutes. The cost of tuition and board for these pupils, who number about 30, is paid from the Swazi National Fund, which was created, with the concurrence of the Swazi Chiefs, for the purposes of direct benefit to the natives. Each native taxpayer is required by law to pay 2*s*. per annum to the fund, the expenditure from which

is under the control of the Government. Apart from the regular schools, the natives receive religious instruction from thirteen religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland at about 50 different centres, where the average attendance was 7,576, as compared with 3,800 for 1919 and 5,600 in 1920.

VIII.—CLIMATE.

The climate of the high veld has been likened to that of the south of France. The air is bracing and invigorating; light frosts are prevalent during the months of June and July. The mean temperature in winter is 57° Fahr. The summer is pleasantly warm. The absolute maximum over a long number of years is 101° Fahr., while the mean temperature in summer is 67° Fahr. The rainfall is good, the average recorded at Mbabane over eighteen years being 53·04 inches.

The middle veld is well watered by streams rising in the ranges on the west. Lying as it does some 2,000 feet below the mountains, the summer temperature of this area is warm and humid, but in winter is cool and refreshing. The mean temperature in summer is 72° Fahr. and in winter 62° Fahr. Frost at times occurs in the valley streams, but it is seldom found elsewhere. The rainfall recorded at Bremersdorp over nineteen years averages 38·05 inches.

East of and parallel to the middle veld lies the bush veld, about twenty miles in width and running north and south through the whole area of the territory. Many streams come down from the high veld and Drakensberg Range. These streams converge in the bush veld into five rivers. But for these this area is not well watered. The rainfall recorded at Natalia Ranch over seven years averages 28·72 inches.

The high veld is free from malaria, which is, however, prevalent in the low veld, and in a slight degree in the middle veld during some of the summer months. The malaria is not of a virulent type, and is easily avoided by taking the precautions ordinarily considered necessary in any sub-tropical country.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

There are good roads to Mbabane from Ermelo, 96 miles, Breyten, 85 miles, and Carolina, 82 miles, and there is a fairly good road from Mbabane to the Portuguese border, from which point to Delagoa Bay the road is very good. This route is largely made use of by motorists from the Transvaal during the winter months. The main port of entry for the southern portion of Swaziland is from Piet Retief, whence roads extend to Hlatikulu and Mankaiana. The main ports of entry for the northern portion of Swaziland are from Ermelo and Carolina via Oshoek, Barberton (by bridle path), Hectorspruit, Komati Poort and Goba.

A pont was built during the year to cross the Usutu River in the low veld. When the road from Hlatikulu to this spot has been put in order it will provide a good route for motorists desiring to proceed to Delagoa Bay from the direction of Piet Retief, Vryheid and Volksrust.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services.

These services are now, by agreement, under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from Swaziland funds.

Post Offices.—Proclamation No. 29 of 1916 extended to Swaziland, with certain exceptions, the provisions of the Post Office Administration Act, 1911, of the Union of South Africa. At the 31st March, 1922, there were 14 post offices in the territory, and the following is a summary showing the number of offices in the different classes:—

Money Order, Savings Bank, Telegraph and Telephone Offices	14
Postal Order Agencies	5
Postal Agencies	9
Telegraph and Telephone Offices	4

Mail Services.—The following is a list of mail services in operation at 31st March, 1922:—

Route.	*Times Weekly.*	*Time—hours.*	*Conveyance.*
Carolina–Bremersdorp, via Oshoek, Mbabane and Ezulweni	3	9½	Motor.
Bremersdorp–Stegi	1	30	Foot.
Bremersdorp–White Mbuluzi	2	6	Foot.
Stegi–Portuguese Border ...	3	6	Foot.
Mbabane–Forbes Reef ...	3	4	Foot.
Barberton–Piggs Peak ...	3	14	Foot.
Amsterdam–Sandhlana ...	1	6	Foot.
Piet Retief–Mankaiana ...	2	12	Foot.
Cross Roads–Hlatikulu ...	2	5	Cart.
Hlatikulu–Mooihoek ...	2	4	Foot.
Dwaleni–Berbice	2	4	Foot.
Bergplaats–Hluti	2	9	Foot.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The only important Public Works that could be undertaken during the year were the erection of a large pont, referred to in Section IX, over the Usutu River and the cutting of approaches thereto. Repairs to existing main roads in the territory were carried out as far as funds would allow, but further development in communications, *i.e.*, roads and telephones, is very necessary.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,
16*th September*, 1922.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands	1920
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1106	Seychelles	,,
1107	Ashanti	,,
1108	Hongkong	,,
1109	British Guiana	,,
1110	British Honduras	,,
1111	Malta	1920–1921
1112	Uganda	1920
1113	Leeward Islands	1920–1921
1114	Nigeria	1921
1115	Mauritius	1920
1116	Jamaica	1921
1117	Cyprus	,,
1118	Weihaiwei	,,
1119	Gold Coast	1920
1120	Gambia	,,
1121	Gambia	1921
1122	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	1920–1921
1123	British Guiana	1921
1124	Grenada	,,
1125	Zanzibar	,,
1126	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1127	Gibraltar	,,
1128	St. Vincent	,,
1129	St. Helena	,,
1130	Fiji	,,
1131	Basutoland	1921–1922
1132	Bermuda	1921
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1921–1922
1134	Barbados	1921
1135	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
1136	British Honduras	,,
1137	Ceylon	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1180.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1922.

(For Report for 1921 see No. 1138.)

LONDON:
PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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1923.

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No. 1180.

SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1922.*

I.—SITUATION AND AREA.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by the Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,678 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is Native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

DESCRIPTION.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions of roughly equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the Eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg Range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo Mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet, rising on the Ubombo Mountains to 1,500 feet.

II.—HISTORY.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo River, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under their Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandini and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

*In this Report Financial Statements are for the year ended 31st March, 1923, and all other details for the calendar year 1922.

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The many concessions granted by Mbandini necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandini, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the two European Governments, the South African Republic was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council in 1903, the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through the Special Commissioner, until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Previously to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions question by the definition of the boundaries of the land concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear.

In 1912, a Special Court was established with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. The Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs.

III.—GENERAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

On 3rd May, 1921, a census of population, agriculture and live stock was taken. The European population was 1,239 males, 996 females, total 2,205 persons, representing an increase of 103·6 per cent. since the 1911 census. The native Bantu population was 52,761 males, 57,534 females, total 110,295 persons, representing an increase of 5·34 per cent. since the 1911 census. Of this total 5,990 natives were recorded as being absent at labour centres outside Swaziland. Coloured and other races other than Bantu had increased from 143 to 308 over the same period.

During the year there were 179 European emigrants and 224 European immigrants, the latter being permanent settlers.

The general health of the territory during the year has been fairly good. Smallpox has been epidemic in a mild form. Vaccination work has been carried out and the bulk of the native population has been successfully vaccinated. The number of deaths from the disease has been small. There has been very little malaria during the year and, so far as known cases go, dysentery was practically non-existent. Cases of enteric were rare. Syphilis continues to be a troublesome disease amongst the native population. Every effort is being made to deal with it. An extra building has been added to the hospital for dealing with cases of this disease. Only a few cases of influenza—of a mild type—occurred during the year. 148 cases were admitted at the hospital. There were three deaths. 15,792 out-patients were treated.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred-pay system, the sum of £8,228 being paid out as compared with £6,147 during 1921. The number of passes issued was 7,089 to recruited labourers and 5,239 to those desiring to travel outside the territory.

His Royal Highness the High Commissioner visited the territory in September and held meetings with the Europeans and Natives, at which matters of interest were discussed.

The Paramount Chief and other Chiefs, having received the necessary permission, proceeded to England during the year to interview the Secretary of State about certain grievances, mainly in connection with the partition of concessions. They were granted an audience of His Majesty the King.

IV.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £89,441, being £3,814 less than the Estimates, and the total Expenditure to £89,674, showing an excess of £1,940 on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £77,577 and £84,612 respectively, as compared with £75,497 and £89,994 respectively in 1921–1922.

Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £11,864 and £5,063 respectively.

Public Debt.—This amounted to £92,500, made up as follows :—

(1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £72,500, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable, through the medium of a Sinking Fund, within 25 years from 1st April, 1910. The sum of £39,073 11*s.* 7*d.* stood to the credit of the Sinking Fund at 31st March, 1922.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.—On the 31st March, 1922, liabilities exceeded assets by £25,079 2*s.* 5*d.* The Swaziland Consolidated Loan of £72,500 and the Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, have not been included in the liabilities as in previous years.

V.—PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

TRADE.

The territory is passing through a severe period of depression and during the year under review the volume of trade, except in grain, was very small. The native crops were almost a complete failure and natives were unable, as in former years, to barter their cattle, and they were thus compelled to sell their cattle at very low prices in order to obtain money to buy grain. It is estimated that in the Ubombo district alone 22,000 bags of grain, mostly imported from the Union, were sold. Sales of land were effected at very low prices.

No statistics of imports or exports are kept, as, by an agreement with the Government of the Union, Swaziland is treated, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amounts so received by Swaziland during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1920.	*1921.*	*1922.*
£14,343	£8,894	£10,172.

The amounts collected in Swaziland during the last three financial years, in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union were as follows :—

1920.	*1921.*	*1922.*
£1,439	£1,480	£1,156

The imports consist principally of flour, sugar, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, spirits, oils, farming implements, mining machinery, tools and general kafir truck. Most of these goods are imported from wholesale dealers in the Union.

The following is a summary of the principal articles exported from Swaziland during the last three years :—

	Quantities in lb.			*Value.*		
	1920.	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1920.*	*1921.*	*1922.*
				£	£	£
Cassiterite Tin	820,000	781,740	400,448	59,254	29,767	16,420
Cotton ...	411,350	274,400	142,148	10,282	6,860	2,013
Tobacco ...	*1,035,000	200,000	214,230	25,875	7,500	5,432
Hides	42,180	43,300	37,590	2,099	2,165	1,147
Slaughter Oxen	1,099,000	1,442,500	2,884,250	26,240	21,637	41,432
				about		
Bullion... ...	276 ozs.	211 ozs.	427 ozs.	1,380	1,056	1,926
Specie				17,000	7,120	8,214

* The census figures for 1921 show that the estimate of tobacco exported in 1920 was excessive.

The export of specie, except under permit, is prohibited by Proclamation. The specie exported consisted of gold sent to the Union.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The amount on deposit at 31st March, 1923, at the Mbabane branch was £22,825, as compared with £23,043 in 1922.

The Bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at 31st March, 1923, at the Mbabane branch was 136, with a total credit of £2,229, as compared with 149 and £2,302 for the previous year.

At the various post offices in the territory Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At 31st March, 1923, the depositors numbered 172, with a total credit of £2,249, as compared with 211 and £2,564 for the previous year.

At the Post Office Savings Bank interest at 3½ per cent. was allowed on ordinary accounts and 4 per cent. on certificate accounts. Interest was allowed at 4 per cent. for 12 months and 3½ per cent. for six months on fixed deposits at the savings bank of the National Bank.

Agriculture.

The principal crops are maize, kafir corn, tobacco, cotton and beans.

Maize is largely grown by farmers, the "Dent" variety being the most favoured one. In some parts of the low veld, where the rainfall is less, the "Yellow Flint" variety is being tried.

The rains at the beginning of the 1921–1922 season were late and, owing to drought, particularly at the time when the cobs were forming, the yield, except in a few favoured localities, was extremely poor. The native crop was almost a complete failure, and the result was that considerable quantities of maize were imported from the Union.

The yield of kafir corn, which is the principal crop grown by the natives on account of its high capacity to resist drought, was much below the average.

Tobacco was the most profitable crop grown by Europeans in the southern portion of Swaziland, but considerable damage was caused by hail storms and by the disease known as " wild fire," and the crop was below the average.

Cotton is becoming a more important crop each year. Owing, however, to the low price early in 1922, the area under cultivation was small. The cotton market has shown a considerable improvement and larger areas are now being grown. The interest shown by the various Administrations in South Africa, and by the Empire Cotton Growers' Association, and the steady demand for land suitable for cotton growing, as well as the encouraging results obtained both here and elsewhere in South Africa, are stimulating the growing of cotton. Most of the cotton sown was of the " Griffin " and " Watts Long Staple " varieties, from seed produced by the farmers from seed imported by the Administration during the previous year. It is hoped that after two or three years this seed will establish a first-class acclimatized and uniform cotton.

Other varieties grown in smaller areas were " Improved Bancroft " and " Zululand Hybrid." It has yet to be proved which will be the most suitable seed to be grown to produce a uniform cotton of good quality. A cotton gin is now available at Bremersdorp. The area under cotton during 1922 was about 170 morgen.

All classes of sub-tropical fruit do well in the lower parts of the territory. The Government Horticulturist of the Transvaal reported very favourably on the prospects of fruit-growing, and he was particularly impressed with the suitability of the climate and soil for citrus fruits and mangoes.

The territory is well watered, and the numerous large rivers provide an inexhaustible supply of water and constitute an immensely valuable asset for the development of power and for the purposes of irrigation. It is favourably situated midway between the coast and the principal markets of the Transvaal, but, until a railway is built and funds are available for making good roads, the development of the territory is bound to be retarded.

Stock.

Swaziland, especially the bush veld, is one of the finest cattle-raising centres in South Africa.

It is reported by old residents that in the very early days, before the invasion of rinderpest in 1894, the country teemed with cattle, and a rough estimate of the number is given as 300,000 head.

Rinderpest in 1894 and 1897 and East Coast Fever in 1902 caused great mortality, and at the census held in 1911 there were only 57,601 cattle in the territory. Since 1911 the

campaign against East Coast Fever has been most successful, and cattle have increased rapidly. Dipping is compulsory everywhere, and Europeans and natives alike have realized its value. The census held during the year 1921 showed that the Europeans owned 63,749 cattle, while those in the possession of natives numbered 146,542, or a total of 210,291.

The introduction by the ranchers and farmers in Swaziland of pure-bred bulls of the principal breeds is rapidly improving the class of cattle in the territory, and in spite of the unsatisfactory state of the meat market very fair prices were obtained during the year for slaughtered cattle exported. In all, 5,179 head were exported through Komati Poort as against 2,189 during the previous year. A new port of exit for cattle has been established at Mahamba, but so far no cattle have been exported by that route. The campaign against East Coast Fever has again occupied most of the time of the Veterinary Department. Six outbreaks of this disease occurred during the year, but it is now well under control.

The following table shows the number of outbreaks of East Coast Fever, herds infected, and deaths during the last six years :—

Year.	*Infected Areas.*	*Herds Infected.*	*Deaths.*
1917	6	3	10
1918	2	Nil	1
1919	3	86	61
1920	1	29	10
1921	4	125	361
1922	6	63	708

At the end of the year there were 64 Government dipping tanks and 52 private tanks, 6 of which are under Government control.

Quarter Evil is still very prevalent, 27,400 doses of vaccine were issued for the inoculation of cattle, 18,800 doses to Europeans and 8,600 doses for the inoculation of native-owned cattle.

Contagious Abortion has almost entirely disappeared.

An outbreak of Anthrax occurred in the Hlatikulu district. 5 head of cattle died, all the cattle in contact were inoculated and no further cases have occurred.

Dr. du Toit, from the Onderstepoort Laboratory, visited Swaziland during the year to investigate a disease which for want of a better name is called Sweating Sickness, because one of its chief symptoms is an appearance of sweating. He was unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the origin or cause of this disease. It attacks principally calves up to 4 months old and is most virulent during the months of February and March. The mortality is very heavy. It is understood that this disease has appeared in the Pretoria district of the Transvaal and is

being investigated at the Laboratory there. The Principal Veterinary Officer of the territory considers the cause of its spread is the much closer feeding that has now to be carried out owing to the rapid increase in the numbers of cattle in the country. The disease is no doubt spreading and is causing a great loss in the percentage of increase of cattle.

Horse sickness was not very prevalent.

The Annual Agricultural Show was held at Hlatikulu, the Union Government kindly providing the judges. No show was held at Bremersdorp, but a lecture and demonstration by Mr. Scherffius, Chief of the Tobacco and Cotton Division, was given instead.

Land.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

During the year, 13,894 morgen of Crown lands were sold at an average price of 7*s*. 6*d*. per morgen for unencumbered land. The area sold included 6,387 morgen of Crown land encumbered by grazing servitudes, for which £1,833 was realized.

Unencumbered Crown Land sold in the territory is subject, before title is issued, to beneficial occupation, or, in the low veld areas, to stocking with breeding cattle. The purchase price is payable in ten equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Encumbered Crown Land, that is land subject to prior-dated servitudes of grazing or land rights, is sold to the registered holder of the servitude, and the purchase price is payable in four equal yearly instalments; there is no condition of beneficial occupation. All land is sold subject to existing mineral servitudes. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres.)

Private land transactions during the year were few. Prices for freehold land varied between 20*s*. and 40*s*. per morgen.

Mining.

Mining is conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandini, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council. No new deposits were discovered during the year. Owing to the low price of tin and the exhaustion of the more payable reserves the Swaziland Tins, Limited, went into voluntary liquidation. The McCreedy Tin Company is resuming operations. The cassiterite produced during the year amounted to 200 tons (metallic content, 71 per cent.) valued at £16,420, and gold amounted to 427 ozs., valued at about £1,926, as compared with 391 tons of cassiterite and 218 ozs. of gold produced in 1921.

Gold mining was carried on for some years at the Piggs Peak and other mines, but, owing to the increased cost of this class of mining, all work has ceased. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, and legal provision has been made for the exploitation of these by the public in the event of payable minerals being discovered. Considerable quantities of gold have been recovered from the Forbes Reef and Piggs Peak mines in the past and there appears to be no reason why further exploitation of this known mineralized area should not take place at any early date in the future. Large deposits of coal exist in the bush veld, but beyond prospecting operations nothing has been done to exploit them.

Arrangements are in progress whereby it is hoped to facilitate prospecting and mining on concessions generally.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

The most important Proclamations issued during the year were :—

Proclamation No. 4 of 1922, to facilitate the reciprocal enforcement of judgments and awards in the United Kingdom and Swaziland.

Proclamation No. 20 of 1922, amending the Law of Evidence.

Proclamation No. 21 of 1922, amending the "Criminal Procedure Code, 1903."

Proclamation No. 37 of 1922, restricting and regulating the importation and exportation and use of Opium and other habit-forming drugs.

Proclamation No. 48 of 1922, amending the tariff of Customs and Excise duties in respect of cigarettes, tobacco and other articles.

Proclamation No. 63 of 1922, making provision for the appointment of Special Constables.

Proclamation No. 74 of 1922, amending the Official Secrets Proclamation No. 21 of 1914.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Fourteen Government Primary Schools for European children have been established in the territory, and, at Mbabane, one for primary and secondary education.

The average attendance at these schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1920	...	...	...	...	276
1921	...	...	...	...	283
1922	...	...	...	...	311

At Zombode, the kraal of the Chief Regent, there is a school for natives. The average attendance at this school during the last three years was as follows :—

1920	150
1921	77
1922	93

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, also opened a school for coloured children at Mpolonjeni, where the average attendance during the last three years was as follows :—

1920	58
1921	65
1922	65

This school receives a Government grant, as well as another school for coloured children at the Florence Mission in the Hlatikulu District. The average attendance at this school was 22.

Boarding or transport bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week are paid by the Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

In addition to the above, the various missions conduct schools and classes in connection with their mission work for natives. During the year the grant made to mission societies for this purpose was £1,000, as compared with £900 for 1921. The average attendance at these mission schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1920	2,200
1921	2,300
1922	2,329

A number of the more advanced native pupils, both boys and girls, are sent out every year to be trained in the Union, at Lovedale, Tiger Kloof and other Institutes. The cost of tuition and board for these pupils, who number about 30, is paid from the Swazi National Fund, which was created, with the concurrence of the Swazi Chiefs, for the purposes of direct benefit to the natives. Each native taxpayer is required by law to pay 2*s*. per annum to the Fund, the expenditure from which is under the control of the Government. Apart from the regular schools, the natives receive religious instruction from twelve religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland at about 160 different centres. The average attendance at these centres during the last three years was as follows :—

1920	5,600
1921	7,576
1922	7,143

s publishing company, inc.

VIII.—CLIMATE.

The climate of the high veld has been likened to that of the south of France. The air is bracing and invigorating; light frosts are prevalent during the months of June and July. The mean temperature in winter is 57° Fahr. The summer is pleasantly warm. The absolute maximum over a long number of years is 101° Fahr., while the mean temperature in summer is 67° Fahr. The rainfall is good, the average recorded at Mbabane over nineteen years being 50·49 inches.

The middle veld is well watered by streams rising in the ranges on the west. Lying as it does some 2,000 feet below the mountains, the summer temperature of this area is warm and humid, but in winter is cool and refreshing. The mean temperature in summer is 72° Fahr. and in winter 62° Fahr. Frost at times occurs in the valley streams, but it is seldom found elsewhere. The rainfall recorded at Bremersdorp over twenty years averages 34·35 inches.

East of, and parallel to, the middle veld lies the bush veld, about twenty miles in width and running north and south through the whole area of the territory. Many streams come down from the high veld and Drakensberg Range. These streams converge in the bush veld into five rivers. But for these this area is not well watered. The rainfall recorded at Natalia Ranch over eight years averages 26·64 inches.

The high veld is free from malaria, which is, however, prevalent in the low veld, and in a slight degree in the middle veld during some of the summer months. The malaria is not of a virulent type, and is easily avoided by taking the precautions ordinarily considered necessary in any sub-tropical country.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

There are good roads to Mbabane from Ermelo, 96 miles, Breyten, 85 miles, and Carolina, 82 miles, and there is a fairly good road from Mbabane to the Portuguese border, from which point to Delagoa Bay the road is very good. This route is largely made use of by motorists from the Transvaal during the winter months. The main port of entry for the southern portion of Swaziland is from Piet Retief, whence roads extend to Hlatikulu and Mankaiana. The main ports of entry for the northern portion of Swaziland are from Ermelo and Carolina, via Oshoek, Barberton (by bridle path), Hectorspruit, Komati Poort and Coba. The main roads have been improved by the introduction of piped culverts, but much remains to be done for the betterment of existing roads and improvements in communications generally, for which adequate funds have not been available.

POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

These services are now, by agreement, under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from Swaziland funds.

Post Offices.—Proclamation No. 29 of 1916 extended to Swaziland, with certain exceptions, the provisions of the Post Office Administration Act, 1911, of the Union of South Africa. At 31st March, 1923, there were 15 post offices in the territory, and the following is a summary showing the number of offices in the different classes :—

Money Order, Savings Bank, Telegraph and Telephone Offices	15
Postal Order Agencies	5
Postal Agencies	9
Telegraph and Telephone Offices	4

Mail Services.—The following is a list of mail services in operation at 31st March, 1923 :—

Route.	*Times Weekly.*	*Time—Hours.*	*Conveyance.*
Carolina — Bremersdorp via Oshoek, Mbabane and Ezulweni	2	9½	Motor.
Ezulweni—Malkerns ...	2	4	Foot.
Bremersdorp—Stegi ...	1	30	Pack-Donkey.
Bremersdorp — White Mbuluzi	2	6	Foot.
Stegi—Portuguese Border	3	6	Foot.
Mbabane—Forbes Reef ...	2	4	Foot.
Barberton—Piggs Peak	3	14	Foot.
Amsterdam — Sandhlana	1	6	Foot.
Piet Retief—Mankaiana	2	12	Foot.
Piet Retief — Hlatikulu	2	4	Motor.
Hlatikulu—Mooihoek ...	2	4	Foot.
Dwaleni—Berbice ...	2	4	Foot.
Mhlotsheni—Berbice ...	2	4	Foot.
Hluti—Mhlotsheni ...	2	9	Foot.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No extensive Public Works were undertaken during the year. Some small school buildings were erected and a house was built for the Headmaster at St. Mark's School, Mbabane. A small venereal ward was put up at the Mbabane Hospital.

A telephone line has been approved to connect Hlatikulu with Piet Retief.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,
20th September, 1923.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1142	Ashanti	1921
1143	Jamaica	,,
1144	Falkland Islands	1920
1145	Bahamas	1921–1922
1146	Seychelles	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921–1922
1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	,,
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate (April-December)	,,
1154	Gold Coast	,,
1155	Nigeria	1922
1156	Nyasaland	1921
1157	Falkland Islands	,,
1158	Weihaiwei	1922
1159	Cyprus	,,
1160	Gambia	,,
1161	New Hebrides	1921 and 1922
1162	Nyasaland	1922
1163	Zanzibar	,,
1164	St. Helena	,,
1165	Sierra Leone	,,
1166	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
1167	Bermuda	,,
1168	Grenada	,,
1169	St. Lucia	,,
1170	Leeward Islands	1921–1922
1171	Fiji	1922
1172	Ceylon	,,
1173	Gibraltar	,,
1174	British Guiana	,,
1175	Barbados	1922–1923
1176	Basutoland	,,
1177	St. Vincent	1922
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1922–1923
1179	Mauritius	1922

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Printed by H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

Order No
32737

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1211.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1923.

(For Report for 1922 see No. 1180.)

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1;
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or through any Bookseller.

1924.

Price 6*d. Net.*

No. 1211.

SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1923.*

I.—SITUATION AND AREA.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by the Portuguese Territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,678 square miles. A little more than one-third of the Territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

DESCRIPTION.

The Territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions of roughly equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg Range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo Mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet, rising on the Ubombo Mountains to 1,500 feet.

II.—HISTORY.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo River, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under their Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandini and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

* In this Report the Financial Statements which are for the year ended 31st March, 1924, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1923.

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The many concessions granted by Mbandini necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandini, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council in 1903, the Governor of the Transvaal administered the Territory, through the Special Commissioner, until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Previously to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions question by the definition of the boundaries of the land concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear.

In 1912, a Special Court was established with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. The Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs.

III.—GENERAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

During the year there were 117 European emigrants and 143 immigrants, the latter being permanent settlers.

According to the census held on the 3rd May, 1921, the European population was 1,239 males, 996 females, total 2,235 persons, representing an increase of 103·6 per cent. since the 1911 census. The native Bantu population was 52,761 males, 57,534 females, total 110,295 persons, representing an increase

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of 5·34 per cent. since the 1911 census. Of this total 5,990 natives were recorded as being absent at labour centres outside Swaziland. Coloured and other races other than Bantu had increased from 143 to 308 over the same period.

The general health of the Territory during the year has been fairly good. There was considerable malaria during the year and a quantity of quinine was distributed. Cases of dysentery and enteric were rare. Syphilis continues to be a troublesome disease amongst the native population. Every effort is being made to deal with it. An extra building has been added to the hospital for treating cases of this disease. Only a few cases of influenza—of a mild type—occurred during the year. Cases admitted at the hospital numbered 170; there were 7 deaths. The number of out-patients treated was 4,837.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred-pay system, the sum of £16,137 being paid out as compared with £8,228 during 1922. The number of passes issued was 5,512 to recruited labourers and 4,937 to those desiring to travel outside the Territory.

IV.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £90,897, being £2,358 less than the Estimates, and the total Expenditure to £93,127, showing an excess of £5,393 on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £80,156 and £85,682 respectively, as compared with £77,577 and £84,612 respectively in 1922–1923.

The Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £10,741 and £7,444 respectively.

Public Debt.—This amounted to £55,000 made up as follows :—

(1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan of £72,500 was reduced during the year by the repayment of a sum of £37,500. The Loan now amounts to the sum of £35,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable, through the medium of a Sinking Fund, within 19 years from the 1st April, 1924.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.—On 31st March, 1924, liabilities exceeded assets by £27,139 13*s.* 3*d.*

V.—PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

TRADE.

The Territory is passing through a severe period of depression and during the year under review the volume of trade, except in grain, was very small. The native crops were fair. Sales of land were effected at fair prices.

No statistics of imports or exports are kept, as, by an agreement with the Government of the Union, Swaziland is treated, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amounts so received by Swaziland during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1921.	*1922.*	*1923.*
£8,894	£10,172	£12,788

The amounts collected in Swaziland during the last three financial years, in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union were as follows :—

1921.	*1922.*	*1923.*
£1,480	£1,156	£1,284

The imports consist principally of flour, sugar, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, spirits, oils, farming implements, mining machinery, tools and general kafir truck. Most of these goods are imported from wholesale dealers in the Union.

The following is a summary of the principal articles exported from Swaziland during the last three years :—

	Quantities, in lb.			*Value.*		
	1921.	*1922.*	*1923.*	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*
				£	£	£
Cassiterite Tin	781,740	400,448	337,713	29,767	16,420	20,240
Cotton ..	274,400	142,148	306,000	6,860	2,103	17,700
Tobacco ..	200,000	214,230	324,150	7,500	5,432	8,000
Hides	43,300	37,590	26,900	2,165	1,147	1,050
Slaughter Oxen	1,442,500	2,884,250	2,755,500	21,637	41,432	48,220
Bullion ..	211 oz.	427 oz.	92·78 oz.	1,056	1,926	417
Specie	—	—	—	7,120	8,214	2,090

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The amount on deposit at 31st March, 1924, at the Mbabane Branch was £21,023 as compared with £22,825 in 1923.

The Bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at 31st March, 1924, at the Mbabane branch was 110, with a total credit of £2,311 as compared with 136 and £2,229 for the previous year.

At the various post offices in the Territory Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At 31st March, 1924, the depositors numbered 200, with a total credit of £1,847 as compared with 172 and £2,249 for the previous year.

At the Post Office Savings Bank interest at 3½ per cent. was allowed on ordinary accounts and 4 per cent. on certificate accounts. Interest was allowed at 4 per cent. for 12 months and 3½ per cent. for six months on fixed deposits at the savings bank of the National Bank.

Agriculture.

The principal crops are maize, kafir corn, tobacco, cotton and beans.

The maize crop was above the average. The price was the lowest for years, being 17*s*. 6*d*. per 200 lb. during the winter and 26*s*. in the spring. A very good class of maize is being produced, chiefly the "Hickory King" variety, and as a result of the advice of experts being followed, the maize is of a very high standard.

The crop of kafir corn was quite up to the average. The tobacco crop was also up to average. The returns show that 322,350 lb. of tobacco were grown.

The cotton crop has greatly increased. The amount handled in Durban on behalf of Swaziland growers was approximately 47,000 lb. lint, the average price realized being $16\frac{3}{16}$ pence per lb.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., who was deputed by the British Empire Cotton Growing Corporation to report on the prospects of South Africa as a cotton-producing country, visited Swaziland in the early part of the year. He was very much impressed with the prospects in Swaziland and reported that in his opinion the annual crop should increase up to 30,000 bales.

The principal varieties of cotton grown are "Griffin," "Watts Long Staple," "Improved Bancroft," and "Zululand Hybrid." The main crop is "Griffin," the original seed having been imported by the Government in 1921. This variety with proper selection and acclimatization is giving excellent returns.

The following is the record of the Swaziland cotton crop for the year 1923 :—

Of the total crop, 71 per cent. was graded "Fully good middling"; 87 per cent. was 1⅛ inch or over, whilst 69 per cent. was sold in Durban at 16*d*. per lb. and over.

All classes of sub-tropical fruit do well in the lower parts of the Territory. The Government horticulturist of the Transvaal reported very favourably on the prospects of fruit-growing, and he was particularly impressed with the suitability of the climate and soil for citrus fruits and mangoes.

The Territory is well watered, and the numerous large rivers provide an inexhaustible supply of water and constitute an immensely valuable asset for the development of power and for the purposes of irrigation. It is favourably situated midway between the coast and the principal markets of the Transvaal, but, until a railway is built and funds are available for making good roads, the development of the Territory is bound to be retarded.

Stock.

Swaziland, especially the bush veld, is one of the finest cattle-raising centres in South Africa.

It is reported by old residents that in the very early days, before the invasion of rinderpest in 1894, the country teemed with cattle.

Rinderpest in 1894 and 1897 and East Coast Fever in 1902 caused great mortality, and at the census held in 1911 there were only 57,601 cattle in the Territory. Since 1911 the campaign against East Coast Fever has been most successful, and cattle have increased rapidly. Dipping is compulsory everywhere, and Europeans and natives alike have realized its value. The census held during the year 1921 showed that the Europeans owned 63,749 cattle, while those in the possession of natives numbered 146,542. It is estimated that at the present time there are approximately 250,000 head of cattle in the Territory.

The introduction by the ranchers and farmers in Swaziland of pure-bred bulls of the principal breeds is rapidly improving the class of cattle in the Territory, and in spite of the unsatisfactory state of the meat market very fair prices were obtained during the year for slaughtered cattle exported. In all, 4,200 head were exported through Komati Poort and 810 head through the new port of exit at Mahamba, a total of 5,010 head exported as against 5,179 for 1922. The campaign against East Coast Fever has again occupied most of the time of the Veterinary

Department. Four new outbreaks of this disease occurred during the year and there was a recrudescence of the disease in two old infected areas.

The following table shows the number of outbreaks of East Coast Fever, herds infected, and deaths during the last six years :—

Year.	*Infected Areas.*	*New Herds Infected.*	*Deaths.*
1918	2 ..	Nil ..	1
1919	3 ..	86 ..	61
1920	1 ..	29 ..	10
1921	4 ..	125 ..	361
1922	6 ..	63 ..	708
1923	9 ..	33 ..	253

At the end of the year there were 69 Government dipping tanks, and 54 private tanks, six of which are under Government control.

Quarter Evil was not so prevalent; 5,800 doses of vaccine were issued for the inoculation of cattle, chiefly in the Hlatikulu district.

Two outbreaks of Anthrax have occurred in the Hlatikulu district and two head of cattle died. All the cattle in contact were inoculated and there have been no further cases.

The disease known as Sweating Sickness is spreading and is causing a great loss in the percentage of increase of cattle. Investigation of this disease does not appear to make much progress.

Horse Sickness was very prevalent.

The Annual Agricultural Show was held at Hlatikulu, the Union Government kindly providing the judges. No show was held at Bremersdorp.

Land.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

During the year, 21,742 morgen of Crown Lands were sold at an average price of 7*s*. 8*d*. per morgen for unencumbered land. The area sold included 3,022 morgen of Crown Land encumbered by grazing servitudes, for which £1,352 was realized.

Unencumbered Crown Land sold in the Territory is subject, before title is issued, to beneficial occupation, or, in the low veld areas, to stocking with breeding cattle. The purchase

price is payable in ten equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Encumbered Crown Land, that is land subject to prior-dated servitudes of grazing or land rights, is sold to the registered holder of the servitude, and the purchase price is payable in four equal yearly instalments; there is no condition of beneficial occupation. All land is sold subject to existing mineral servitudes. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres.)

Private land transactions during the year were few. Prices for freehold land varied between 20*s*. and 40*s*. per morgen.

Mining.

Mining is conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandini, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council. No new deposits were discovered during the year.

The mineral properties of the Swaziland Tins, Limited, were disposed of during the year, the Company having been voluntarily liquidated, and are now being worked by private owners.

The cassiterite produced during the year amounted to 150·76 tons (metallic content 71 per cent.) valued at £29,240, and gold amounted to 92·78 oz. valued at about £417, as compared with 200 tons of cassiterite and 427 oz. of gold produced in 1922.

Gold mining was carried on for some years at the Piggs Peak and other mines, but, owing to the increased cost of this class of mining, all work has ceased. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, and legal provision has been made for the exploitation of these by the public in the event of payable minerals being discovered. Considerable quantities of gold have been recovered from the Forbes Reef and Piggs Peak mines in the past and there appears to be no reason why further exploitation of this known mineralized area should not take place at an early date in the future. Large deposits of coal exist in the bush veld, but beyond prospecting operations nothing has been done to exploit them.

Arrangements are in progress whereby it is hoped to facilitate prospecting and mining on concessions generally, and during the year the Swaziland Mineral Development Commission was appointed. The report of the Commission has not yet been published.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

The most important Proclamations issued during the year were :—

Proclamation No. 5 of 1923, amending the Swaziland Poll Tax Proclamation, 1921.

Proclamation No. 11 of 1923, amending the Official Secrets Proclamation, 1922.

Proclamation No. 15 of 1923, restricting the importation of spirituous liquor.

Proclamation No. 27 of 1923, amending the Swaziland Income Tax Proclamation, 1921.

Proclamation No. 34 of 1923, amending the tariffs of Customs and Excise Duties Proclamation.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Government primary schools for European children have been established in the Territory, and, at Mbabane, one for primary and secondary education.

The average attendance at these schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1921	283
1922	311
1923	314

At Zombode, the kraal of the Chief Regent, there is a school for natives. The average attendance at this school during the last three years was as follows :—

1921	77
1922	93
1923	100

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, also opened a school for coloured children at Mpolonjeni, where the average attendance during the last three years was as follows :—

1921	65
1922	65
1923	58

This school receives a Government grant, as well as another school for coloured children at the Florence Mission in the Hlatikulu district, the average attendance at which was 27.

Boarding or transport bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week are paid by the Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

In addition to the above, the various missions conduct schools and classes in connection with their mission work for natives. During the year the grant made to mission societies for this purpose was £1,000, as compared with £1,000 for 1922. The average attendance at these mission schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1921	2,300
1922	2,329
1923	2,400

A number of the more advanced native pupils, both boys and girls, are sent out every year to be trained in the Union, at Lovedale, Tiger Kloof and other Institutes. The cost of tuition and board for these pupils, who number about 30, is paid from the Swazi National Fund, which was created, with the concurrence of the Swazi Chiefs, for the purposes of direct benefit to the natives. Each native taxpayer is required by law to pay 2*s*. per annum to the Fund, the expenditure from which is under the control of the Government. Apart from the regular schools, the natives receive religious instruction from 14 religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland at about 186 different centres. The average attendance at these centres during the last three years was as follows :—

1921	...	...	...	...	7,576
1922	...	...	...	...	7,143
1923	...	...	...	...	8,273

VIII.—CLIMATE.

The climate of the high veld has been likened to that of the south of France. The air is bracing and invigorating; light frosts are prevalent during the months of June and July. The mean temperature in winter is about 60° Fahr. The summer is pleasantly warm, the mean temperature being about 75° Fahr. The rainfall is good, the average recorded at Mbabane over twenty years being 51·18 inches.

The middle veld is well watered by streams rising in the ranges on the west. Lying as it does some 2,000 feet below the mountains, the summer temperature of this area is warm and humid, but in winter is cool and refreshing. The mean temperature in summer is 80° Fahr. and in winter 65° Fahr. Frost at times occurs in the valley streams, but it is seldom found elsewhere. The rainfall recorded at Bremersdorp over twenty-one years averages 34·59 inches.

East of, and parallel to, the middle veld lies the bush veld, about 20 miles in width and running north and south through the whole area of the Territory. Many streams come down from the high veld and Drakensberg Range. These streams converge in the bush veld into five rivers. But for these this area is not well watered. The rainfall recorded at Natalia Ranch over nine years averages 25·85 inches.

The high veld is free from malaria, which is, however, prevalent in the low veld, and in a slight degree in the middle veld during some of the summer months. The malaria is not of a virulent type, and is easily avoided by taking the precautions ordinarily considered necessary in any sub-tropical country.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

There are good roads to Mbabane from Ermelo, 96 miles, Breyten, 85 miles, and Carolina, 82 miles, and there is a fairly good road from Mbabane to the Portuguese border, from which point to Delagoa Bay the road is very good. This route is largely made use of by motorists from the Transvaal during the winter months. The main port of entry for the southern portion of Swaziland is from Piet Retief, whence roads extend to Hlatikulu and Mankaiana. The main ports of entry for the northern portion of Swaziland are from Ermelo and Carolina, via Oshoek, Barberton (by bridle path), Hectorspruit, Komati Poort and Goba. The main roads have been improved by the introduction of piped culverts, but much remains to be done for the betterment of existing roads and improvements in communications generally, for which adequate funds have not been available.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services.

These services are now, by agreement, under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from Swaziland funds.

Post Offices.—Proclamation No. 29 of 1916 extended to Swaziland, with certain exceptions, the provisions of the Post Office Administration Act, 1911, of the Union of South Africa. At 31st March, 1924, there were 18 post offices in the Territory, and the following is a summary showing the number of offices in the different classes :—

Money Order, Savings Bank, Telegraph and Telephone Offices	18
Postal Order Agencies	4
Telegraph and Telephone Offices	7

Mail Services.—The following is a list of mail services in operation at 31st March, 1924 :—

Route.	*Times Weekly.*	*Time Hours.*	*Conveyance.*
Carolina — Bremersdorp via Oshoek, Mbabane and Ezulwini	2	9½	Motor.
Ezulwini—Malkerns	2	4	Foot.
Bremersdorp—Stegi	1	30	Pack-donkey
Bremersdorp—White Mbuluzi	2	6	Foot.
Stegi—Portuguese border ..	3	6	Foot.
Mbabane—Forbes Reef ..	2	4	Foot.
Barberton—Pigg's Peak ..	3	14	Foot.
Amsterdam—Sandhlana ..	1	16	Foot.
Piet Retief—Mankaiana ..	2	12	Foot.
Piet Retief—Hlatikulu ..	2	5	Motor.
Hlatikulu—Mooihoek ..	2	4	Foot.
Dwaleni—Berbice	2	4	Foot.
Mhlotsheni—Berbice ..	2	4	Foot.
Hluti—Mhlotsheni	2	9	Foot.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No extensive public works were undertaken during the year. A telephone line has been opened connecting Hlatikulu with Piet Retief.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,
June 30th, 1924.

COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1179	Mauritius	1922
1180	Swaziland	1922
1181	British Honduras	,,
1182	Uganda	,,
1183	Federated Malay States	,,
1184	Unfederated Malay States	,,
1185	State of Brunei	,,
1186	Straits Settlements	,,
1187	Falkland Islands	,,
1188	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	,,
1189	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	,,
1190	Jamaica	1922–1923
1191	Seychelles	1922
1192	Bahamas	,,
1193	Somaliland	1922–1923
1194	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1922
1195	Leeward Islands	1922–1923
1196	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1197	Nigeria	1922
1198	Weihaiwei	1923
1199	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
1200	Ashanti	1922–1923
1201	Gambia	,,
1202	Bahamas	1923
1203	Hongkong	1923–1924
1204	Nyasaland	1922
1205	Cayman Islands	1923
1206	Cyprus	1922
1207	Gold Coast	1923
1208	Trinidad and Tobago	1922–1923
1209	Zanzibar Protectorate	1923
1210	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
		1923–1924

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Printed by H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1261.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1924.

For Reports for 1922 and 1923 see Nos. 1180 and 1211 (Price 6d. each).

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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No. 1261.

SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1924.*

I.- Situation and Area.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by the Portuguese Territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,678 square miles. A little more than one-third of the Territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

Description.

The Territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions of roughly equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg Range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo Mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet, rising on the Ubombo Mountains to 1,500 feet.

II.—History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo River, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under their Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandini and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1925, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1924.

The many concessions granted by Mbandini necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandini, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, the British and the South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council in 1903, the Governor of the Transvaal administered the Territory, through the Special Commissioner, until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Previously to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions question by the definition of the boundaries of the land concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear.

In 1912, a Special Court was established with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. The Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs.

III.—General Events of the Year.

During the year there were 148 European emigrants and 200 immigrants, the latter being permanent settlers.

According to the census held on the 3rd May, 1921, the European population was 1,239 males, 996 females, total 2,235 persons, representing an increase of 103·6 per cent. since the 1911 census. The native Bantu population was 52,761 males, 57,534 females, total 110,295 persons, representing an increase of 5·34 per cent. since the 1911 census. Of this total 5,990

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natives were recorded as being absent at labour centres outside Swaziland. Coloured and other races other than Bantu had increased from 143 to 308 over the same period.

The general health of the Territory has been fairly good. There was considerable malaria during the year and a quantity of quinine was distributed. Cases of dysentery and enteric were rare. Syphilis continues to be a troublesome disease amongst the native population. Every effort is being made to deal with it. An extra building has been added to the hospital for treating cases of this disease. Only a few cases of influenza—of a mild type—occurred during the year. Cases admitted at the hospital numbered 178; there were 6 deaths. The number of out-patients treated was 5,008. Considering the size of the native population the medical services are inadequate to requirements. The Swazis, however, are very conservative and generally prefer their own native doctors. Free treatment is taken advantage of to some extent, but a private medical practitioner could not make a living from native practice. Infant mortality is large owing principally to the methods of feeding. An extension of the medical service is desirable, especially in the provision of further free dispensaries in the districts, but with this there should also be provided more general teaching for the rising generation. Further provision under these heads is, however, at present beyond the resources of the Administration and the Mission Societies operating in the Territory.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred pay system, the sum of £11,893 being paid out as compared with £16,137 during 1923. The number of passes issued was 5,741 to recruited labourers and 5,326 to those desiring to travel outside the Territory.

IV.—Government Finance.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £89,710, being £3,510 in excess of the Estimates, and the total Expenditure to £87,597, showing a decrease of £603 on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £80,467 and £79,639 respectively, as compared with £80,156 and £85,682 respectively in 1923–1924.

The Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £9,243 and £7,958 respectively.

Public Debt.—This amounted to £55,000 made up as follows:—

(1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan of £72,500 was reduced during 1923 by the repayment of a sum of £37,500. The Loan now amounts to the sum of

£35,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable, through the medium of a Sinking Fund, within 19 years from the 1st April, 1924.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.—On 31st March, 1925, liabilities exceeded assets by £24,951 11*s.* 10*d.*

V.—Progress of Trade, Agriculture and Industry.

Trade.

During the year under review the volume of trade, except in grain, was very small. The native crops were fair. Sales of land were effected at fair prices.

No statistics of imports or exports are kept, as, by an agreement with the Government of the Union, Swaziland is treated, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amounts so received by Swaziland during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1922.	*1923.*	*1924.*
£10,172	£12,788	£13,500

The above amounts include collections in Swaziland during the last three financial years, in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, as follows :—

1922.	*1923.*	*1924.*
£1,156	£1,284	£1,024

The imports consist principally of flour, sugar, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, spirits, oils, farming implements, mining machinery, tools and general kafir truck. Most of these goods are imported from wholesale dealers in the Union.

The following is a summary of the principal articles exported from Swaziland during the last three years :—

	Quantities in lb.			*Value.*		
	1922.	*1923.*	*1924.*	*1922.*	*1923.*	*1924.*
				£	£	£
Cassiterite Tin	400,448	337,713	539,907	16,420	29,240	59,082
Cotton (unginned)	142,148	171,000	373,370	2,013	3,056	6,221
Cotton (ginned)	—	73,800	72,850	—	5,175	3,640
Cotton (seed) ..	—	—	43,144	—	—	445
Hides	37,590	37,000	33,644	1,147	1,054	1,298
Slaughter Oxen	2,884,250	3,000,000	4,478,400	41,432	45,000	64,688
Bullion ..	427 oz.	92·78 oz.	376 oz.	1,926	417	1,693
Specie	—	—	—	8,214	2,090	2,164

Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The amount on deposit at 31st March, 1925, at the Mbabane branch was £37,133 as compared with £21,023 in 1924.

The Bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at 31st March, 1925, at the Mbabane branch was 90, with a total credit of £827 as compared with 110 and £2,311 for the previous year.

At the various post offices in the Territory Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At the 31st March, 1925, the depositors numbered 248, with a total credit of £1,553 as compared with 200 and £1,847 for the previous year.

At the Post Office Savings Bank interest at 3½ per cent. was allowed on ordinary accounts and 4 per cent. on certificate accounts. Interest was allowed at 4 per cent. for 12 months and 3½ per cent. for six months on fixed deposits at the savings bank of the National Bank.

Agriculture.

The principal crops are maize, kafir corn, tobacco, cotton and beans.

The maize crop was above the average. The average price was 21*s*. a bag of 200 lb. A very good class of maize is being produced, chiefly the " Hickory King " dent variety, and as a result of the advice of experts being followed the maize is of a very high standard. Growers in the bushveld are trying white flint varieties owing to these varieties requiring a shorter season. Crops of dent varieties are often a failure in the low country owing to insufficient rain at the beginning of the season.

The crop of kafir corn was quite up to the average. The tobacco crop was also up to the average. The returns show that 278,500 lb. of tobacco were grown.

The cotton crop was greatly increased, approximately 8,000 acres were under this crop at the end of the year. The amount handled in Durban on behalf of Swaziland growers was approximately 100,000 lb. lint, the average price realized being 15 pence per lb. This is the crop reaped from that sown in 1923.

Mr. Milligan, who was deputed by the British Empire Cotton Growing Corporation to report on the prospects of South Africa as a cotton-producing country, visited Swaziland in July. He was very much impressed with the prospects in Swaziland.

The principal varieties of cotton grown are "Griffin," "Watts Long Staple," "Improved Bancroft," and "Zululand Hybrid." The main crop is "Griffin," the original seed having been imported by the Government in 1921. This variety with proper selection and acclimatization is giving excellent returns. "Improved Bancroft" is also very largely grown as it appears more resistant to attacks of the Jassid insect on account of the hairy condition of the leaves. Of the crop, 83 per cent. was grade 1⅛ in. and over.

Many swarms of flying locusts invaded the country from the Union, and it was expected that breeding on a large scale would occur, but for some unaccountable reason this did not happen and hatchings were reported from two parts only. These young swarms were destroyed. Supplies of poison and spray pumps to deal with the young locusts are distributed throughout the Territory.

All classes of sub-tropical fruits do well in the lower parts of the Territory. The Government Horticulturist of the Transvaal reported very favourably on the prospects of fruit-growing, and he was particularly impressed with the suitability of the climate and soil for citrus fruits and mangoes.

The Territory is well watered, and the numerous large rivers provide an inexhaustible supply of water and constitute an immensely valuable asset for the development of power and for the purposes of irrigation. It is favourably situated midway between the coast and the principal markets of the Transvaal, but, until a railway is built and funds are available for making good roads, the development of the Territory is bound to be retarded.

Stock.

Swaziland, especially in the bush veld, is one of the finest cattle-raising centres in South Africa.

It is reported by old residents that in the very early days, before the invasion of rinderpest in 1894, the country teemed with cattle.

Rinderpest in 1894 and 1897 and East Coast Fever in 1902 caused great mortality, and at the census held in 1911 there were only 57,601 cattle in the Territory. Since 1911 the campaign against East Coast Fever has been most successful,

and cattle have increased rapidly. Dipping is compulsory everywhere, and Europeans and natives alike have realized its value. The census held during the year 1921 showed that the Europeans owned 63,749 cattle, while those in the possession of natives numbered 146,542. It is estimated that at the present time there are approximately 250,000 head of cattle in the Territory.

The introduction by the ranchers and farmers in Swaziland of pure-bred bulls of the principal breeds is rapidly improving the class of cattle in the Territory, and in spite of the unsatisfactory state of the meat market very fair prices were obtained during the year for slaughter cattle exported. In all, 4,976 head were exported through Komati Poort, as against 5,010 for 1923. Owing to an outbreak of East Coast Fever in the Hlatikulu district the port of exit at Mahamba was closed and no cattle were exported from the Hlatikulu district; this accounts for the number exported being reduced. It is also due to the Union Government restricting the importation to cattle weighing 800 lb. live weight. The campaign against East Coast Fever has again occupied most of the time of the Veterinary Department. Four new outbreaks of this disease occurred during the year and quarantine was removed from four previously infected areas. The new outbreaks adjoin old infected areas and are ascribed to the excessive rains which prevented the dipping operations being properly carried out.

The following table shows the number of outbreaks of East Coast Fever, herds infected, and deaths during the last six years :—

Year.	*Infected Areas.*	*New Herds Infected.*	*Deaths.*
1919	3 ...	86 ...	61
1920	1 ...	29 ...	10
1921	4 ...	125 ...	361
1922	6 ...	63 ...	708
1923	9 ...	33 ...	253
1924	7 ...	20 ...	274

At the end of the year there were 70 Government dipping tanks, and 56 private tanks, 8 of which are under Government control.

Quarter Evil is still prevalent; 17,210 doses of vaccine were issued for the inoculation of cattle, chiefly in the Hlatikulu district.

One outbreak of Anthrax occurred in the Ubombo district and 28 head of cattle died. All the cattle in contact were inoculated and there have been no further cases.

All the sheep and goats in those districts where sheep from the Union are sent for winter grazing were dipped twice under European supervision. Very little scab exists in the Territory.

Horse sickness was very prevalent.

The Annual Agricultural Shows were held at Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp, the Union Government kindly providing the judges.

LAND.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

During the year, 5,656 morgen of Crown Lands were sold at an average price of 6*s*. 10*d*. per morgen for unencumbered land. The area sold included 3,026 morgen of Crown Land encumbered by grazing servitudes, for which £947 was realized.

Unencumbered Crown Land sold in the Territory is subject, before title is issued, to beneficial occupation, or, in the low veld areas, to stocking with breeding cattle. The purchase price is payable in ten equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Encumbered Crown Land, that is land subject to prior-dated servitudes of grazing or land rights, is sold to the registered holder of the servitude, and the purchase price is payable in four equal yearly instalments; there is no condition of beneficial occupation. All land is sold subject to existing mineral servitudes. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres.)

Private land transactions during the year were few. Prices for freehold land varied between 20*s*. and 40*s*. per morgen.

MINING.

Mining is conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandini, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council. No new deposits were discovered during the year.

The cassiterite produced during the year amounted to 241·03 tons (metallic content 70 per cent.) valued at £59,082, and gold amounted to 376·13 oz. valued at about £1,693, as compared with 150·76 tons of cassiterite and 92·78 oz. of gold produced in 1923.

Gold mining was carried on for some years at the Pigg's Peak and other mines, but, owing to the increased cost of this class of mining, all work has ceased. The Crown owns a few

mineral areas, and legal provision has been made for the exploitation of these by the public in the event of payable minerals being discovered. Considerable quantities of gold have been recovered from the Forbes Reef and Pigg's Peak mines in the past and there appears to be no reason why further exploitation of this known mineralized area should not take place at an early date in the future. Large deposits of coal exist in the bush veld, but beyond prospecting operations nothing has been done to exploit them.

Arrangements are in progress whereby it is hoped to facilitate prospecting and mining on concessions generally, and in 1923 the Swaziland Mineral Development Commission was appointed. The report of the Commission is still under consideration.

VI.—Legislation.

The most important Proclamations issued during the year were :—

The Swaziland Consolidated Loan (Amendment) Proclamation No. 6 of 1924.

Contracts and Debts of Natives—Proclamation No. 14 of 1924.

The Grass Burning Proclamation No. 21 of 1924.

The Swaziland Locust Destruction Proclamation No. 44 of 1924.

VII.—Education.

Government primary schools for European children have been established in the Territory, and, at Mbabane, one for primary and secondary education.

The average attendance at these schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1922	...	...	...	...	311
1923	...	...	...	...	314
1924	...	...	...	...	329

At Zombode, the kraal of the Chief Regent, there is a school for natives. The average attendance at this school during the last three years was as follows :—

1922	...	...	...	...	93
1923	...	...	...	...	100
1924	...	...	...	...	92

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, also opened a school for coloured children at Mpolonjeni, where the average attendance during the last three years was as follows :—

1922	65
1923	58
1924	60

This school receives a Government grant, as well as another school for coloured children at the Florence Mission in the Hlatikulu district, the average attendance at which was 28.

Boarding or transport bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week are paid by the Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

In addition to the above, the various missions conduct schools and classes in connection with their mission work for natives. During the year the grant made to mission societies for this purpose was £1,000, the same as for 1923. The average attendance at these mission schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1922	2,329
1923	2,400
1924	2,532

A number of the more advanced native pupils, both boys and girls, are sent out every year to be trained in the Union, at Lovedale, Tiger Kloof and other Institutes. The cost of tuition and board for these pupils, who number about 30, is paid from the Swazi National Fund, which was created, with the concurrence of the Swazi Chiefs, for the purposes of direct benefit to the natives. Each native taxpayer is required by law to pay 2*s*. per annum to the Fund, the expenditure from which is under the control of the Government. Apart from the regular schools, the natives receive religious instruction from 14 religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland at about 186 different centres. The average attendance at these centres during the last three years was as follows :—

1922	7,143
1923	8,273
1924	9,743

VIII.—Climate.

The climate of the high veld has been likened to that of the south of France. The air is bracing and invigorating; light frosts are prevalent during the months of June and July. The mean temperature in winter is about 60° Fahr. The summer

is pleasantly warm, the mean temperature being about 75° Fahr. The rainfall is good, the average recorded at Mbabane over twenty-one years being 52·11 inches.

The middle veld is well watered by streams rising in the ranges on the west. Lying as it does some 2,000 feet below the mountains, the summer temperature of this area is warm and humid, but in winter is cool and refreshing. The mean temperature in summer is 80° Fahr. and in winter 65° Fahr. Frost at times occurs in the valley streams, but it is seldom found elsewhere. The rainfall recorded at Bremersdorp over twenty-two years averages 34·64 inches.

East of, and parallel to, the middle veld lies the bush veld, about 20 miles in width and running north and south through the whole area of the Territory. Many streams come down from the high veld and Drakensberg Range. These streams converge in the bush veld into five rivers. But for these this area is not well watered. The rainfall recorded at Natalia Ranch over ten years averages 25·36 inches.

The high veld is free from malaria, which is, however, prevalent in the low veld, and in a slight degree in the middle veld during some of the summer months. The malaria is not of a virulent type, and is easily avoided by taking the precautions ordinarily considered necessary in any sub-tropical country.

IX.—Communications.

Roads.

There are good roads to Mbabane from Ermelo, 96 miles, Breyten, 85 miles, and Carolina, 82 miles, and there is a fairly good road from Mbabane to the Portuguese border, from which point to Delagoa Bay the road is very good. This route is largely made use of by motorists from the Transvaal during the winter months. The main port of entry for the southern portion of Swaziland is from Piet Retief, whence roads extend to Hlatikulu and Mankaiana. The main ports of entry for the northern portion of Swaziland are from Ermelo and Carolina, via Oshoek, Barberton (by bridle path), Hectorspruit, Komati Poort and Goba. The main roads have been improved by the introduction of piped culverts, but much remains to be done for the betterment of existing roads and improvements in communications generally, for which adequate funds have not been available.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services.

These services are now, by agreement, under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from Swaziland funds.

Post Offices.—Proclamation No. 29 of 1916 extended to Swaziland, with certain exceptions, the provisions of the Post Office Administration Act, 1911, of the Union of South Africa. At 31st March, 1925, there were 17 post offices in the Territory, and the following is a summary showing the number of offices in the different classes :—

Money Order, Savings Bank, Telegraph and Telephone Offices	17
Postal Order Agencies...	4
Telegraph and Telephone Offices	7

Mail Services.—The following is a list of mail services in operation at 31st March, 1925 :—

Route.	*Times Weekly.*	*Time Hours.*	*Conveyance.*
Carolina — Bremersdorp via Oshoek, Mbabane and Ezulweni	2	9½	Motor.
Ezulwini—Malkerns	2	4	Foot.
Bremersdorp—Stegi	1	30	Pack-donkey.
Bremersdorp—White Mbuluzi	2	6	Foot.
Stegi—Portuguese border ...	3	6	Foot.
Mbabane—Forbes Reef ...	2	4	Foot.
Barberton—Pigg's Peak ...	3	14	Foot.
Amsterdam—Sandhlana ...	1	6	Foot.
Piet Retief—Mankaiana ...	2	12	Foot.
Piet Retief—Hlatikulu ...	2	5	Motor.
Hlatikulu—Mooihoek	2	4	Foot.
Dwaleni—Berbice	2	4	Foot.
Mhlotsheni—Berbice	2	4	Foot.
Hluti—Mhlotsheni	2	9	Foot.

X.—Public Works.

No extensive public works were undertaken during the year. At three low veld drifts cement weirs were constructed.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,
21st July, 1925.

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SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1925.

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No. 1307.

SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1925.*

I.—Situation and Area.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by the Portuguese Territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,678 square miles. A little more than one-third of the Territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

Description.

The Territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions of roughly equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg Range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo Mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet, rising on the Ubombo Mountains to 1,500 feet.

II.—History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo River, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under their Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandini and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1926, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1925.

The many concessions granted by Mbandini necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandini, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, the British and the South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the Territory, through the Special Commissioner, until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Previously to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions question by the definition of the boundaries of the land concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connection a case brought by the Paramount Chief has been dismissed on appeal by the Privy Council (1926).

In 1912, a Special Court was established with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. The Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs.

III.—General Events of the Year.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mbabane was the outstanding event of the year, and all the inhabitants of the Territory combined to give him a warm welcome.

The High Commissioner, the Earl of Athlone, also paid the Territory his first visit. His Excellency met many of the inhabitants and saw a good deal of the country.

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In December the death took place at the Zombode Kraal of Labotsibeni, the ex-Chief Regent and grandmother of the present Paramount Chief, Sobhuza. She gave evidence of great personality and ability during her long term as Regent.

During the year there were 201 European emigrants and 305 immigrants, the latter being permanent settlers.

According to the census held on the 3rd May, 1921, the European population was 1,239 males and 996 females, total 2,235 persons, representing an increase of 103·6 per cent. since the 1911 census. The native Bantu population was 52,761 males and 57,534 females, total 110,295 persons, representing an increase of 5·34 per cent. since the 1911 census. Of this total 5,990 natives were recorded as being absent at labour centres outside Swaziland. Coloured and other races other than Bantu had increased from 143 to 308 over the same period.

The general health of the Territory has been fairly good. There was considerable malaria during the year and a quantity of quinine was distributed. There were several serious cases of typhoid, but cases of dysentery and enteric were rare. Syphilis continues to be a troublesome disease amongst the native population. Every effort is being made to deal with it. An extra building has been added to the hospital for treating cases of this disease, and 60 patients were admitted during the year. Only a few cases of influenza—of a mild type—occurred during the year. Cases admitted at the hospital numbered 166; there were three deaths. The number of out-patients treated was 5,110. Considering the size of the native population, the medical services are not yet adequate to requirements. The Swazis, however, are very conservative and generally prefer their own native doctors. Free treatment is taken advantage of to some extent, but a private medical practitioner could not make a living from native practice. Infant mortality is large owing principally to the methods of feeding. The Church of the Nazarene Mission has established a hospital at Bremersdorp with a resident surgeon, and steps are being taken for the provision of extended medical services elsewhere in the Territory.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred pay system, the sum of £9,498 being paid out, as compared with £11,893 during 1924. The number of passes issued was 7,111 to recruited labourers and 5,790 to those desiring to travel outside the Territory.

IV.—Government Finance.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £110,108, being a surplus of £19,617 over the Estimate, and the total Expenditure to £97,047, showing an excess of £5,356 on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £87,788 and £85,066 respectively, as compared with £80,467 and £79,639 respectively in 1924–1925.

The Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £22,319 and £11,981 respectively.

Public Debt.—This amounted to £55,000, made up as follows :—

(1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan of £72,500 was reduced during 1923 by the repayment of a sum of £37,500. The Loan now amounts to the sum of £35,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable, through the medium of a Sinking Fund, within 19 years from the 1st April, 1924.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.—On 31st March, 1926, liabilities exceeded assets by £31,568 16s. 1d., inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above.

V.—Progress of Trade, Agriculture and Industry.

Trade.

During the year under review the volume of trade, except in grain, was very small. The native crops were not good. Sales of land were effected at fair prices.

No statistics of imports or exports are kept, as, by an agreement with the Government of the Union, Swaziland is treated, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amounts so received by Swaziland during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*
£12,788	£13,500	£15,066

The above amounts include collections in Swaziland during the last three financial years in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, as follows :—

1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*
£1,284	£1,024	£1,225

The imports consist principally of flour, sugar, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, spirits, oils, farming implements, mining machinery, tools and general kafir truck. Most of these goods are imported from wholesale dealers in the Union.

The following is a summary of the principal articles exported from Swaziland during the last three years :—

	Quantities in lb.			*Value.*		
	1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1923.*	*1924.*	*1925.*
				£	£	£
Cassiterite Tin	337,713	539,907	621,600	29,240	59,082	67,722
Cotton (unginned)	171,000	373,370	430,000	3,056	6,221	7,013
Cotton (ginned)	73,800	72,850	59,725	5,175	3,640	2,984
Hides	37,000	33,644	38,360	1,054	1,298	1,038
Slaughter Oxen	3,000,000	4,478,400	4,681,600	45,000	64,688	36,759
Tobacco ..	322,350	240,500	250,190	8,140	7,909	6,981
Bullion ..	92·78 oz.	376 oz.	1,308 oz.	417	1,693	5,558
Specie	—	—	—	2,090	2,164	5,339

Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial & Overseas) has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The amount on deposit at 31st March, 1926, at the Mbabane Branch was £35,800, as compared with £37,133 at 31st March, 1925.

The Bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at 31st March, 1926, at the Mbabane Branch was 111, with a total credit of £2,551, as compared with 90 and £827 for the previous year.

At the various post offices in the Territory, Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At the 31st March, 1926, the depositors numbered 326, with a total credit of £1,196, as compared with 248 and £1,553 for the previous year.

At the Post Office Savings Bank interest at 3½ per cent. was allowed on ordinary accounts and 4 per cent. on certificate accounts. Interest was allowed at 4 per cent. for 12 months and 3½ per cent. for six months on fixed deposits at the savings bank of Barclays Bank.

Agriculture.

The beginning of the year gave great promise of a very successful season, but in March severe rains fell, doing a great deal of damage to all crops.

The maize crop was about 50 per cent. of the normal. The average price was 21*s*. a bag of 200 lb.

The cotton crop suffered very severely from the rain in March, probably more than any other crop; not only because of the rain, but owing to the great increase of pests which thrived as a consequence of the wet weather.

Mr. R. C. Wood, who has been appointed by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation to undertake experiments with regard to cotton cultivation in Swaziland, arrived in September and made his headquarters at Bremersdorp, where he acquired some land and commenced his experiments. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of any definite results from these experiments, but with an officer of Mr. Wood's qualifications and experience there is no doubt that much valuable information for the cotton grower will be obtained. One of his efforts is to produce a seed suitable for the local conditions, and if this alone is the result of Mr. Wood's work, the benefits to the cotton grower will be invaluable.

Tobacco growing is increasing and is no doubt one of the most valuable crops suitable for Swaziland.

Stock.

The country is especially suitable for cattle raising. It is estimated that the number of cattle in Swaziland to-day is approximately 300,000. There were exported 7,436 head during the year for slaughter purposes for which an average price of 30*s*. per 100 lb. was obtained.

The country is very free from stock diseases. The dipping operations have reduced tick-infestation to such a degree that tick-borne diseases, the principal diseases of South African stock, are gradually being wiped out. East Coast Fever is still a menace. During the year three new outbreaks occurred with a mortality in all areas of 299 head. This means a death-rate from this disease of 0·9 per 1,000 of the estimated number of cattle in the country, which is not a very serious matter.

The other diseases prevalent are Black Quarter, Heartwater and Gallsickness, but none of these causes a very high mortality. Horse-sickness was very prevalent, due no doubt to the abnormal rainfall.

All the sheep and goats in the western half of the Territory were dipped under European supervision. Scab is almost non-existent.

The usual Agricultural Shows were held and were as successful as could be expected in the circumstances of the season.

Land.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

During the year only 498 morgen of unencumbered Crown Land were sold at 7*s*. 6*d*. per morgen.

Unencumbered Crown Land sold in the Territory is subject, before title is issued, to beneficial occupation or, in the low veld areas, to stocking with breeding cattle, except in the case of allotments to returned soldiers. The purchase price is payable in ten equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Encumbered Crown Land, that is, land subject to prior-dated servitudes grazing or land rights, is sold to the registered holder of the servitude, and the purchase price is usually payable in four equal yearly instalments; there is no condition of beneficial occupation. All land is sold subject to existing mineral servitudes. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres.)

There was an increase in the number of private land transactions during the year. Prices for freehold land varied between 25*s*. and 45*s*. per morgen.

Mining.

Mining is conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandini, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council. No new deposits were discovered during the year.

The cassiterite produced during the year amounted to 277·5 tons (metallic content 70 per cent.) valued at £67,722, and gold amounted to 1,308·54 oz. valued at about £5,558, as compared with 241·03 tons of cassiterite and 376·13 oz. of gold produced in 1924.

Gold mining was carried on for some years at the Pigg's Peak and other mines, but, owing to the increased cost of this class of mining, all work has ceased. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, and legal provision has been made for the exploitation of these by the public in the event of payable minerals being discovered. Considerable quantities of gold have been recovered from the Forbes Reef and Pigg's Peak mines in the past and there appears to be no reason why further exploitation of this known mineralized area should not take place at an early date in the future. Large deposits of coal exist in the bushveld, but beyond prospecting operations nothing has been done to exploit them.

VI.—Legislation.

No important Proclamations were issued during the year.

VII.—Education.

Government primary schools for European children have been established in the Territory, and, at Mbabane, one for primary and secondary education.

The average attendance at these schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1923	314
1924	329
1925	325

At Zombode, the kraal of the late Chief Regent, there is a school for natives. The average attendance at this school during the last three years was as follows :—

1923	100
1924	92
1925	89

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, conducts the school for coloured children at Mpolonjeni, where the average attendance during the last three years was as follows :—

1923	58
1924	60
1925	59

This school receives a Government grant, as well as another school for coloured children at the Florence Mission in the Hlatikulu district, the average attendance at which was 26.

Boarding or transport bursaries at the rate of 4*s*. per child per week are paid by the Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

In addition to the above, the various missions conduct schools and classes in connection with their mission work for natives. During the year the grant made to mission societies for this

purpose was £1,000, the same as for 1924. The average attendance at these mission schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1923	...	...	...	...	2,400
1924	...	...	...	...	2,532
1925	...	...	...	...	2,958

A number of the more advanced native pupils, both boys and girls, are sent out every year to be trained in the Union, at Lovedale, Tiger Kloof, and other Institutes. The cost of tuition and board for these pupils, who number about 30, is paid from the Swazi National Fund, which was created, with the concurrence of the Swazi Chiefs, for purposes of direct benefit to the natives. Each native taxpayer is required by law to pay 2*s*. per annum to the Fund, the expenditure from which is under the control of the Government. Apart from the regular schools, the natives receive religious instruction from sixteen religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland at 197 different centres. The average attendance at these centres during the last three years was as follows :—

1923	...	...	...	...	8,273
1924	...	...	...	...	9,743
1925	...	...	...	...	10,172

VIII.—Climate.

The climate of the high veld has been likened to that of the south of France. The air is bracing and invigorating; light frosts are prevalent during the months of June and July. The mean temperature in winter is about 60° Fahr. The summer is pleasantly warm, the mean temperature being about 75° Fahr. The rainfall is good, the average recorded at Mbabane over twenty-two years being 53·30 inches.

The middle veld is well watered by streams rising in the ranges on the west. Lying as it does some 2,000 feet below the mountains, the summer temperature of this area is warm and humid, but in winter is cool and refreshing. The mean temperature in summer is 80° Fahr. and in winter 65° Fahr. Frost at times occurs in the valley streams, but it is seldom found elsewhere. The rainfall recorded at Bremersdorp over twenty-three years averages 35·17 inches.

East of, and parallel to, the middle veld lies the bush veld, about 20 miles in width and running north and south through the whole area of the Territory. Many streams come down from the high veld and Drakensberg Range. These streams converge in the bush veld into five rivers. But for these this area is not well watered. The rainfall recorded at Natalia Ranch over eleven years averages 26·24 inches.

The high veld is free from malaria, which is, however, prevalent in the low veld during some of the summer months. The malaria is not of a virulent type, and is easily avoided by taking the precautions ordinarily considered necessary in any sub-tropical country.

IX.—Communications.

Roads.

There are good roads to Mbabane from Ermelo, 96 miles; Breyten, 85 miles; and Carolina, 82 miles, and there is a fairly good road from Mbabane to the Portuguese border, from which point to Delagoa Bay the road is very good. This route is largely made use of by motorists from the Transvaal during the winter months. The main port of entry for the southern portion of Swaziland is from Piet Retief, whence roads extend to Hlatikulu and Mankaiana. The main ports of entry for the northern portion of Swaziland are from Ermelo and Carolina, via Oshoek, Barberton (by bridle path), Hectorspruit, Komati Poort and Goba. The main roads have been improved by the introduction of piped culverts, but much remains to be done for the betterment of existing roads and improvements in communications generally, for which adequate funds have not been available.

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Telegraph and Telephone Offices	7

Mail Services.—The following is a list of mail services in operation at 31st March, 1926 :—

Route.	*Times Weekly.*	*Time. Hours.*	*Conveyance.*
Breyten — Bremersdorp via Oshoek, Mbabane and Ezulweni	2	10½	Motor.
Ezulweni—Malkerns	2	4	Foot.
Bremersdorp—Stegi	1	30	Pack-donkey.
Bremersdorp—White Mbuluzi	2	6	Foot.
Stegi—Portuguese border ...	3	6	Foot.
Mbabane—Forbes Reef ...	2	4	Foot.
Barberton—Pigg's Peak ...	3	14	Foot.
Amsterdam—Sandhlana ...	1	6	Foot.
Piet Retief—Mankaiana ...	2	12	Foot.
Piet Retief—Hlatikulu ...	2	5	Motor.
Hlatikulu—Mooihoek	2	4	Foot.
Dwaleni—Berbice	2	4	Foot.
Mhlotsheni—Berbice	2	4	Foot.
Hluti—Mhlotsheni	2	9	Foot.

X.—Public Works.

No extensive public works were undertaken during the year. Owing to the exceptionally heavy rains at the beginning of the year, considerable repair work was necessary throughout the Territory.

L. J. PUTTICK.
(for Government Secretary).

Mbabane, Swaziland,
26*th July*, 1926.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1340.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1926.

For Reports for 1924 and 1925 see Nos. 1261 and 1307, respectively (Price 6d. each).

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No. 1340.

SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1926.*

I.—Situation and Area.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the Territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

Description.

The Territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions of roughly equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg Range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo Mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet, rising on the Ubombo Mountains to 1,500 feet.

II—History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo River, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under their Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandini, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1927, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1926.

The many concessions granted by Mbandini necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandini, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, the British and the South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the Territory, through a local officer, until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions question by the definition of the boundaries of the land concessions and their partition between the concessionnaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connection a case brought by the Paramount Chief has been dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

In 1912, a Special Court was established with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. The Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs.

III.—General Events of the Year.

The High Commissioner, the Earl of Athlone, paid a visit to Mbabane during the year.

During the year there were 180 European emigrants and 212 immigrants, the latter being permanent settlers.

According to the census held on the 3rd May, 1921, the European population was 1,239 males and 996 females, totalling, 2,235 persons, i.e., an increase of 103.6 per cent. since the 1911 census. The native Bantu population was 52,761 males and 57,534

females, totalling, 110,295 persons, i.e., an increase of 5.34 per cent. since the 1911 census. Of this total 5,990 natives were recorded as being absent at labour centres outside Swaziland. Coloured and races other than Bantu had increased from 143 to 308 over the same period.

The general health of the community has been good. In the history of the Territory there has probably never been less malaria. Typhoid was less prevalent than in 1925. Syphilis has shown no abatement amongst the native population, but more voluntary cases were treated than usual, and treatment with novarsenobillon was commenced. Cases of all kinds admitted to the Mbabane Hospital numbered 252, and five deaths occurred; out-patients numbered 6,205.

The Mission Hospital at Bremersdorp is not yet fully equipped, but the Government-subsidized doctor and nurses there are doing good medical work amongst the natives.

The Mission Hospital at Mahamba under a Government-subsidized doctor is open, and during the latter half of the year 52 patients were admitted and 1,023 out-patients treated. This Hospital is near a thickly populated native area.

A Government Hospital is in course of erection at Hlatikulu, and will be in charge of the medical officer there.

The five native lepers sent to the Union Leper Institution at Pretoria have, notwithstanding all endeavours, declined to undergo treatment there and will be repatriated.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred-pay system, the sum of £12,169 being paid out, as compared with £9,498 during 1925. The number of passes issued was 5,181 to recruited labourers, and 7,636 to those desiring to travel outside the Territory, and a further 3,275 passes were issued to Portuguese natives recruited by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association.

IV.—Government Finance.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £92,090, being a surplus of £232 over the Estimate, and the total Expenditure to £111,835, showing an excess of £2,780 on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £86,677 and £85,471 respectively, as compared with £87,677 and £85,075 respectively in 1925-1926.

The Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £5,413 and £26,364 respectively.

Public Debt.—This amounted to £55,000, made up as follows :—

(1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan of £72,500 was reduced during 1923 by the repayment of a sum of £37,500. The Loan now amounts to the sum of £35,000, bearing interest

at 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable, through the medium of a Sinking Fund, within 19 years from the 1st April, 1924.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.—On 31st March, 1927, liabilities exceeded assets by £51,222 19*s.* 2*d.*, inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above.

V.—Progress of Trade, Agriculture, and Industry.

Trade.

During the year under review the volume of trade, except in grain, was very small. The native crops were not good. Sales of land were effected at fair prices.

No statistics of imports or exports are kept, as, by an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amounts so received by Swaziland during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1924-25	1925-26.	1926-27.
£12,633	£13,860	£14,052

The above amounts include collections in Swaziland during the last three financial years in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, as follows :—

1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
£1,024	£1,225	£1,293

The imports consist principally of flour, sugar, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, spirits, oils, farming implements, mining machinery, tools, and general kafir truck. Most of these goods are imported from wholesale dealers in the Union.

The following is a summary of the principal articles exported from Swaziland during the last three years :—

	Quantities in lb.			Value.		
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1924.	1925.	1926.
				£	£	£
Cassiterite Tin ...	539,907	621,600	424,507	59,082	67,722	52,947
Cotton (unginned) ...	373,370	430,000	565,000	6,221	7,013	9,400
Cotton (ginned) ...	72,850	59,725	132,100	3,640	2,984	4,500
Hides...	33,644	38,360	135,000	1,298	1,038	3,940
Slaughter Oxen ...	4,478,400	4,681,600	3,334,200	64,688	36,759	44,456
Tobacco	240,500	250,190	780,000	7,909	6,981	22,750
Bullion	376 oz.	1,308 oz.	1,510 oz.	1,693	5,558	6,342
Specie	—	—	—	2,164	5,339	8,600

Currency and Banking.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The amount on deposit at 31st March, 1927, at the Mbabane Branch was £29,431 as compared with £35,800 at 31st March, 1926.

The Bank also conducts Savings Bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at 31st March, 1927, at the Mbabane Branch was 72, with a total credit of £2,272, as compared with 111 and £2,551 for the previous year.

At five Post Offices in the Territory, Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At the 31st March, 1927, the depositors numbered 403, with a total credit of £1,903 as compared with 326 and £1,196 for the previous year.

At the Post Office Savings Bank interest at 3½ per cent. was allowed on ordinary accounts and 4 per cent. on certificate accounts. Interest was allowed at 4 per cent. for 12 months and 3½ per cent. for six months on fixed deposits at the savings bank of Barclay's Bank.

Agriculture.

On the whole the year was a poor one for the farmers. Up to the end of December very little rain fell and in many places crops planted with the rains in September were a complete failure and had to be re-planted, in other parts no crops could be planted.

The maize crop was only about 50 per cent. of the normal. The average price ruling was 21*s*. a bag of 200 lb.

The cotton crop was fair, the acreage under this crop being approximately 6,000 acres. Although the quality of the lint was good the percentage of lint was small, the average being below 30 per cent.

Mr. R. C. Wood, the Cotton Specialist of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, carried out some very useful and instructive experiments in the selection of suitable seed, cotton pest control, and fertilizing. There is no doubt that the work Mr. Wood is doing will be of inestimable value not only to Swaziland but to South Africa generally.

During the year a Tobacco Instructor was appointed. This officer has had experience in obacco growing and curing in the Transvaal and Rhodesia and the benefit of his advice is already noticeable. With proper methods of cultivation and curing there

is no doubt that this crop will be a very payable one in Swaziland. First-class types of all varieties for pipe, cigarette, and snuff can be produced.

The growing of beans is also on the increase. There is always a good local market, and an unlimited one in the Union, for this crop.

Stock.

Despite the scarcity of rain, which in parts caused the grazing to be short, the stock remained in good condition although fat cattle could not be exported as early as usual. During the year 5,557 head of cattle were sent to the municipal abattoirs and an average price of 32*s*. to 35*s*. per 100 lb. was obtained.

The cattle are increasing very rapidly and some parts are becoming over-stocked.

There was one new outbreak of East Coast fever during the year, but there were only 70 deaths from this disease as compared with 299 in the previous year. The last death was in June, so that the outlook is very favourable.

The other diseases of stock, viz., black quarter, heartwater, gallsickness, and scab were not at all prevalent.

With continuous dipping and inoculation these diseases are gradually being wiped out or becoming less virulent.

Land.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionnaires and in others by the Crown.

During the year only 17 morgen of unencumbered Crown land was sold in small allotments.

Unencumbered Crown land sold in the Territory is subject, before title is issued, to beneficial occupation or, in the low veld areas, to stocking with breeding cattle, except in the case of allotments to returned soldiers. The purchase price is payable in ten equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Encumbered Crown land, that is, land subject to prior-dated servitudes of grazing or land rights, is sold to the registered holder of the servitude, and the purchase price is usually payable in four equal yearly instalments; there is no condition of beneficial occupation. All land is sold subject to existing mineral servitudes. (A morgen equals 2.11654 English acres.)

There was a decrease in the number of private land transactions during the year. Prices for freehold land varied between 25*s*. and 45*s*. per morgen.

MINING.

Mining is conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandini and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council. No new deposits were discovered during the year.

The cassiterite produced during the year amounted to 189.5 tons (metallic content 70 per cent.) valued at £52,947, and gold amounted to 1,510 oz. valued at about £6,342, as compared with 277.5 tons of cassiterite and 1,308.54 oz. of gold produced in 1925.

Gold mining was carried on for some years at the Piggs Peak and other mines, but, owing to the increased cost of this class of mining, all work has ceased. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, and legal provision has been made for the exploitation of these by the public in the event of payable minerals being discovered. Considerable quantities of gold have been recovered from the Forbes Reef and Piggs Peak mines in the past and there appears to be no reason why further exploitation of this known mineralized area should not take place at an early date in the future. Large deposits of coal exist in the bush veld, but beyond prospecting operations nothing has been done to exploit them.

VI.—Legislation.

The only important Proclamation issued during the year was the Swaziland Pensions Amendment Proclamation No. 13 of 1926.

VII.—Education.

Government primary schools for European children have been established in the Territory, and, at Mbabane, one for primary and secondary education.

The average attendance at these schools during the last three years was as follows:—

1924	329
1925	325
1926	385

At Zombode there is a school for natives. The average attendance at this school during the last three years was as follows:—

1924	92
1925	89
1926	150

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, conducts the school for coloured children at Mpolonjeni, where the average attendance during the last three years was as follows:—

1924	60
1925	59
1926	54

Government grants are given to this school and to another school for coloured children at the Florence Mission in the Hlatikulu District, the average attendance at which was 28.

Boarding or transport bursaries at the rate of 5*s*. per child per week are paid by the Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

In addition to the above, the various missions conduct schools and classes in connection with their mission work for natives. During the year the grant made to mission societies for this purpose was £1,000, the same as for 1925. The average attendance at these mission schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1924	2,532
1925	2,958
1926	4,065

A number of the more advanced native pupils, both boys and girls, are sent out every year to be trained in the Union, at Lovedale, Tiger Kloof, and other Institutes. The cost of tuition and board for these pupils, who number about 13, is paid from the Swazi National Fund, which was created, with the concurrence of the Swazi Chiefs, for purposes of direct benefit to the natives. Each native taxpayer is required by law to pay 2*s*. per annum to the Fund, the expenditure from which is under the control of the Government. Apart from the regular schools, the natives receive religious instruction from 16 religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland at 206 different centres. The average attendance at these centres during the last three years was as follows :—

1924	9,743
1925	10,172
1926	11,160

VIII.—Climate.

The climate of the high veld has been likened to that of the south of France. The air is bracing and invigorating; light frosts are prevalent during the months of June and July. The mean temperature in winter is about 60° Fahr. The summer is pleasantly warm, the mean temperature being about 75° Fahr. The rainfall is good, the average recorded at Mbabane over 23 years being 53·22 inches.

The middle veld is well watered by streams rising in the ranges on the west. Lying as it does some 2,000 feet below the mountains, the summer temperature of this area is warm and humid, but in winter is cool and refreshing. The mean temperature in summer is 80° Fahr. and in winter 65° Fahr. Frost at times occurs in the valley streams, but it is seldom found elsewhere. The rainfall recorded at Bremersdorp over 24 years averages 33·70 inches.

East of, and parallel to, the middle veld lies the bush veld, about 20 miles in width and running north and south through the whole area of the Territory. Many streams come down from the high veld and Drakensberg Range. These streams converge in the bush veld into five rivers. Except for these this area is not well watered. The rainfall recorded at Natalia Ranch over 12 years averages 25·48 inches.

The high veld is free from malaria, which is, however, prevalent in the low veld during some of the summer months. The malaria is not of a virulent type, and is easily avoided by taking the precautions ordinarily considered necessary in any sub-tropical country.

IX.—Communications.

Roads.

There are good roads to Mbabane from Ermelo, 96 miles; Breyten, 85 miles; and Carolina, 82 miles; and there is a fairly good road from Mbabane to the Portuguese border, from which point to Delagoa Bay the road is very good. This route is largely made use of by motorists from the Transvaal during the winter months. The main port of entry for the southern portion of Swaziland is from Piet Retief, whence roads extend to Hlatikulu and Mankaiana. The main ports of entry for the northern portion of Swaziland are from Ermelo and Carolina, via Oshoek, Barberton (by bridle-path), Hectorspruit, Komati Poort, and Goba. The main roads have been improved by the introduction of piped culverts, but much remains to be done for the betterment of existing roads and improvements in communications generally, for which adequate funds have not been available.

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Services.

These services are now, by agreement, under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from Swaziland funds.

Post Offices.—Proclamation No. 29 of 1916 extended to Swaziland, with certain exceptions, the provisions of the Post Office Administration Act, 1911, of the Union of South Africa. At the 31st March, 1927, there were the following post and telegraph offices in the Territory :—

Postal Agencies	2
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Agencies	1
Postal Order Agencies	8
Postal Order, Telegraph, and Telephone Agencies...	2
Telegraph Offices only	1
Telephone Offices only	3
Telegraph and Telephone Offices only...	2
Money Order, Savings Bank, Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices	5

Mail Services.—The following is a list of mail services in operation at 31st March, 1927 :—

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	Weekly.	Hours.	
Breyten-Bremersdorp via Oshoek, Mbabane and Ezulweni.	2	10½	Motor.
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Bremersdorp-Stegi	1	30	Pack donkey.
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Mbabane-Forbes Reef	2	4	Foot.
Barberton-Piggs Peak	3	14	Foot.
Amsterdam-Sandhlana	1	6	Foot.
Piet Retief-Mankaiana	2	12	Foot.
Piet Retief-Hlatikulu	2	5	Motor.
Hlatikulu-Mooihoek	2	4	Foot.
Dwaleni-Berbice	2	4	Foot.
Mhlotsheni-Berbice	2	4	Foot.
Hluti-Mhlotsheni	2	9	Foot.
Maloma-Mooihoek	2	8	Cart and Foot.

X.—Public Works.

Concrete weirs were built over the Black Mbuluzi, Mzimpofu, and Ngwavuma rivers. There were 128 miles of new telephone lines erected and 36 miles of existing lines duplicated. Ten repair gangs were employed on the roads.

L. J. PUTTICK,
Acting Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,
1*st June*, 1927.

(141) Wt. 8691—500 500 8/27 H. St. G. 7/8

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1404.

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58–1404

EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926 to May, 1927. Cmd. 2898. 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 9*d*.).

Agriculture in Trinidad. Report on Development. (E.M.B. 3.) 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

Agriculture in British Guiana. Report on Development. (E.M.B. 4.) 9*d*. (10*d*.).

Agriculture in Leeward and Windward Islands and Barbados. Report on Development. (E.M.B. 5.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Empire Marketing Board May, 1927 to May, 1928. (E.M.B. 9.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS.

The Imperial Economic Committee has issued a series of publications on the problems connected with the marketing and preparing for market of foodstuffs produced within the British Empire. The following six volumes are now ready. General Questions, 9*d*. (10*d*.); Meat, 9*d*. (10*d*.); Fruit, 4*s*. 6d. (4*s*. 10*d*.); Dairy Produce, 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.); Fish, 6*d*. (8*d*.); Poultry, Eggs, Honey, 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

The Eighth Report of the Committee, "The Functions and Work of the Imperial Economic Committee," 6*d*. (7*d*.). The relationship between the Committee and the Empire Marketing Board is explained in this Report.

All Prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1927*.

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PREFACE.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo River, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under their Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandini, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

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The Territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions of roughly equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of

mountains, part of the Drakensberg Range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo Mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet, rising on the Ubombo Mountains to 1,500 feet.

Both the rainfall and the temperatures vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet), 53.12 inches over 24 years,
Bremersdorp (1,800 feet), 32.35 inches over 25 years.
The mean summer and winter temperatures were 75° Fahr. and 60° Fahr. respectively.

The three principal languages are English, Afrikaans, and Swazi. British, Transvaal, and Union of South Africa currencies are in circulation. Imperial weights and measures are in use, and Cape land measure.

I.—GENERAL.

During the year, the Right Honourable L. S. Amery, P.C., M.P., Principal Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, paid a visit to the Territory. In the short time at his disposal he met a large number of the inhabitants. The fact that he was able to pay the visit in spite of the many calls on his time was much appreciated by the residents in the Territory, who were pleased at the interest he displayed in their affairs and his sympathetic attitude towards their needs.

Shortly before the close of the financial year His Honour the Resident Commissioner, Mr. de S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G., was transferred as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Seychelles.

The relations between Europeans and natives continued to be excellent.

European immigrants numbered 175 and emigrants 57.

The last census of population was held in May, 1921, and the total number of Europeans then was 2,235, and is estimated now at 2,530. The native Bantu population in 1921 was 110,295, the number of females being a little in excess of males.

II.—FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on the 31st March, 1928, amounted to £90,706, which is £1,953 less than the revenue for the preceding year and £144 less than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £103,681, which is £8,480 less than the expenditure for the preceding year and £1,169 less than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

REVENUE.

	1923–24.	*1924–25.*	*1925–26.*	*1926–27.*	*1927–28.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	80,266	80,817	87,813	87,246	84,488
Extraordinary ...	10,741	9,243	22,319	5,413	6,218

EXPENDITURE.

	1923–24.	*1924–25.*	*1925–26.*	*1926–27.*	*1927–28.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	85,718	79,669	85,076	85,542	88,659
Extraordinary ...	7,444	7,955	11,905	26,619	15,022

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000, consisting of :—

(1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan amounting to £35,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a Sinking Fund in 19 years from the 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on the 31st March, 1928, was £5,644.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.

On the 31st March, 1928, liabilities exceeded assets by £63,954 14*s*. 5*d*., inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, an increase of £12,974 13*s*. 10*d*. during the year.

Income Tax.

The receipts from Income Tax amounted to £3,025 15*s*

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

	Per Cent.
Mining	52
Trading and farming	30
Civil Servants	15
Professions	3

III.—PRODUCTION.

(i) Stock.

At the end of the year there were approximately 75,000 European-owned cattle in the Territory and 275,000 native-owned.

8,012 head of cattle were exported to the Union for slaughter purposes. Of this number, 6,112 went to the Johannesburg abattoirs and the remainder, 1,900, via Gollel and Zululand to Durban.

No serious stock disease outbreaks occurred. As in the past, the work of the Veterinary Department was directed against East Coast Fever. At the beginning of the year there were seven infected areas, and six of these were released from quarantine during the year. One new outbreak occurred. Only three head of cattle died from East Coast Fever in 1927, the most satisfactory position for 25 years and a very gratifying result of the Veterinary Department's energetic inspection of cattle and supervision of dipping, which has been made possible by the loyal co-operation of all stock owners, both European and native. In certain cases of diagnosis of East Coast Fever, by means of smears only, in calves, and where only one animal dies, in areas remote from known infected areas, and no possible means of the spread of infection can be suggested, the Principal Veterinary Officer considers that possibly Koch's bodies may be associated with some disease other than East Coast Fever.

Anthrax.—There were three outbreaks of this disease. The infected herds were vaccinated, with excellent results, and up to the end of the year no further deaths have occurred. Only ten head of cattle died from this disease.

Black Quarter.—The disease of Black Quarter is enzootic throughout the Territory. As a result of the compulsory taking of blood smears from all animals that die, the most infected parts have been located. Inoculation against this disease with vaccine prepared at the Onderstepoort Laboratory is most efficacious.

Heartwater.—This disease causes a small mortality amongst the locally-bred cattle every year, but with consistent dipping it will gradually be overcome.

So-called Sweating Sickness of Calves.—This affection was less prevalent during the year.

Horsesickness.—This disease was mild.

Snotziekte.—A form of nasal catarrh in cattle, introduced by an invasion of large numbers of wildebeeste from the Transvaal, caused a fairly large mortality amongst ranch cattle in the northern section of the low veld.

The cattle-dipping tanks in commission throughout the year numbered 153, and in the western half of the Territory there are several tanks in which all sheep and goats were dipped from March

to May, as a prevention against scab. Forty-five cases of scab were reported during the year. Approximately 400,000 sheep came in from the Union for winter grazing.

The Union Government Laboratories continued to render much valuable assistance in the examination of blood smears and in many other directions.

(ii) Agriculture.

Crops were slightly above the average.

Owing to the enhanced prices for tobacco realized on the world's market in 1927 and to the good services of the Government Tobacco Adviser, an increased acreage was planted, the yield being approximately 1¼ million pounds. The growing of the light cigarette type of tobacco leaf, which is considered possible in certain parts of the Territory, is being encouraged, particularly on account of the present over-production by tobacco growers throughout the Empire of dark heavy types.

The cotton production showed a decrease owing to a smaller acreage being planted and to the depredations of the jassid, boll worm, and other pests. The yield will continue to be low until an ample supply of jassid resistant seed is available, in connection with which a good deal of work has been carried out by Mr. R. C. Wood, the Cotton Specialist of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and his successor, Mr. D. MacDonald.

Maize, kaffir corn, beans, and groundnuts yielded very satisfactory returns.

The usual Agricultural Shows were held at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu with fair success.

(iii) Forestry.

The thickly-bushed low veld areas and isolated small mountain forests contain little timber of any commercial value. Owing to the boom in wattle bark prices, many who had established wattle plantations in the high and middle veld in earlier years realized good prices for bark.

(iv) Mining.

Mining is conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandini and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane and gold mining on a small scale at Piggs Peak, but there was no exploitation of importance elsewhere. Towards the end of the year a Crown Mineral Area near Mbabane was thrown open to the public for prospecting and mining and a large number of base metal claims were pegged.

(v) General.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities (in pounds) and values, exported during the five years ended the 31st December, 1927 :—

		1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*
Slaughter Cattle.						
lb.	...	3,000,000	4,478,400	4,681,600	3,334,200	4,767,000
£	...	45,000	64,688	36,759	44,456	63,560
Tobacco.						
lb.	...	322,350	240,500	250,190	780,000	1,262,500
£	...	8,140	7,909	6,981	22,750	36,825
Cotton (unginned).						
lb.	...	171,000	373,370	430,000	565,000	316,000
£	...	3,056	6,221	7,013	9,400	7,900
Cotton (ginned).						
lb.	...	73,800	72,850	59,725	132,100	73,500
£	...	5,175	3,640	2,984	4,500	3,370
Hides.						
lb.	...	37,000	33,644	38,360	135,000	243,770
£	...	1,054	1,298	1,038	3,940	10,157
Metallic Tin.						
lb.	...	337,713	539,907	621,600	424,507	343,934
£	...	29,240	59,082	67,722	52,947	42,776

Wattle Bark.
(1927 only)

lb.	...	1,194,000
£	...	6,576

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated the 30th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are therefore kept. The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were : 1925-26, £15,085; 1926-27, £15,667; 1927-28, £15,738. The above amounts include collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, as follows : 1925-26, £1,225; 1926-27, £1,293; 1927-28, £1,145. The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building material, &c., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under III above.

The cotton is exported to the United Kingdom, tin through the Union to the Straits Settlements, and all other commodities to the Union of South Africa.

The volume of trade was small during the year under review. The native crops were better than usual. Farmers found some difficulty in disposing of their maize crop. In a season when the native crops are bad a considerable trade in maize is carried on.

The prices of food-stuffs were comparatively high owing to distances from railheads, but not higher than usual.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no railways in the Territory, but the South African Railway Administration have now (1928) established motor transport services on the main routes in Swaziland. These should be of great benefit to the Territory, enabling farmers not only to export their produce at a lower cost but to import fertilizers and other requirements such as fencing materials, &c., at a considerably reduced rate.

There are 373 miles of main roads and much has been done in the past few years to maintain these in fair condition.

Branch roads, which present little difficulty for motoring in the dry season, cover about 435 miles.

The postal services are, by agreement, controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa, but are paid from Swaziland funds. The only telegraph office is at Mbabane, connecting with the Transvaal. By the end of the year there were 224 miles of telephone lines in operation, mostly along main routes, and, with the exception of Mankaiana, all district offices are now connected up. Considerable lengths of these telephone lines have been erected with wooden poles, but it is hoped that funds will permit soon of the substitution of iron poles.

There is no public wireless service, but a few individuals have established private wireless receiving sets.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

In 1912 a Special Court was established, with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Special Court, is competent to review the criminal proceedings of the Courts of Assistant Commissioners and to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. Courts of Assistant Commissioners with jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases were established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. Appeals lie from these Courts in all cases, civil and criminal, to the Special Court of Swaziland.

The Paramount Chief and other native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. Appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner, whose decision is final.

In 1927, in the Special Court 46 persons were convicted and in the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3,494 persons, of whom 2,269 were convicted for offences against Revenue and Pass Laws, &c.

The convictions in the Special Court were for the following crimes :—

Murder	19
Attempted Murder	2
Culpable Homicide	20
Rape	1
Offences against Property	4

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

European.—1 Staff Officer, 1 Warrant Officer, 18 Non-Commissioned Officers and men ;

Native.—1 Native Officer and 134 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

The principal prison is at Mbabane, and there are prisons at Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Stegi, Bremersdorp, and Piggs Peak. All available convict labour is used on the roads.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Government Engineer, and he is assisted by the Assistant Commissioners, who carry out road inspections in their districts so far as possible.

No extensive building operations took place during the year. No new roads of importance were made but an average of 10 to 12 road parties were employed in repairing and improving existing roads.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the community was good. The Territory was abnormally free from malaria. There were a few cases of typhoid and pneumonia. There was as usual a fair amount of

scurvy, of a mild type, amongst the natives. The incidence of syphilis showed no apparent diminution, but more natives came forward voluntarily for treatment.

At the end of the year there were five doctors practising in the Territory. There are Government hospitals at Mbabane and Hlatikulu (in course of completion), and Mission hospitals at Bremersdorp and Mahamba, which are subsidized by the Government, as well as dispensaries at the Peak and Stegi. At the three hospitals, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, and Mahamba, totals of 476 in-patients and 11,853 out-patients were treated.

IX.—EDUCATION.

There is one school, St. Marks, Mbabane, for secondary education and 11 Government primary schools in the districts. The average attendance during the last three years was as follows :—

1925	325
1926	385
1927	445

At the two schools for coloured children there were 69 pupils, as against 59 in 1925 and 54 in 1926 ; and at the Zombode native school the average attendance was 146, as against 89 in 1925 and 150 in 1926.

In addition, the various Missions conduct schools and classes of an elementary nature in connection with their Mission work for natives, the attendance in 1927 being 3,458, and a Government grant of £1,350 was contributed proportionately to attendance. In 1925 and 1926 the attendances were 2,958 and 4,065 respectively.

Suitable arrangements were made for a single inspection of each school, both European and native, during the year.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionnaires and in others by the Crown.

Land registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office under the charge of the Registrar of Deeds for the Transvaal, and Surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal, also at Pretoria. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908, and since then many subdivisional surveys of private and Crown Lands have been carried out.

Only about 20 acres of unencumbered Crown Land were disposed of during the year, in small plots adjoining townships.

A township was established at Stegi on the Lebombo Mountains, and at the four other townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, and Goedgegun, a few *erven* were sold for residential and trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken, nor has there as yet been any geological survey of the Territory.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour, though generally not plentiful, was adequate for farming, mining, road making, and domestic purposes, on reasonable scales of wages. A few farmers who grow cotton fairly extensively experienced a little difficulty in engaging a sufficient number of native women and girls for cotton-picking at the required time.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on the mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred-pay system, the sum of £9,344 being paid out, as compared with £12,169 in 1926. The number of passes issued was 4,794 to recruited labourers and 8,411 to those desiring to travel outside the Territory generally to seek work on farms.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The most important item of legislation was the promulgation of the Mineral Concession Areas (Swaziland) Proclamation, which provides, *inter alia*, for consents by concessionaires to the throwing open for prospecting by the Administration of their areas, other than portions within native areas, or failing such consent to the payment of an undeveloped mineral tax on unexploited areas.

Minor legislation consisted on the following Proclamations:—

(1) No. 6/1927. The Swaziland Radio Proclamation;

(2) No. 7/1927. Imposing, for a limited period, a special tax on natives of Swaziland for the liquidation of debts incurred on behalf of the Swazi nation;

(3) No. 22/1927. Consolidating and amending the laws in force relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

L. J. PUTTICK,
Acting Government Secretary.

MBABANE, SWAZILAND,
23*rd June*, 1928.

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REPORT FOR 1928.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1928*.

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PREFACE.

History and Geography.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo River, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under their Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandini, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandini necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1929, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1928.

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1884, entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandini, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, the British and the South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer, until the year 1907, when under an Order in Council (1906) the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions question by the definition of the boundaries of the land concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connection a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs. The Fourth Council was elected in October, 1928.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongoland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

Description.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions of roughly equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet, rising on the Ubombo mountains to 1,500 feet.

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Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet), 52.54 inches over 25 years ;
Bremersdorp (1,800 feet), 31.14 inches over 26 years.

The mean summer and winter temperatures were 75° Fahr. and 60° Fahr., respectively.

The three principal languages are English, Afrikaans, and Swazi. British, Transvaal, and Union of South Africa currencies are in circulation. Imperial weights and measures are in use, and Cape land measure.

I.—GENERAL.

In October His Honour T. Ainsworth Dickson, M.C., Resident Commissioner of Mombasa, Kenya, assumed duty as Resident Commissioner of Swaziland as successor to Mr. de S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G., transferred as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Seychelles

In December, Mr. H. J. E. Dumbrell, B.A., was appointed joint Inspector of Education of Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The relations between Europeans and natives continued to be excellent.

European immigrants numbered 201 and emigrants 84.

The last census of population was held in May 1921 ; the total number of Europeans then was 2,235 and is estimated now at 2,530. The native Bantu population in 1921 was 110,295, the number of females being a little in excess of males.

II.—FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on the 31st March, 1929, amounted to £96,325, which is £4,992 more than the revenue for the preceding year and £3,050 more than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £130,809, which is £27,156 more than the expenditure for the preceding year and £5,344 less than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1924–25.	*1925–26.*	*1926–27.*	*1927–28.*	*1928–29*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	80,817	87,813	87,246	85,116	91,767
Extraordinary ...	9,243	22,319	5,413	6,217	4,558

Expenditure.

	1924–25.	*1925–26.*	*1926–27.*	*1927–28.*	*1928–29.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	79,669	85,076	85,542	86,631	104,088
Extraordinary ...	7,955	11,905	26,619	15,022	26,721

Parliamentary Grants-in-aid amounting to £32,500 were received during the year in respect of the deficit.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000, consisting of :—

(1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan amounting to £35,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a Sinking Fund in 19 years from the 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on the 31st March, 1929, was £7,227.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.

On the 31st March, 1929, liabilities exceeded assets by £65,283 18*s.* 4*d.*, inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, an increase of £1,983 15*s.* 10*d.* during the year.

Income Tax.

The receipts from Income Tax amounted to £3,033 8*s.* 1*d.*

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

	Per cent.
Mining	47
Trading and farming	32
Civil Servants	17
Professions...	4

III.—PRODUCTION.

(i) Stock.

At the end of the year there were approximately 71,000 European-owned cattle in the territory and 296,000 native-owned. Total 367,000 ; an increase of 61 per cent. since 1921.

6,066 head of cattle were exported to the Union for slaughter purposes. Of this number, 3,860 went to the Johannesburg abattoirs and the remainder—2,206—via Gollel and Zululand to Durban.

No serious stock disease outbreaks occurred. As in the past, the work of the Veterinary Department was directed against the spread of East Coast Fever, and the position in regard to this disease is more favourable than it has been for many years. At the beginning

of the year there were two infected areas, which were released subsequently from quarantine. Two new outbreaks occurred and 31 head of cattle died out of 747. Early measures and short interval dipping are the secrets of success in dealing with East Coast Fever.

Anthrax.—Only one case of this disease occurred. Prompt inoculation of all cattle in contact prevented further deaths.

Black Quarter.—The disease was not so prevalent as in former years due, probably, to the re-inoculation of all infected herds every nine months.

Heartwater.—This disease causes a small mortality amongst the locally-bred cattle every year, but with consistent dipping it will become less virulent.

So-called Sweating Sickness of Calves.—This affection was not prevalent during the year.

Horsesickness.—This disease was not severe.

The cattle-dipping tanks in commission throughout the year numbered 157, and in the western half of the territory there are several tanks in which all sheep and goats were dipped from March to May as a prevention against scab. Seven cases of scab were reported during the year. Approximately 385,000 sheep came in from the Union for winter grazing.

The Union Government Laboratories continued to render much valuable assistance in the examination of blood smears, and in many other directions.

(ii) Agriculture.

Crops were good. Maize, kaffir corn, beans, and groundnuts yielded good returns.

Cotton.—This crop shows an improvement each year and, although the acreage under cultivation has decreased, returns are greater, due to the improved type of seed and especially to the jassid resistant varieties introduced by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. As more of the improved seed becomes available, larger quantities will be grown.

Tobacco.—Those who have followed the advice of the Tobacco Specialist have been rewarded for the sacrifice of quantity for quality.

Dairying.—An improvement in this industry is indicated. The road motor-service affords means of exporting cream. In time, better dairy herds will be established.

The usual Agricultural Shows were held at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu with fair success.

Three Native Agricultural Demonstrators were engaged to teach better methods amongst the natives.

(iii) Forestry.

The thickly-bushed low veld areas and isolated small mountain forests contain little timber of any commercial value. The boom in wattle bark subsided, but a fair quantity was exported and reasonable prices were realised.

(iv) Mining.

Mining is conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandini and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Tin-mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane and gold-mining on a small scale at Pigg's Peak, but there was no exploitation of importance elsewhere. Two Crown mineral areas near Pigg's Peak were thrown open in May to the public for prospecting and mining. A large number of base-metal claims are still held in Crown Mineral Area No. 2 near Mbabane, but a shortage of water prevents extensive mining.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities (in pounds) and values, exported during the five years ended the 31st December, 1928 :—

Slaughter Cattle.

		1924.	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*
lb.	...	4,478,400	4,681,600	3,334,200	4,767,000	3,639,600
£	...	64,688	36,759	41,456	63,560	54,594

Tobacco.

lb.	...	240,500	250,190	780,000	1,262,500	1,283,250
£	...	7,909	6,981	22,750	36 825	37,428

Cotton (unginned).

lb.	...	373,370	430,000	565,000	316,000	566,210
£	...	6,221	7,013	9,400	7,900	9,437

Cotton (ginned).

lb.	...	72,850	59,725	132,100	73,500	94,863
£	...	3,640	2,984	4,500	3,370	4,348

Hides.

lb.	...	33,644	38,360	135,000	243,770	368,400
£	...	1,298	1,038	3,940	10,157	13,047

Metallic Tin.

lb.	...	539,907	621,600	424,507	343,934	416,438
£	...	59,082	67,722	52,947	42,776	39,706

Wattle Bark.

lb	...	—	—	—	1,194,000	1,239,000
£	...	—	—	—	6,576	4,920

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 30th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are therefore kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1926–1927.	1927–1928.	1928–1929.
£15,667.	£16,298.	£17,069.

The above amounts include collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, as follows :—

1926–1927.	1927–1928.	1928–1929.
£1,293.	£1,145.	£1,284.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building material, &c., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under section III above.

The cotton is exported to the United Kingdom, tin through the Union to the Straits Settlements, and all other commodities to the Union of South Africa.

The volume of trade was small during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained fair prices for their maize. In a season when the native crops are poor a considerable trade in maize is carried on.

The prices of foodstuffs were comparatively high owing to distances from railheads, but not higher than usual.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no railways in the territory, but early in 1928 the South African Railway Administration established motor transport services on the main routes in Swaziland. These are proving of great benefit to the territory, enabling farmers not only to export their produce at a lower cost but to import fertilizers and other requirements such as fencing material, &c., at a considerably reduced rate.

There are 373 miles of main roads and much has been done in the past few years to maintain these in fair condition.

Branch roads, which present very little difficulty for motoring in the dry season, cover about 435 miles.

The postal services are, by agreement, controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa, but are paid from Swaziland funds. The only telegraph office is at Mbabane, connecting with the Transvaal. By the end of the year there were 277 miles

of telephone lines in operation, mostly along main routes, and, with the exception of Mankaiana, all district offices are now connected up. Iron poles were substituted for wooden poles on the Bremersdorp-Stegi line and it is hoped soon to erect iron poles on the Goedgegun-Hluti line.

There is no public wireless service, but a few individuals have established wireless receiving sets.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

In 1912 a Special Court was established, with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Special Court, is competent to review the criminal proceedings of the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, and to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence. Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special Warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners, with jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, were established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. Appeals lie from these Courts in all cases, civil and criminal, to the Special Court of Swaziland.

The Paramount Chief and other native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. Appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner, whose decision is final.

In 1928, in the Special Court, 21 persons were convicted and in the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3,476 persons, of which 2,176 were convicted for offences against Revenue and Pass Laws, &c.

The convictions in the Special Court were for the following crimes :—

Murder	3
Attempted Murder	3
Culpable Homicide	7
Rape	1
Offences against property	4
Other Crimes...	3

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

European.—1 Staff Officer, 1 Sub-Inspector, 20 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men ;

Native.—1 Native Officer and 135 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

The principal prison is at Mbabane and there are prisons at Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Stegi, Bremersdorp, and Pigg's Peak. All available convict labour is used on the roads.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Government Engineer, and he is assisted by the Assistant Commissioners, who carry out road inspections in their districts so far as possible.

No extensive building operations took place during the year. No new roads of importance were made, but an average of 10 to 12 road parties were employed in repairing and improving existing roads. Concrete causeways were built over the Usutu River (960 feet), Hlatuzana River (100 feet), and Hlatusi River (200 feet). Two girder and concrete bridges were commenced over the Little Usutu River between Mbabane and Bremersdorp.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the community was good. Malaria was more prevalent than usual in low-lying areas. Several cases of typhoid occurred in southern Swaziland. There was as usual a fair amount of scurvy, of a mild type, amongst the natives. The incidence of syphilis showed no apparent diminution, but to-day natives come forward voluntarily for treatment.

At the end of the year there were five doctors practising in the territory. There are Government hospitals at Mbabane and Hlatikulu, and Mission hospitals at Bremersdorp and Mahamba, which are subsidized by the Government, as well as dispensaries at the Peak and Stegi. At the four hospitals, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, and Mahamba, totals of 739 in-patients and 16,367 out-patients were treated.

IX.—EDUCATION.

There is one school, St. Marks, Mbabane, for secondary education and 11 Government primary schools in the districts, the average attendance during the last three years was as follows :—

1926	385
1927	445
1928	499

At the two schools for coloured children there were 60 pupils, as against 54 in 1926 and 69 in 1927, and at the Zombode Native School the average attendance was 97, as against 150 in 1926 and 146 in 1927.

In addition the various Missions conduct schools and classes of an elementary nature in connection with their mission work for natives, the attendance in 1928 being 4,200, and a Government grant of £2,250 was contributed proportionately to attendance. In 1926 and 1927 the attendances were 4,065 and 3,458 respectively.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

Land registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office under the charge of the Registrar of Deeds for the Transvaal, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal, also at Pretoria. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908, and since then many sub-divisional surveys of private and Crown lands have been carried out.

Only about 27 acres of unencumbered Crown land were disposed of during the year, in small plots adjoining townships.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun, and Stegi, several *erven* were sold for residential and trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken, nor has there yet been any geological survey of the territory.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour, though generally not plentiful, was adequate for farming, mining road-making, and domestic purposes, on reasonable scales of wages. A few farmers, who grow cotton fairly extensively, experienced a little difficulty in engaging a sufficient number of native women and girls for cotton-picking at the required time.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on the mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred pay system, the sum of £7,704 being paid out, as compared with £9,344 in 1927. The number of passes issued was 4,942 to recruited labourers, and 7,832 to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No important legislation was promulgated during the year.

Minor legislation consisted of the following Proclamations :—

(1) No. 1/1928, The Lunacy Proclamation (Amendment) ;

(2) No. 2/1928, The Swaziland Medical Inspection of Schools Proclamation ;

(3) No. 12/1928, Amending the Swaziland Superior Courts Proclamation, 1912 (Reviews and Appeals in Civil and Criminal Cases) ;

(4) No. 29/1928, The Liquor Licensing Further Amendment (Swaziland) Proclamation.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

MBABANE, SWAZILAND,
9th July, 1929.

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REPORT FOR 1929.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1929.*

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PREFACE.

History and Geography.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo river, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under their Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1930, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1929.

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The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, the British and the South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer, until the year 1907, when under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions question by the definition of the boundaries of the land concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connection a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs. The Fourth Council was elected in October, 1928.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, which forms the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

Description.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

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The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet rising on the Ubombo mountains to 1,500 feet.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet), 53.54 inches over 26 years.
Bremersdorp (1,200 feet), 31.33 inches over 27 years.

The mean summer and winter temperatures were 60° Fahr. and 75° Fahr. respectively.

The three principal languages are English, Afrikaans, and Swazi. British, Transvaal, and Union of South Africa currency is in circulation. Imperial weights and measures are in use, and Cape land measure.

I.—GENERAL.

Mr. W. P. Murray, Surveyor-General of the Transvaal, who acts in a similar capacity for Swaziland, retired on pension. He was succeeded by Mr. W. Maxwell Edwards.

A number of mineral concessions in the Mankaiana District were thrown open for prospecting under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation, 1927, but no important mineral discoveries have been made on them.

Statistics of the value of minerals produced in Swaziland show that prior to 1902 the production of gold was valued at £522,000. From 1902 to the end of 1929 the value of gold produced was £508,857. The value of tin produced since 1902 was £1,104,397.

During the financial year a sum of £6,000 was received from the Secretary of State for loans under the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929. Sums amounting to £1,800 were paid out in loans and further applications are under consideration.

A road motor service of the South African Railways was opened between Dwaleni and Hluti (31 miles) and is proving of considerable benefit to farmers and others.

Two bridges over the Little Usutu river on the new road to Bremersdorp were completed.

Negotiations were started with the McCreedy Tins, Limited, for the supply of electric current to the Mbabane Township.

A good average percentage of candidates from Swaziland European schools passed the Transvaal Standard V and VI examinations and a number of candidates from St. Mark's school passed the Matriculation examination.

A bi-annual conference of missionaries held at Bremersdorp was inaugurated, when matters affecting the education of natives are reviewed and definite policies laid down in consultation with the Inspector of Education.

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Arrangements were made for monthly meetings at headquarters with the Paramount Chief and for monthly meetings between Assistant Commissioners and native chiefs for the discussion of matters of interest or importance to the natives, also for bi-annual meetings at headquarters of Assistant Commissioners and senior officials.

The formation of committees to represent the views of the educated natives and coloured persons was approved, and, in addition to any other advice they may tender, these committees have bi-annual meetings at headquarters where matters affecting them are discussed.

The appointment of a Native School Supervisor has been made. He visits Government and Mission schools, reports on the work being done and assists teachers to improve their methods of teaching.

Committees were elected to advise the Administration on matters affecting the various townships and their assistance has been of great value.

During the year 56 trade marks and 5 patents were registered.

The relations between Europeans and natives continued to be excellent.

European immigrants numbered 205 and emigrants 107.

The last census of population was held in May, 1921. The total number of Europeans then was 2,235 and is estimated now at 2,610. The Bantu population in 1921 was 110,295, the number of females being a little in excess of males ; the Bantu population is estimated now to be 119,500.

II.—FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on the 31st March, 1930, amounted to £111,087 which is £14,728 more than the revenue for the preceding year and £14,237 more than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £119,404, which is £12,626 less than the expenditure for the preceding year and £526 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1925–26.	*1926–27.*	*1927–28.*	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	87,813	87,246	85,116	91,767	102,998
Extraordinary	22,319	5,413	6,217	4,592	8,089

Expenditure.

	1925–26.	*1926–27.*	*1927–28.*	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	85,076	85,542	88,631	104,088	109,486
Extraordinary	11,905	26,619	15,022	27,943	9,918

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Parliamentary Grants-in-aid amounting to £32,000 were received during the year.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000 consisting of: (1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a Sinking Fund in 19 years from the 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on the 31st March, 1930, was £8,905.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.

On the 31st March, 1930, liabilities exceeded assets by £42,788 5s. 4d., inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, a decrease of £23,683 3s. 1d., during the year.

Income Tax.

The receipts from Income Tax amounted to £1,596 5s. 0d.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

	Per cent.
Mining	15
Trading and farming	58
Civil Servants	14
Professions	13

III.- PRODUCTION.

(i) Stock.

At the end of the year there were approximately 74,000 European-owned cattle in the territory and 306,000 native-owned, total 380,000; or about one head per 11 acres.

13,312 head of cattle were exported to the Union for slaughter purposes. Of this number 8,843 went to the Johannesburg abattoirs and the remainder, 3,469, via Gollel and Zululand to Durban.

As in the past the work of the Veterinary Department was directed against the spread of East Coast Fever. At the beginning of the year there were two infected areas one of which was released from quarantine. Two new outbreaks occurred and 72 head of cattle died out of 8,200. Early measures and short interval dipping, as well as hand-dressing are the secrets of success in dealing with East Coast Fever.

Anthrax.—No cases of this disease occurred.

Black Quarter.—The disease was not so prevalent as in former years, due, probably, to the re-inoculation of all infected herds every nine months.

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Heartwater.—This disease causes a small mortality amongst the locally bred cattle every year, but with consistent dipping it will become less virulent.

Sweating Sickness.—This affection is still prevalent.

Horsesickness.—This disease was not severe.

The cattle dipping tanks in commission throughout the year numbered 164 and in the western half of the territory there are several tanks in which all sheep and goats were dipped from March to May, as a prevention against scab. 54 cases of scab were reported during the year. Approximately 365,000 sheep came in from the Union for winter grazing.

The Union Government Laboratories continued to render much valuable assistance in the examination of blood smears, and in many other directions.

(ii) Agriculture.

Crops were good.

Cotton.—This crop shows an improvement each year, and although the acreage under cultivation was less, returns were greater, due to the improved type of seed and especially to the jassid-resisting varieties introduced by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. As more of the improved seed becomes available larger quantities will be grown. Climatic conditions were not unfavourable and insect pests were markedly less.

Tobacco.—An area of 1,870 acres of tobacco was planted with a considerable improvement in quality.

Maize, kaffir corn, beans and ground nuts yielded fairly good returns.

Dairying.—This industry is improving and extending. The road motor service affords means of exporting cream. Better dairy herds are being established.

The usual Agricultural Shows were held at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu with fair success.

Five Native Agricultural Demonstrators are employed to teach better methods amongst the natives. Results have been satisfactory.

(iii) Forestry.

The thickly bushed low veld areas and isolated small mountain forests contain little timber of any commercial value.

(iv) Mining.

Mining is conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandeni and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane and gold mining on a small scale at Piggs Peak. An important discovery of asbestos occurred on the north-western border. Little development took place on Crown Mineral Areas.

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The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended the 31st December, 1929 :—

Slaughter Cattle.

	1925.	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*
lb.	4,681,600	3,334,200	4,767,000	3,639,600	5,500,000
£	36,758	44,456	63,560	54,594	85,000

Tobacco.

lb.	250,190	780,000	1,262,500	1,283,250	1,068,400
£	6,981	22,750	36,825	37,428	35,61[illegible]

Cotton (unginned).

lb.	430,000	565,000	316,000	566,210	1,997,421
£	7,013	9,400	7,900	9,437	29,129

Cotton (ginned).

lb.	59,725	132,100	73,500	94,863	207,164
£	2,984	4,500	[illegible],370	4,348	8,832

Hides.

lb.	38,360	135,000	243,770	368,400	434,840
£	1,038	3,940	10,157	13,047	7,250

Metallic Tin.

lb.	621,600	424,507	343,934	416,438	415,693
£	67,72[illegible]	52,947	42,776	39,706	38,692

Wattle Bark.

lb.	—	—	1,194,000	1,239,000	Nil.
£	—	—	6,576	4,920	—

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 30th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are therefore kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1927–28.	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*
£15,153	£15,785	£15,738

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, are as follows :—

1927–28.	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*
£1,145	£1,284	£1,396

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building material, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under section III above.

The cotton is exported to the United Kingdom, tin through the Union to the Strait Settlements, and all other commodities to the Union of South Africa.

The volume of trade was small during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained fair prices for their maize. In a season when the native crops are poor a considerable trade in maize is carried on. The prices of foodstuffs were comparatively high owing to distances from railheads, but not higher than usual.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no railways in the territory, but early in 1928 the South African Railway Administration established motor transport services on the main routes in Swaziland. These are proving of great benefit to the territory, enabling farmers not only to export their produce at a lower cost but to import fertilizers and other requirements such as fencing material, etc., at a considerably reduced rate.

There are 373 miles of main roads and much has been done in the past few years to maintain these in fair condition. Branch roads, which present very little difficulty for motoring in the dry season, cover about 435 miles.

The postal services are, by agreement, controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa, but are paid from Swaziland funds. The only telegraph office is at Mbabane, connecting with the Transvaal. By the end of the year there were 284 miles of telephone lines in operation, mostly along main routes, and with the exception of Mankaiana, all district offices are now connected up. Iron poles were substituted for wooden poles on the Goedgegun-Hluti line.

There is no public wireless service, but a few individuals have established wireless receiving sets.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

In 1912 a Special Court was established, with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This

Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence. Reviews of criminal cases tried in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners and appeals from those Courts in civil and criminal cases are dealt with by the President of the Court or, if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. Courts of Assistant Commissioners with jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases were established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

Appeals lie from these Courts in all cases, civil and criminal, to the Special Court of Swaziland.

The Paramount Chief and other native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. Appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner, whose decision is final.

In 1929, in the Special Court, 27 persons were convicted and in the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 2,986 persons, of which 2,065 were convicted for offences against Revenue and Pass Laws, etc., and for minor offences.

The convictions in the Special Court were for the following crimes :—

Murder	11
Attempted murder	2
Culpable homicide	8
Rape	2
Offences against property	2
Other crimes	2

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

The personnel consists of :—

European—1 Staff Officer, 1 Sub-Inspector, 23 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

Native—1 Native Officer and 141 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

The principal prison is at Mbabane and there are prisons at Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Stegi, Bremersdorp, and Piggs Peak. All available convict labour is used on the roads.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Government Engineer, and he is assisted by the Assistant Commissioners, who carry out road inspections in their districts so far as possible.

No extensive building operations took place during the year. No new roads of importance were made but an average of 10 to 12 road parties were employed in repairing and improving existing roads. Concrete causeways were built over the Great Usutu river at Mawelawela (220 feet), and the Black Mbuluzi river at Croydon (180 feet). Two girder and concrete bridges were completed over the Little Usutu river between Mbabane and Bremersdorp.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the community was good. Malaria was fairly severe in the bushveld, following the unusually late rains. Typhoid was not so prevalent as in the previous year and very few cases occurred. The usual mild type of scurvy was prevalent amongst the natives. The increasing numbers of natives who are treated for syphilis might lead one to think the disease was more widespread than was believed in the past, but it is more likely that this increase is due to the greater facilities that are now in existence for the treatment of syphilis in this Territory and to the increasing confidence of the natives in European methods of treatment.

Five doctors were practising in the territory at the end of the year. There are Government hospitals at Mbabane and Hlatikulu and a Government dispensary at Mankaiana, Mission hospitals at Bremersdorp and Mahamba and Mission dispensaries at the Peak and Stegi, are subsidized by the Government. 901 in-patients and 13,055 out-patients were treated at the four hospitals during the year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

There is one school, St. Mark's, Mbabane, for secondary education and 11 Government primary schools in the districts. The average attendance during the last three years was as follows :—

1927	445
1928	499
1929	502

At the two schools for coloured children there were 163 pupils as against 69 in 1927 and 60 in 1928, and at the Zombode Native School the average attendance was 111 as against 146 in 1927 and 97 in 1928.

In addition, the various Missions conduct schools and classes of an elementary nature in connection with their mission work for natives, the attendance in 1929 being 6,018 and a Government grant of £2,250 was contributed proportionately to attendance. In 1927 and 1928 the attendances were 3,458 and 4,200 respectively.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

Land registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office under the charge of the Registrar of Deeds for the Transvaal, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal, also at Pretoria. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908, and since then many sub-divisional surveys of private and Crown Lands have been carried out.

Only about 7 acres of unencumbered Crown Land were disposed of during the year, in small plots adjoining townships.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Stegi, several *erven* were sold for residential and trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken, nor has there yet been any geological survey of the territory.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour, though generally not plentiful, was adequate for farming, mining, road making, and domestic purposes, on reasonable scales of wages.

A few farmers who grow cotton fairly extensively experienced a little difficulty in engaging a sufficient number of native women and girls for cotton picking at the required time.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on the mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred-pay system, the sum of £7,774 being paid out, as compared with £7,704 in 1928. The number of passes issued was 4,630 to recruited labourers and 7,785 to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The most important item of legislation was the promulgation of the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation No. 34 of 1929.

Minor legislation consisted of the following Proclamations :—

(1) No. 19 of 1929, Swaziland Noxious Weeds Proclamation.
(2) No. 33 of 1929, The Swaziland Conveyancing Tariff Proclamation.
(3) No. 38 of 1929, The Swaziland Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Proclamation.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

MBABANE, SWAZILAND.
24th July, 1930.

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REPORT FOR 1930

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SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1930.*

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PREFACE.

History and Geography.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1931, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1930.

of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and the British and the South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer, until the year 1907, when under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs. The Fourth Council was elected in October, 1928.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the Territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

Description.

The Territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet rising on the Ubombo mountains to 1,500 feet.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet), 55.95 inches over 25 years.
Bremersdorp (2,175 feet), 37.33 inches over 25 years.

The mean summer and winter temperatures were 68° Fahr. and 62° Fahr. respectively.

The three principal languages are English, Afrikaans, and Swazi. British, Transvaal, and Union of South Africa currency is in circulation. Imperial weights and measures are in use, and Cape land measure.

I.—GENERAL.

His Excellency the High Commissioner and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice paid a farewell visit to the Territory in August. Meetings were held with the European community and with the Paramount Chief and natives, at which regret was expressed at the approaching conclusion of Lord Athlone's term of office and appreciation and gratitude for the interest shown by Their Excellencies in the welfare and progress of the Territory.

The honour of a C.M.G. was conferred on the Resident Commissioner, Mr. T. Ainsworth Dickson, M.C., amongst the Birthday Honours.

The deaths occurred of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Gilson, D.S.O., O.B.E., formerly Assistant Commissioner commanding the Swaziland Police, and later a member of the European Advisory Council, and of Mr. T. A. Steward, Assistant Commissioner, Mbabane. Colonel Gilson served in Natal and in the Rhodesian Police prior to his transfer to this Territory and his services covered a period of 35 years. Mr. Steward served for 25 years. Both these officers rendered distinguished services. Mr. Steward was succeeded by Mr. S. B. Williams.

Two meetings of Assistant Commissioners and senior officials were held at headquarters for the discussion of administrative questions.

The committees elected to advise on matters affecting the various townships continue to do good work. Revised regulations were issued for the control of urban areas.

Two meetings of committees elected to represent the views of coloured persons and educated natives were held, one at Mbabane and one at Bremersdorp.

Meetings between the Resident Commissioner and the Paramount Chief were held monthly and a number of meetings of native Chiefs with the district officers were also held, at which matters of importance to the natives were discussed.

During the year 33 trade marks were registered. European immigrants and emigrants numbered 161 and 55 respectively.

The last census of population was held in May, 1921. The total number of Europeans then was 2,205 and is estimated now at 2,650. The Bantu population in 1921 was 110,295, the number of females being a little in excess of males. The Bantu population is estimated now to be 120,000.

II.—FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on the 31st March, 1931, amounted to £89,604 which is £21,487 less than the revenue for the preceding year and £8,246 less than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £116,603 which is £2,620 less than the expenditure for the preceding year and £2,246 less than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1926–27.	*1927–28.*	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*	*1930–31.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	87,246	85,116	91,767	102,923	86,691
Extraordinary	5,413	6,217	4,592	8,168	2,913

Expenditure.

	1926–27.	*1927–28.*	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*	*1930–31.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	85,542	88,631	104,088	109,647	114,344
Extraordinary	26,619	15,022	27,943	9,576	2,259

The reduction in the revenue compared with the previous year is due mainly to the fact that in 1929-30 unusual payments for Transfer Duty, Concession Rents, and Sales of Crown Lands were received. Further, the collections under most of the principal heads of revenue were reduced owing to the low prices prevailing in outside markets for the principal products of the country and there was a considerable drop in Customs revenue.

Colonial Development Fund.

A programme of works was authorized at a cost of £15,290 to be met by a loan under the Colonial Development Act. Expenditure amounting to £11,892 was incurred during the year under this head, the balance to be completed in 1931–32. This expenditure has been devoted almost wholly to the improvement of communications and medical services. Grants amounting to £13,074 were received.

Loans to Settlers.

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, 33 applications for loans amounting to £12,460 were received during the year. The sum of £9,636 was issued to eighteen

borrowers. The loans varied in amounts from £50 to £1,000 and were for the purposes of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

Swazi National Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £6,042 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of natives. The sum included £2,134 which was spent on the buildings and equipment of the new Swazi National School. The sum of £2,220 was also spent out of the Fund on native education.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000 consisting of (1) the Swaziland Consolidated Loan amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a Sinking Fund in 19 years from the 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on the 31st March, 1931, was £11,973. (2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.

On the 31st March, 1931, liabilities exceeded assets by £68,683 inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, an increase of £25,817 during the year.

Income Tax.

The receipts from normal income tax amounted to £2,597, and the receipts from Super Tax to £218.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

	Per cent.
Mining	19
Trading and farming	50
Civil Servants	22
Professions	9

III.—PRODUCTION.

(i) Stock.

East Coast Fever.—There was one outbreak involving the death of one animal which has been dealt with as East Coast Fever, though there is some doubt as to the actual nature of the disease. Only one other area, in the Mankaiana district, has been infected since 1929. The cattle in the area itself and the surrounding areas were collected into concentration camps and since then a steady improvement has taken place. Most of the infected area has been free from

disease for twelve months and the last death was in April, 1930. There are three dipping tanks in this area and with a continuance of the present inspection and supervision it is hoped that the area will be free of the disease during 1931.

Scab.—Twenty-three outbreaks were reported. In March and April all the sheep in the highlands and midlands were sheared, dipped, and examined, and the Principal Veterinary Officer is satisfied that all cases of infection were discovered and dealt with. Seven cases of scab were discovered amongst sheep from the Union wintering in Swaziland.

Anthrax.—Two cases occurred. With the large increase of cattle, which entails closer grazing and more contact, it is possible that these outbreaks may increase. Fortunately, owing to the present-day methods of vaccination, the outbreaks are easily controlled and the mortality is low. The vaccine is supplied by the Union Government ; 2,100 doses were used.

Contagious Abortion.—In native areas there are communal grazing grounds and drinking pools where cattle from a large area gather and it is impossible to do very much against this disease. There were only isolated outbreaks.

Black Quarter.—7,570 doses of Black Quarter vaccine were issued.

Sweating Sickness.—This is the cause of many deaths in some parts.

Heartwater.—This disease appears to be on the increase but the Principal Veterinary Officer considers it is due to the increase in the number of cattle. The percentage of deaths is no greater. special measures are now being taken to deal with this disease.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was not severe during the year.

Dipping Tanks.—There were 167 dipping tanks in operation, consisting of 91 Government tanks, 16 private tanks under the control of the Administration, and 60 private tanks under the control of the owners.

Export of Cattle.—12,000 head of cattle were exported for slaughter during the year, viz. : to Johannesburg 2,446, to Durban 2,475, and to Durban Cold Storage (the beef being exported overseas), 7,079.

The average price obtained on the Johannesburg and Durban Markets was approximately £6 and the average price for scrub cattle sold to the Cold Storage Company was £3. The opening of a market for scrub cattle has been the means of clearing the Territory of a large number of cattle which before, owing to the lack of a market, were almost valueless.

The drying up of a number of pools of water which were formerly considered to be permanent is due partly to the extra drain on the water by the increased herds of cattle.

(ii) Agriculture.

Agriculture shows a steady improvement, especially amongst the natives. The agricultural census returns show a great increase in stock owned by the natives. For the purposes of comparison, figures from the 1921 census and the 1930 census are shown hereunder :—

NATIVE-OWNED STOCK, ETC.

	Census, 1921.	*Census*, 1930.
Cattle	146,542	268,390
Sheep	22,222	22,168
Goats	96,568	138,344
Horses	618	1,957
Mules	76	128
Donkeys	1,466	7,285
Wagons	73	148
Ploughs	2,708	7,032

The yield of maize and corn planted by natives is disappointing. The production was maize 5,465,600 lb., and corn 8,507,000 lb. The estimated native population is 120,000 and the above figures emphasize to what extent the natives are dependent on cereals grown or imported by Europeans.

EUROPEAN-OWNED STOCK, ETC.

	Census, 1921.	*Census*, 1930.
Cattle	63,749	65,214
Sheep	6,000	10,483
Horses	831	837
Mules	208	360
Donkeys	2,808	2,738
Wagons and Trolleys ...	(no record)	363
Tractors	Nil.	14
Ploughs	686	901

Maize.—The acreage planted by Europeans was slightly less owing to the fact that more general farming is being adopted.

Cotton.—The yield was good and higher per acre and the quality showed an improvement. Unfortunately the price has dropped considerably and is about 5½d. per lb. of lint as compared with about 8d. per lb. last year. The improvement in the quality and yield is due to the jassid-resisting variety U.4, introduced by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. The work done by this Corporation has been of immense value to the Territory and is highly appreciated. About 9,000 acres were under cultivation, producing 3,224,182 pounds of cotton seed valued at £26,868.

Tobacco.—It is estimated that 580,000 lb. of tobacco were produced or an average of approximately 500 lb. per acre. The average is low owing to many small growers being unable to give the crop the necessary attention. An agreement was entered into between

the Administration and the Union Government providing for all sales of Swaziland tobacco in the Union to be made through the medium of Co-operative Societies. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company Limited has now been formed under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931, financial assistance having been supplied by the Government.

Beans.—This crop is being grown in greater acreage every year not only as a means of green manuring, but as a marketable crop.

Kaffir Corn, Monkey Nuts, and Potatoes were the other principal crops grown with an average yield. Unfortunately the price of all farm products, except tobacco, dropped to a point where production ceased to be profitable and the farmers suffered severely from the depression.

Fruit.—The young orchards, which were planted when the Road Motor Service throughout the Territory was inaugurated, are not yet at the export producing stage.

Dairying.—This branch of farming has improved since the Road Motor Service commenced and is likely to increase when farmers have been able to improve their herds. It is estimated that 33,870 lb. of cream were exported, of an approximate value of £675.

Coffee.—Many years ago coffee trees were planted by old residents and they seem to have grown well, many of the Dutch people obtaining their entire supply from their own trees. Seed selected in Kenya Colony has been grown and the trees distributed. It is too early yet to say what the results as a commercial crop may be.

Tea.—On the advice of Colonel Balfour, late Director of Irrigation, Ceylon, a quantity of tea seed has been obtained from Ceylon with a view to experimenting.

The usual Agricultural Shows were held at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu. An encouraging feature of the former show was the increased interest taken by natives in their section.

Native Agriculture.

In order to help the natives to improve their methods trained native agricultural demonstrators have been engaged. These are men who have received training at native agricultural schools in the Union and have obtained diplomas in agriculture.

Arrangements have been made at five schools for giving instruction in agriculture to native scholars who have passed Standard IV.

Native Dairying.—Two dairies to which natives supply the milk were started in November. These dairies are under the supervision of a native agricultural demonstrator. So far the results have been fairly satisfactory.

(iii) Forestry.

The whole of the low veld is heavily bushed and isolated forests or " bushes " exist in kloofs in the Drakensberg range. There are

no indigenous timbers in sufficient quantities to repay exploitation commercially, except for rough purposes, such as timbering mines. Eucalyptus, conifers, and wattles thrive in the mountainous parts of the west and the agricultural census of August, 1930, showed 330, 50, and 2,420 acres respectively of these trees.

(iv) Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi king Mbandeni and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane, but on a smaller scale owing to the low price of the metal. For the first year for many years no gold was won. In the north-western part of the territory a very valuable deposit of asbestos was discovered and the rights acquired by the New Amianthus Mines, Limited. Only development of the mine has taken place so far.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown Mineral Areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

The general depression of the mining industries has had a deterrent effect on all mining and prospecting.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds, and values, exported during the five years ended the 31st December, 1930 :—

Slaughter Cattle.

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
lb.	3,334,200	4,767,000	3,639,600	5,500,000	4,373,700
£	44,456	63,560	54,594	85,000	50,763

Tobacco.

lb.	780,000	1,262,500	1,283,250	1,068,400	578,330
£	22,750	36,825	37,428	35,613	14,397

Cotton Seed.

lb.	961,300	536,500	850,814	2,618,913	3,224,182
£	13,900	11,270	13,785	37,961	26,868

Hides.

lb.	135,000	243,770	368,400	434,840	208,140
£	3,940	10,157	13,047	7,250	3,469

Metallic Tin.

lb.	424,507	343,934	416,438	415,693	360,692
£	52,947	42,776	39,706	38,692	23,414

Wattle Bark.

lb.	—	1,194,000	1,239,000	—	2,274,500
£	—	6,576	4,920	—	9,108

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 30th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total Customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are therefore kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1928–29.	*1929–30.*	*1930–31.*
£	£	£
15,785	15,738	12,802

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union are as follows :—

1928–29.	*1929–30.*	*1930–31.*
£	£	£
1,284	1,396	1,385

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building material, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under section III above.

The cotton is exported to the United Kingdom, tin through the Union to the Straits Settlements, and all other commodities to the Union of South Africa.

The volume of trade was fair during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained fair prices for their maize. The prices of foodstuffs were not excessive.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

The following motor vehicles were in use in the Territory during the year :—

	British makes.	*Makes of other countries.*
Private cars	29	244
Commercial cars	5	37
	34	281

All transport, both out of and into the Territory, is by road and connects on the south, south-west, west, and north with railheads in the Transvaal at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, and Hectorspruit, respectively, and on the east with Goba in Portuguese East Africa.

The Motor Transport Service inaugurated in 1928 by the South African Railways Administration maintains a daily or bi-weekly service with all but the last mentioned of the railheads in the Transvaal. In February, 1930, the Portuguese East African Administration opened a daily motor service between Goba railhead and Stegi in Swaziland, the latter village being the eastern terminus of the South African Railway Motor Service.

The following tables show the traffic handled in the Territory and to and from the various railheads.

Area with Depot at Bremersdorp.

	Passengers carried.		*Goods handled.*
Year.	*European.*	*Native.*	*Tons.*
1928	4,818	13,759	5,388
1929	4,499	19,736	6,875
1930	3,694	23,682	8,519

Area with Depot at Hlatikulu.

	Passengers carried.		*Goods handled.*
Year.	*European.*	*Native.*	*Tons.*
1928	839	2,958	391
1929	1,361	7,664	1,055
1930*	1,815	11,664	1,559

Area with Depot at Goba
(opened in February, 1930).

	Passengers carried.		*Goods handled.*
Year.	*European.*	*Native.*	*Tons.*
1930 (11 months)	185	243	1,264

With the advent, in 1927, of the railway to Gollel on the south-eastern border, direct communication by road was opened with Bremersdorp, and since that time the weight of goods handled at Gollel railhead is shown as follows :—

	Goods Out.	*Goods In.*
Year.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1928 ...	82	1,077
1929 ...	837	1,778
1930 ...	762	1,776

This heavy and fast traffic has called for better construction and maintenance methods for the roads, of which 280 miles are used by the Motor Services. The employment of modern road-making machinery has, however, enabled a decided improvement in the state of the main roads to be effected. River crossings consist of three high level bridges, five low level bridges and eleven concrete causeways, almost all of which have been constructed in the last three years.

* During this year a bi-weekly service to Hluti was opened.

The charges made by the Motor Services are :—

Passenger fares, 3d. per mile for Europeans and 1½d. per mile for natives.

Goods are carried, on a sliding scale, from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles, per 100 lb.

In addition to the Motor Service routes there are some 500 miles of other roads which, except during heavy rain, are passable by motor traffic.

The Postal Services are, by agreement, controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa but are paid for from Swaziland funds. The postal, telegraphic, and other charges are the same as in the Union. A Post Office electrician is now stationed in Swaziland and he is responsible for the maintenance of all lines and local exchanges. Formerly this work called for frequent and special visits by a Post Office electrician from outside the Territory.

Telegraphic communication which, until this year, was available only between Mbabane and the Transvaal has now been extended to Bremersdorp. All district offices, except that at Mankaiana, are connected by telephone with Government headquarters at Mbabane and there are branch lines to, or call offices at, the more closely settled areas throughout the Territory.

A comparison over a number of years of the cost of running the Postal Services with the revenue derived therefrom is as follows :—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1922–1923	3,377	2,415
1923–1924	3,237	2,729
1924–1925	3,384	3,176
1925–1926	3,215	3,359
1926–1927	3,354	3,213
1927–1928	3,151	3,378
1928–1929	3,332	3,842
1929–1930	3,815	4,144

These figures indicate that while the maintenance expenditure has remained fairly steady, the revenue, with the exception of the year 1926–1927, continues to increase and since that year has been greater than the expenditure.

There are no wireless or air-service stations in the Territory but the question of preparing landing grounds for aeroplanes is under consideration.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

In 1912 a Special Court was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the

Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence. Reviews of criminal cases tried in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners and appeals from those Courts in civil and criminal cases are dealt with by the President of the Court or, if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. Courts of Assistant Commissioners with jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases were established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

Appeals lie from these Courts in all cases, civil and criminal, to the Special Court of Swaziland.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. Appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner whose decision is final.

In 1930, in the Special Court, 9 persons were convicted and in the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3,195 persons, of whom 1,780 were convicted for offences against Revenue and Pass Laws, etc., and for minor offences.

The convictions in the Special Court were for the following crimes :—

Attempted murder	1
Culpable homicide	4
Rape	1
Offences against property	2
Other crimes	1

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

The personnel consists of :—

European—1 Staff Officer, 1 Sub-Inspector, 23 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

Native—1 Native Officer and 141 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

The principal prison is at Mbabane and there are prisons at Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Stegi, Bremersdorp, and Pigg's Peak. All available convict labour is used on the roads.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Colonial Development Fund has materially assisted the Territory during the past year in supplying funds for the purchase of road construction machinery consisting of motor trucks, graders, scarifiers, and a stone crusher to the value of £3,581.

A crude oil-driven road roller has been purchased at a cost of £825 and is doing valuable work in consolidating gravelled surfaces.

The Colonial Development Fund has also supplied the sum of £8,358 for the construction of low level bridges, concrete causeways, telephone lines, and public health services.

Four low-level bridges have been built during the year, one in the Mankaiana district over the Ingwempisi river (221 feet), two in the Hlatikulu district over the Sibowe river (38 feet), and the Insongweni river (20 feet) respectively, and one in the Mbabane district over the Nokwane stream (20 feet).

A concrete causeway (177 feet) has been laid through the White Mbuluzi river on the road between Bremersdorp and Croydon.

The privately-owned telephone line carried on wooden poles between Hlatikulu and Kubuta, which has in the past been available for public traffic, has been replaced by a Government line on iron poles.

A new branch telephone line has been erected in the Mankaiana district as an extension of the Transvaal system and has been carried as far as Galt's or Mead Ranch, which is on the main postal route between Piet Retief in the Transvaal and Mankaiana district headquarters.

Work on the new hospital at Mbabane was commenced late in the year and good progress is being made. When completed it will accommodate 18 native and 3 European patients.

Venereal clinics have been established at Bremersdorp and Goedgegun and a third is in course of erection at Mbabane.

Other buildings constructed during the year include a Post Office at Stegi and Police offices at Hlatikulu, Goedgegun, and Hluti.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the community was good. There was much less malaria, and of a milder type than is usual in this Territory. There was more enteric fever than usual, and outbreaks of this disease occurred in the Hlatikulu district, the Bremersdorp township, and at places near Bremersdorp. In all cases the outbreaks yielded to measures that were taken to deal with them. Scurvy was prevalent amongst the natives, due mainly to the absence of a supply of green food all the year round.

Facilities for the treatment of syphilis were extended and the natives take an increasing advantage of them.

The erection of a new Government hospital was commenced at Mbabane to replace the old hospital. The Mankaiana Government dispensary was supplied with equipment and can now take emergency admissions.

The Mission hospital at Bremersdorp was improved by the addition of an X-ray plant and a motor ambulance and the Mission sent out a second doctor to assist. The Mission hospital at Mahamba continues to do good work. There are also Mission dispensaries at Stegi, Pigg's Peak, and Endingeni. The Medical Missions all receive Government subsidies and form a valuable aid to the official medical service. Four native probationer nurses are being trained at the Bremersdorp hospital, the Government making a special grant to the Mission for the purpose.

An addition has been made to the medical staff by the appointment of a doctor with a degree in Public Health. He is stationed at Bremersdorp, and will be available for public health duties all over the Territory.

Eight doctors were in practice at the end of the year.

Two dentists were registered for practice in Swaziland but neither of them resides in the Territory.

One chemist was in practice at the end of the year.

The following figures show the number of cases treated at the various centres :—

Government Institutions.	*In-Patients.*	*Out-Patients.*
Mbabane Hospital	229	6,701
Hlatikulu Hospital	130	5,107
Mankaiana Dispensary	Nil.	984
Mission Institutions.		
Bremersdorp Hospital	328	4,662
Mahamba Hospital	248	1,936
Endingeni Dispensary	33	2,352
Pigg's Peak Dispensary	25	2,220
Stegi Dispensary	20	1,385
	1,013	25,347

IX.—EDUCATION.

Secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant from the Government.

New buildings are being erected for the school, the foundation stone of which was laid in November by the Honourable P. Duncan, K.C., C.M.G., M.P. The cost of the new buildings is being met by means of a grant and a loan from the Rhodes' Trustees, a loan from the Provincial Council of Education (an English Church organization) and public subscriptions.

There are twelve Government primary schools in the Territory. The average attendance during the last three years was as follows :—

1928	499
1929	502
1930	435

The average attendance at the two schools for coloured children for the same period was as follows :—

1928	60
1929	163
1930	146

The average attendance at the Zombode native school for the same period was :—

1928	97
1929	111
1930	125

The average attendance at the subsidized Mission schools was 6,026. These figures do not include a number of children being taught at Mission schools which, owing to their low standard, are not being supported financially by the Administration.

All European schools have been inspected twice by the Inspector of Education and the examination results, based on the Transvaal examinations, show that work is improving.

The Native School Supervisor has visited all native schools. In April, the scheme whereby the teachers' salaries at approved native Mission schools are paid out of the Government grant was authorized, and the expenditure on grants to native Missions of an amount of £2,500 from general revenue was approved in addition to a sum of £1,000 from the Swazi National Fund.

Two meetings were held of the Board of Advice on Native Education.

Some of the buildings at the new Swazi National School have been completed and a start made with the work of the institution. The cost of the new school is being paid from the Swazi National Fund. The school was visited by the High Commissioner in August.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

Land registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office under the charge of the Registrar of Deeds for the Transvaal, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal, also at Pretoria. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908, and since then many sub-divisional surveys of private and Crown Lands have been carried out.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun, and Stegi, several lots were sold for residential and trading purposes, the largest number being sold at Bremersdorp.

No surveys of importance were undertaken.

No geological survey of the Territory has been made.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, road making, and domestic purposes, on reasonable scales of wages.

Farmers who grow cotton experienced no difficulty in engaging a sufficient number of native women and girls for cotton picking at the required time.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on the mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred-pay system, the sum of £8,251 being paid out, as compared with £7,774 in 1929. The number of passes issued was 5,465 to recruited labourers and 8,593 to those desiring to travel outside the Territory, generally to seek work on farms.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The principal legislation consisted of the following Proclamations :

(1) No. 4 of 1930, Inquest Law Amendment.

(2) No. 14 of 1930, Motor Vehicle Further Amendment.

(3) No. 18 of 1930, Income Tax (Super Tax).

New Regulations regarding public health, buildings, etc., were published under High Commissioner's Notice No. 139 of 1930.

J. R. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Government Secretary.

MBABANE, SWAZILAND.
9th July, 1931.

(12465—21) Wt. 16492—1454 625 12/31 P. St. G. 7/8

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SWAZILAND, 1931

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I. GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1932, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1931.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet rising on the Ubombo mountains to 1,500 feet.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet), 55.66 inches over 26 years.
Bremersdorp (2,175 feet), 36.81 inches over 26 years.

The mean summer and winter temperatures were 67·1° Fahr. and 58·4° Fahr. respectively at Mbabane, and 73·4° Fahr. and 64·2° Fahr. respectively at Bremersdorp.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries

of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and one south of the Great Usutu River.

The fourth Council was elected in 1928, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and native Chiefs and their followers are an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

These are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each School Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such Board. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district; also on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu) ...	451
Total	112,951

The population is estimated now to be :—

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Europeans	1,315	1,335	2,650
Natives (Bantu)	57,450	62,550	120,000
Coloured (other than Bantu)	370	290	660
Indians	10	—	10
Totals	59,145	64,175	123,320

About 83 per cent of the Bantu population resides in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European-owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births, marriages, and deaths of the Bantu population.

Amongst the European population there were :—

(*a*)	Births	77 or 29·06 per 1,000
(*b*)	Marriages	12 or 4·53 per 1,000
(*c*)	Deaths	21 or 7·92 per 1,000
(*d*)	Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year)	2 or 0·73 per 1,000
(*e*)	European Emigrants ...	100 or 37·73 per 1,000 of European population.
(*f*)	European Immigrants ...	120 or 45·27 per 1,000 of European population.

IV.—HEALTH.

Administration.

The European medical staff consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, two Government Medical Officers, two doctors (subsidized), three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, two female nurses, two female nurses (subsidized).

The native staff consisted of seven male nurses, five female nurses, three male orderlies, two laundresses, and one cook.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue earned by the Medical Department was £142 7s. 6d. The expenditure was £9,764.

Public Health.

The general health of the community was better than the average, but it was marred by outbreaks of enteric and an epidemic of whooping cough amongst native children in the northern half of the territory.

General Diseases.—Epilepsy and asthma are extraordinarily prevalent amongst the natives, and in the variable climate of the western highlands, rheumatism and chest complaints are common. A fair number of cases of pneumonia appear here but the disease is not of a virulent type. Scurvy occurs, especially at the end of winter and the beginning of spring when green food is scarce. With this disease is associated occasionally a peculiar swollen, blistered, and bleeding condition of the mucous membrane of the tongue, gums, and cheek in which the patient is unable to talk or swallow, and seems "in extremis," and yet recovers with amazing rapidity when a little fresh orange juice is persistently dropped into the mouth.

A few cases of pellagra occur every year but is never seen in an aggravated form. Gastro-intestinal diseases amongst children, especially during the hot days of the summer form by far the greatest single cause of out-patient attendances at the Mbabane Hospital. Scabies is still very prevalent amongst the native children. Goitre is fairly common and the most remarkable fact about this

disease is its tendency to restrict itself largely to certain well defined areas. The Principal Medical Officer reports that he has never seen a case of exophthalmic goitre in a native.

Communicable Diseases.—Mosquito- or insect-borne.—The only one is malaria, and one compensation for an abnormally dry season and consequent failure of crops was an almost complete absence of this disease during the year.

Infectious Diseases.—Enteric was a source of great trouble in certain areas. Around Bremersdorp there was a very sharp outbreak in the first three months of the year, and at Mahamba, in the Hlatikulu district, cases cropped up during the whole year; in addition, the Medical Officer, Hlatikulu, reports that sporadic cases occurred all over his district. Preventive inoculation was done on a considerable scale. A few cases of amoebic dysentery occur every year but this disease is not a serious factor.

Tuberculosis is increasing slowly amongst the natives. The Medical Officer at Hlatikulu comments on the large number of gland cases he sees amongst children, and the medical missionaries on the number of bone and joint cases they see. There is a certain amount of leprosy in certain areas; fortunately practically all the cases belong to the nerve type and spontaneous cure in the course of time is common.

Helminthic Diseases.—Taeniasis is very common, and cases of ascariasis are frequent.

Schistosomiasis haematobium is common all over the country below the 3,000 feet level. Infected natives come freely for injections of antimony tartrate but it is more difficult to persuade them to complete a course of treatment than to complete a course of anti syphilitic treatment, while any attempt to explain the life history of the helminth causing the disease and to point out a means of preventing it is met with blank incredulity. Fortunately ankylostomiasis is unknown in the territory.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Mosquito- and insect-borne diseases.—Malaria is the only one. As the native population is widely scattered over the territory effective measures of drainage or of oiling or otherwise dealing with pools, undertaken on such a scale as to benefit the whole area liable to infection, would be so costly as to render them prohibitive.

Epidemic Diseases.—Plague, cholera, typhus, and relapsing fever do not occur. The incidence of the enteric group of diseases could be diminished considerably in the townships if adequate supplies of pure water were made available. This applies especially to Bremersdorp where the disease was prevalent for some months. Such measures are not feasible in the native areas under present conditions, but fortunately use can be made of the extraordinary faith the natives have in any form of inoculation either as a cure

or as a preventive for any form of disease. Although they will make no attempt to get a pure water-supply, or to erect sanitary conveniences, or to reduce the plague of flies at their homes, they will cheerfully submit to inoculation and advantage has been fully taken of this by both the Government Medical Officers and the medical missionaries in dealing with outbreaks of enteric.

Helminthic Diseases.—It is hard to convince natives that measly pork is the cause of tape-worm, and even when convinced they will take no precautions. Their pigs are never kept in sties but are allowed to scavenge around the kraal and are invariably infected with measles.

The remarks made about the control of the enteric group of diseases apply to the control of schistosomiasis. The disease is especially prevalent in and around Bremersdorp, and the provision of a proper water-supply in that township would eliminate a large percentage of the cases.

General Measures of Sanitation.

In townships, the common means of dealing with sewage is the bucket one. The system is in charge of Town Inspectors. A few large buildings such as hotels and a few of the large private houses have septic tanks. Outside the townships the system usually adopted by Europeans is to have deep pits suitably covered. The natives make no attempts to erect sanitary conveniences. Refuse is collected, put in pits and periodically burned.

Water-supplies.

The source of the Mbabane water-supply is a mountain stream from the end of which the water is led by an open furrow four and a-half miles long with an earth storage dam whence the unfiltered water is conveyed in pipes to parts of the township. It is the common supply of drinking water for resident and visiting natives and it is remarkable that there has been no epidemic of water-borne disease amongst them. The drinking supply of the European residents comes from springs which are suitably protected and cemented. These are bacteriologically tested at intervals.

Medical Officers have reported adversely on the water-supply of Bremersdorp on several occasions. The series of dry seasons caused the complete drying up of the small reservoir which was constructed there about ten years ago. For some years the supply was adequate for the few householders in the village, but now, even if continually full, it would be inadequate for the needs of this growing township. With the drying up of the reservoir the inhabitants have been compelled to draw water from the Umzimnene River which is utterly unsuitable bacteriologically and, in addition, is probably more infested by bilharzia than any other stream in the territory. It is no wonder that epidemics of water-borne

diseases are frequent and that practically all the children suffer from schistosomiasis. A scheme has been drawn up to provide Bremersdorp with a supply of pure water and is now under consideration.

School Hygiene.

It was unfortunate for progress in this line that Dr. Pilot, who held a degree in Public Health, and who was to be available for public health duties all over the territory, died so soon after his appointment. It was his intention to introduce into the native schools some instruction on elementary hygiene, and to give the native school teachers a much better knowledge of the subject than they now possess and so enable them to impart this knowledge with greater authority to the children. At present all that is attempted by the Medical Department is a short series of lectures to the native school teachers assembled in conference.

In the large schools, especially many of those conducted by the Missionary Societies, the sanitary conditions are quite good and the authorities in charge of the schools are most solicitous concerning the general health and bodily welfare of the children.

The establishment of the Swazi National School at Matapa has given the whole territory an example of the general lines on which schools should be planned, from the health as well as from the educational point of view, and the influence of this example cannot fail to expand from year to year. It is hoped that next year it may be possible to have a course of lectures on elementary physiology, hygiene, etc., at this institution.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There is no special organization for dealing with this, but there are a few very gratifying tendencies to be noticed in the attitude of the native women.

One is that native women are gradually beginning to come into hospital voluntarily for their confinement; until recently such a thing was unheard of. Another is the fact that still larger numbers come to be examined during the later months of pregnancy to find out whether everything is progressing normally and satisfactorily. Yet another is the way pregnant women who have suffered from syphilis come to be treated during pregnancy and bring their children afterwards for examination and treatment, if that is necessary. Fortunately, most native women breast-feed their children, but they have a deplorable habit of supplementing it from the beginning with maize porridge even though the natural food is ample.

Where artificial feeding is necessary cows' milk is usually used and it is surprising to find how often a genuine effort is made to keep the bottle clean.

Hospital Dispensaries and Venereal Clinics.

The new hospital at Mbabane was opened early in October and has been full ever since. It requires further additions before it can become a thoroughly satisfactory institution.

The Hlatikulu Hospital is handicapped very much by lack of sufficient accommodation. The increasing volume of work done there is indicated by the great increase in the number of out-patients, and if the accommodation were available there would be a similar increase in the number of in-patients.

The work done by the Mankaiana Dispensary was practically double that of the previous year.

Excellent work has been done by the Church of the Nazarene Mission at Bremersdorp with its dispensaries at Stegi and Pigg's Peak, and by the Wesleyan Mission Hospital at Mahamba with its dispensary at Hluti. Both are to be complimented on the high standard of the work performed, and the character and professional attainments of the members of their staff.

The Venereal clinics continue to do excellent work. The one at Mbabane dealt with about the same number of cases as last year. The clinic at Bremersdorp did a greatly increased amount of work due largely to many patients being sent for treatment from the Stegi district where little anti-venereal work is undertaken.

A new clinic was opened during the year at Goedgegun in the Hlatikulu district. It is visited once a month by the Medical Officer from Hlatikulu. He reports that the natives do not avail themselves of this opportunity for treatment as they might be expected to do and, like all other medical practitioners in the territory, he has great difficulty in convincing them of the necessity for continuing the treatment of syphilis after all outward signs of the disease have disappeared.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases are sent to Union institutions at the cost of the Swaziland Administration.

The health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent.

The new gaol premises at Hlatikulu were completed.

Two new cells were built at Stegi but further improved accommodation is still required.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-patients) for the year 1931.

The following figures show the prevalence and mortality arising from the principal groups of diseases. These figures are compiled from the combined Mbabane and Hlatikulu Hospital returns. The

diseases mentioned occurred almost entirely amongst the native peasants :—

Infectious Diseases.

Total incidence	309

The principal diseases were :—

Syphilis	48·87	per cent.
Malaria	11·33	do.
Enteric	8·74	do.
Tuberculosis	6·15	do.
Influenza	5·18	do.
Infective diseases of skin and cellular tissues	4·20	do.
Pneumonia	3·23	do.
Dysentery	2·91	do.
Other diseases	9·38	do.

The total deaths from infective diseases were 12 divided as follows :—

Tuberculosis	25	per cent.
Enteric	25	do.
Pneumonia	8·33	do.
Inflammation of cellular tissues ...	8·33	do.
Septicaemia	8·33	do.
Whooping Cough	8·33	do.
Puerperal Septicaemia	16·66	do.

General Systemic and Preventable Diseases.

Total incidence	193

divided as follows :—

Preventable diseases	46·63	per cent.
Genito-urinary non-venereal	15·54	do.
Puerperal state	7·25	do.
Disorders of the digestive system ...	5·70	do.
General diseases	5·18	do.
Nervous system and organs of the senses	4·14	do.
Affections of the circulatory system ...	3·63	do.
Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion	3·11	do.
Diseases of the respiratory system ...	2·59	do.
Diseases of skin and cellular tissues ...	2·07	do.
Ill-defined and undeveloped diseases ...	4·14	do.

The total deaths from general systemic and preventable diseases were nine, divided as follows :—

Wounds by cutting or stabbing instruments	33·33	per cent.
Epilepsy	11·1	do.
Affections of infancy	11·1	do.
Injuries inflicted by animals	11·1	do.
Asthenia	11·1	do.
Diabetes	11·1	do.
Diarrhoea	11·1	do.

The following figures show the number of cases treated at the various centres.

	In-patients.	*Out-patients.*
Government Institutions—		
Mbabane Hospital	323	6,797
Hlatikulu Hospital	179	8,230
Mankaiana Dispensary	Nil	1,888
Mission Institutions—		
Bremersdorp Hospital	452	6,114
Mahamba Hospital	214	1,717
Endingeni Dispensary	40	3,012
Pigg's Peak Dispensary	89	2,433
Stegi Dispensary	48	1,177
	1,336	31,368

The chief diseases amongst the out-patients were gynecological affections in women, gastro-intestinal complaints, rheumatism, bronchitis, epilepsy, asthma, syphilis, and minor injuries in the adults of both sexes, and whooping cough, gastro-intestinal affections, and scabies amongst the children.

Miscellaneous.

Six doctors were in practice at the end of the year.

Three dentists are registered for practice in Swaziland but do not reside in the territory.

One chemist was in practice at the end of the year and twelve nurses and midwives.

V.—HOUSING.

Europeans in Urban Areas.

The promulgation of the Urban Areas Regulations in 1930 set a standard for new buildings. No buildings can be erected until the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Advisory Boards of the various townships. The result of this can be seen in the improved standard of the new buildings. There are still many unsightly old buildings, of which some provided for European

officials are of a poor type. At Mbabane and Hlatikulu most of the European Police live in wood and iron buildings which are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. In the urban areas sanitary arrangements are good and well controlled, with the exception of one township where a proper sanitary system is now being installed. Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

In recent years many excellent houses have been built on farms, but the poorer European classes, especially those on smallholdings or squatting on large farms belonging to others, live in abject hovels constructed of turf walls, earthen floors and thatched roofs. The sanitary arrangements are defective and, in many cases, non-existent.

Uneducated Natives in Rural Areas.

So long as the native lives under native conditions there is no such thing as overcrowding. Most of the natives live in huts of a beehive shape. They consist of a wattle framework covered with thatch, the only opening being a very low door. The earthen floors are hammered and polished and impervious to damp. Each married woman has her own hut and, in a kraal or collection of these huts, there are huts allotted to the youths and unmarried males and others to the unmarried females above the age of puberty. A kraal usually consists of the huts of one man, his wives, his unmarried daughters and his sons, both married and unmarried, and the wives and children of married sons. That there is a considerable amount of ventilation is shown by the amount of smoke that can be seen passing through the thatch from the fire within. The huts, however, have the defect of not admitting sunlight, but as they are used only as sleeping places and shelters from the rain, and as every possible minute of the daylight is spent in the open, this is not a very great drawback.

A regrettable change for the worse takes place in cases when the native begins to rise a little in the social scale and to imitate European housing conditions. He then erects a small rectangular building of sundried bricks or of wattle and daub; the walls are too low; the floor is of earth and cannot be kept clean and is damp in wet weather; the windows are small holes and frequently boarded over. These small buildings are divided into a living room and a sleeping room, both too small, and the inhabitants lie either on the damp earthern floor or on home-made wooden bedsteads under conditions far more liable to harbour biting insects than the polished impervious floor of the grass hut, the sleeping mat, and the blanket of the ordinary native.

Two other points in favour of the grass huts are:—first, when the native for any reason, often the occurrence of an unusual amount of sickness in his kraal, wishes to move, this is a simple matter as he simply constructs new huts in another place; and second, as there is practically always a small fire in the sleeping huts, there is a certain amount of smoke and this keeps off mosquitoes.

The economic condition of the ordinary natives is such that they cannot afford to build proper houses and, until they have attained such a condition and have learned how to build proper houses and live in them properly, they are much better off under their primitive tribal housing conditions. The natives make no effort to erect sanitary conveniences.

Eurafricans in Rural Areas.

These are divided into those who prefer to live under European conditions and erect and occupy the same type of dwelling, and those who prefer to live on native areas under the same conditions as native peasants.

Educated Natives in Urban Areas.

For the most part these natives live in the same kind of dwellings as the poorer whites and there are the same defects in the sanitary conditions.

Housing of Wage-earning Population.

Europeans in Rural Areas.

These represent approximately 5 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners, the remainder being natives. The housing of these wage-earners is usually of the same type as that of their masters—rooms with brick, stone, or corrugated iron walls, roofed with corrugated iron or thatch, with wooden, concrete, or earthern floors, and furnished with enough doors and windows to give sufficient air and light. On the whole their quarters are fairly good. Generally there are no bathrooms provided for wage-earners.

Eurafricans in Rural Areas.

The housing for Eurafricans in rural areas is much the same as that for European wage-earners.

Europeans in Urban Areas.

In urban areas the housing is generally of the same type as that described for rural areas. There are regulations in force dealing with sanitation and overcrowding in the case of all inhabitants, but bathroom accommodation is by no means general.

Natives in Rural Areas.

The general rule is that native wage-earners live in huts of the same type as those in use in their home dwellings.

Natives in Urban Areas.

The better educated native wage-earners prefer to live under European conditions and to erect and occupy the same type of house. It is, therefore, likely that the native hut will gradually disappear in urban areas.

Ownership of Wage-earners' Quarters.

In practically all cases the quarters are owned by the masters but, in few cases, the native servants sleep at their own kraals.

Action Towards Amelioration.

The enforcement of sanitary laws in urban areas, the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example of European missionaries and masters are the only means operating to improve conditions. Until conditions improve in their homes, the Swazi wage-earners are likely to prefer housing conditions at their place of employment which most closely approximate to those at their own kraals. Considerable improvement has taken place amongst the better educated natives in their homes and the effect is noticeable in their demand for better conditions when they take to wage-earning life.

There are no building societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

Contagious Diseases.

East Coast Fever.—During the year the quarantine was raised from all areas in Swaziland and the country is now free of this disease. The last death from east coast fever occurred in April, 1930.

East coast fever first occurred in Swaziland during the Anglo-Boer war, about 1901. The disease spread throughout the length and breadth of the middle and high veld, but, for some unexplainable reason, it did not penetrate to the bush veld.

Systematic and thorough dipping of all cattle, with hand-dressing in the infected areas, and the co-operation of all members of the community have been the means of conquering the disease.

Experience has shown that unaccountable outbreaks may occur in areas considered clean, it is therefore inadvisable to relax any measure in the prevention of the disease until it is proved beyond a doubt that the infection has completely disappeared.

At every dipping tank a register is kept. All cattle are counted every dipping day and entered in the register. All deaths and births are recorded and any discrepancy in numbers is inquired into. This is done so that any deaths from east coast fever, which may not be reported, can be discovered. During the year, owing to scarcity

of grazing and watering, it was impossible to continue dipping at intervals of seven days and, in most parts of the territory, dipping was only carried out at intervals of fourteen days. This is not sufficient to keep east coast fever in check and as no outbreaks occurred it is further proof that unknown areas of infection do not exist.

Scab.—During the year four outbreaks of scab were reported. During the months of March, April, and May all the native sheep in the midlands and highlands were dipped.

A large number of native-owned sheep and goats are dipped regularly every seven or fourteen days with the cattle. This keeps scab in check and also gets rid of a large number of ticks. The improvement in these regularly dipped animals is marked.

Anthrax.—Forty-seven deaths occurred. Outbreaks of this disease have become more frequent during the last few years, the reason being, in the opinion of the Principal Veterinary Officer, the abnormally low rainfall which has caused large areas to become denuded of grass, resulting in soil erosion which probably exposes more easily the spores lying in the ground and thus favourable conditions for their development occur.

Fortunately with the present day method of vaccination the outbreaks are easily controlled and the mortality kept low.

2,350 cattle were vaccinated free of charge.

Contagious Abortion.—Very few cases of this disease occurred. It does not assume alarming proportions and very little is done; in fact in a native country where there are common grazing areas and drinking pools, where cattle from a large area gather, it is impossible to do very much against this disease.

No other contagious diseases have occurred.

Non-Contagious Diseases.

Black-quarter.—This disease was not so prevalent during this year, probably due to the very dry conditions. 5,345 doses of black-quarter vaccine were issued. Native-owned cattle are inoculated free of charge.

Heartwater.—This appears to be on the increase and the Principal Veterinary Officer thinks it is due to the increase of cattle. There were more deaths, but the percentage of deaths is no greater.

Sweating Sickness.—This disease was no worse than in former years.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was not very severe during the year.

Dipping Tanks.—There were 169 dipping tanks in operation during the year, consisting of 93 Government tanks, 16 private tanks under the control of the Government, and 60 private tanks under the control of the owners.

Cattle.—There were 372,462 head of cattle in the territory at the end of the year; of these Europeans owned 61,222 and natives owned 311,240.

Export of Cattle.—7,908 head of cattle were exported for slaughter during the year, viz.:—

To Johannesburg	3,424
To Durban	1,776
To Durban Cold Storage (the beef being exported overseas)	2,708

The average price obtained on the Johannesburg and Durban markets was approximately £5 per head and the average price for scrub cattle sold to the Cold Storage was £3.

The market for scrub, or underweight cattle, was closed towards the end of the year as the oversea contract had been fulfilled. It is hoped that South Africa will again obtain a contract for the supply of meat to some of the European countries and thus enable markets for this class of animal to be found.

Stock-raising by Persons of Non-European Descent.—While many natives own large numbers of stock consisting of bovines and goats, there is as yet little improvement in the methods of stock-raising. In the native mind wealth is represented by cattle.

General.—The overstocking of cattle, affecting the grazing and the watering facilities of the territory, is becoming a serious matter. Unfortunately a great number of pools which were formerly considered to be permanent, have dried up. This is not due entirely to the rainfall being below the average but also to the extra drain on the water by the increased herds of cattle and, in the bush veld, to the enormous number of wildebeest.

A start has been made on the construction of dams for the conservation of water in those parts where water is scarce. In the foothills and bush country there are many ideal places for the construction of dams. This is a matter of the greatest importance to the territory.

Agriculture.

The principal agricultural occupations are cattle breeding and the growing of maize, kaffir corn, tobacco, and cotton.

In the winter the high veld portion of the territory is largely used by sheep graziers who bring in their flocks from the Transvaal where the climate is more severe.

Improved methods in agriculture are becoming more general amongst the European farmers.

Efforts are being made to help the natives to improve their methods in agriculture and, for this purpose, trained native demonstrators have been engaged. These are men who have received training

at native agricultural schools in the Union and have obtained diplomas in agriculture. A difficulty at present is to obtain men who know the Swazi language. It is hoped to get over this by sending some natives from Swaziland to be trained in the Union and also to train others locally.

Maize.—The principal crop grown by Europeans and natives in the highlands and midlands is maize. The European return of an average of 2·1 muids (bags of 200 lb.) per acre is very low but this may be partly due to the abnormally low rainfall experienced during the growing season. The return per acre for the natives is even lower. The price of maize dropped to the lowest level known for many years. This was due to an over-production in the Union and to Swaziland being declared an export country under the Maize Control Act.

Kaffir Corn.—This is the principal crop grown by the natives, especially in the bush veld. It is more resistent to drought than maize. The yield per acre was very low.

Cotton.—The return of this crop was 1,532,132 lb. of seed cotton, the lowest return for the past three years; this was due not only to a bad season but chiefly to the smaller acreage planted on account of the very low price of cotton in the world's markets.

Tobacco.—During the year the Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company was established, but it was not until the 1st June that it was in a position to receive tobacco at its warehouse. From that date until the end of the year 560,379 lb. of tobacco were delivered or otherwise dealt with. The intake price of leaf tobacco amounting to 422,033 lb. was £10,776. The tobacco sold by the Company to the end of the year realized £5,711, while the value of the tobacco on hand on the 31st December was £7,952. In addition, roll tobacco amounting to 134,851 lb. was exported by growers and realized approximately £3,771. The crop was an average one. An encouraging feature was the extent to which natives have taken to producing tobacco. Their total production was 15,000 lb. and it was valued, on the average, to within a farthing per lb. of the tobacco grown by Europeans. The only kind of tobacco for which the Company did not get a prompt demand was the highest grade of snuff tobacco, which is principally consumed by the natives. It is also the highest priced tobacco. Native unemployment and a famine in Zululand were two factors given for a falling away in demand for this type of tobacco.

During the year the planting of tobacco for the 1932 crop was on a greater scale than for the 1931 crop but, owing to adverse weather conditions and destructive hail storms, it is estimated that the yield will be below the average.

Other Crops.—Other crops grown are beans of all kinds, peanuts, and other oil producing crops.

Fruit.—The export of citrus fruit has been carried out by a few farmers and excellent reports have been received about the quality of the fruit but depressed markets have been disappointing to the growers.

Dairying.—This branch of farming is increasing, 21,670 lb. butter fat, valued at approximately £843, were exported to the Union during the year.

Native Dairying.—Two dairies, to which natives supply the milk, were started in 1930, and have proved a success. They are under the supervision of a native agricultural demonstrator. It is hoped to establish other dairies on bus routes where a demonstrator is available to supervise them. It is proposed to give instructions in dairying to native scholars who wish to take it up. If the dairying branch of farming increases amongst the Europeans, trained natives should have no difficulty in obtaining employment with farmers at a higher wage than the ordinary labourer.

Vegetable gardening is also being taught at all schools in the territory.

The Inspector of Education has arranged that at five native schools all scholars who have passed Standard IV, and who desire it, can take a course in agriculture for a period of two years in Standards V and VI under a native demonstrator. At the end of that period a native who desires to do so will be given a further special course of two years, when he should be able to do the work of an agricultural demonstrator. This will assist the natives by giving them a knowledge of elementary agriculture which they can apply to their own fields when they leave school. It will also give the better trained native an opportunity of another field of employment as a demonstrator.

Cultivation by persons of non-European descent.

The only inhabitants falling within this category are the natives. In about half of the area the cultivation is by hand with hoes made specially for native use, and is carried out principally by married women. In the other half, ploughs drawn by oxen are used. Harrows and cultivators are seldom used. The food-stuffs grown by natives are only about one-fifth of their requirements, the remaining four-fifths being supplied by European farmers and by traders who import grain from the Union. In the areas most favourable to the cultivation of grain the natives often sell grain but are not infrequently found buying it back later on in the season at enhanced prices.

Number of persons of non-European descent cultivating for themselves, or in association with, or employed by, non-Europeans.

With the exception of approximately 3,000 natives who are employed by Europeans in agriculture, the majority cultivate for

themselves. Approximately 250 are in the employment of Eurafricans. Usually these natives work as servants receiving wages in money together with food and quarters.

The progress which has been made, and the comparative influence of instruction and of employment with Europeans.

There are approximately 150 natives who are really progressive farmers and whose methods compare favourably with those of Europeans. These include the tobacco growers and a few grain farmers. Ploughs are replacing hand labour to an increasing extent every year and the methods of planting, cultivation, and use of fertilizers are showing steady improvement. Most of the progress is due to their employment by and the association with Europeans.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, road-making, and domestic purposes. There was no recruiting for labour for estates or mines in the territory. The tin mines at Mbabane and the asbestos mine near Pigg's Peak employed about 500 natives. These mines are situated in a healthy part and there is no underground work. The other employers of native labour are the ranches, two cotton plantations, the European farmers, and the Administration. The labourers are housed in grass huts of the type described in Chapter V.

Farmers' Associations.

There are three of these Associations in the territory, the Swaziland Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Bremersdorp; the Stegi Farmers' Association, and the Southern Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Hlatikulu.

These Associations have been in existence for many years and are the avenues through which all matters dealing with farming and stock-raising are communicated to the Government. Agricultural Shows have been held annually for a number of years at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu. Exhibits at these shows for the past three years are as follows:—

	Bremersdorp.	*Hlatikulu.*
1929	580	729
1930	537	721
1931	578	927

At the Hlatikulu Show there is usually a large number of exhibits in the ladies' and children's sections.

At the Bremersdorp Show there is also a native section which includes native craft work. This section increases every year. The entries in this section are not included in the above figures.

Prizes to the value of £180 were given at the Bremersdorp Show and to the value of £108 at the Hlatikulu Show.

Crops.

The following is a summary of agricultural products raised by Europeans and natives during the year:—

By Europeans.

	Acres sown.	*Amount harvested.*	*Approximate return per acre.*
Maize	10,287	21,661 muids of 200 lb. or 4,332,200 lb.	2·1 muids.
Cotton	7,125	1,532,132 lb. seed cotton	215 lb.
Tobacco ...	475	560,279 lb.	1,180 lb.
Kaffir Corn ...	1,683	2,819 muids or 563,800 lb.	1·7 muids.
Beans	890	772 bags of 200 lb.	175 lb.
Peanuts	376	2,059 bags of 70 lb. each or 144,130 lb.	5·5 bags.
Sweet potatoes ...	36	162 bags of 120 lb.	4·5 bags.
Potatoes	24	389 bags of 150 lb.	16 bags.
Pumpkins ...	37	56,200 lb.	1,519 lb.

By Natives.

Maize	30,535	27,328 muids of 200 lb. or 5,465,600 lb.	1 muid.
Tobacco ...	15	15,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Kaffir Corn ...	42,690	42,535 muids of 200 lb. or 8,507,000 lb.	1 muid.
Beans	1,000	763 bags of 200 lb.	152 lb.
Peanuts	60	300 bags of 70 lb.	5 bags.
Sweet potatoes ...	425	1,425 bags of 120 lb.	1½ bags.
Potatoes	5	18 bags of 150 lb.	3·6 bags.
Pumpkins ...	720	150,000 lb.	208 lb.

Pastoral Products.

	Quantity.	*Value.*
		£
Milk ...	2,628 gallons	243
Butter ...	13,081 lb.	859
Eggs ...	31,634 dozen	202
Bacon ...	755 lb.	56
Beef ...	1,500,000 lb.	25,000

These are consumed locally. No reliable estimate can be given at present of the pastoral products of the natives.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended on the 31st December, 1931 :—

		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
			Slaughter Cattle.			
lb.	...	4,767,000	3,639,600	5,500,000	4,373,700	5,181,600
£	...	63,560	54,594	85,000	50,763	33,322
			Tobacco.			
lb.	...	1,262,500	1,283,250	1,068,400	578,330	298,413
£	...	36,825	37,428	35,613	14,397	9,082
			Cotton Seed.			
lb.	...	536,500	850,814	2,618,913	3,224,182	1,532,132
£	...	11,270	13,785	37,961	26,868	9,578
			Hides.			
lb.	...	243,770	368,400	434,840	208,140	143,600
£	...	10,157	13,047	7,250	3,469	1,589
			Skins.			
lb.	...	—	—	—	—	5,590
£	...	—	—	—	—	144
			Wattle Bark.			
lb.	...	1,194,000	1,239,000	—	2,274,500	9,000
£	...	6,576	4,920	—	9,108	37
			Wool.			
lb.	...	9,500	9,600	3,600	27,091	72,134
£	...	400	400	150	909	1,636
			Butter.			
lb.	...	4,500	8,400	—	1,748	794
£	...	250	420	—	130	52
			Butter Fat.			
lb.	...	—	1,800	4,400	33,870	21,670
£	...	—	90	220	675	843
			Bullion.			
Value	...	£4,795	£1,475	£382	Nil.	Nil.
			Metallic Tin.			
lb.	...	343,934	416,438	415,693	360,692	171,481
£	...	42,776	39,706	38,692	23,414	8,875

All the above products with the exception of cotton and metallic tin, were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and the tin to the Straits Settlements. Wool is shorn from sheep brought into the territory for winter grazing by farmers living in the Union. The only produce exported by the natives is tobacco and, at present, a small quantity of butter

fat. Seventy-five per cent. of the hides are sold by natives to European traders who export them.

The production, in the case of agriculture and live stock, is by individual agriculturists except in the case of cotton, of which approximately 36,600 lb. of seed cotton were produced by two cotton companies. The tin is won by companies from alluvial workings in the vicinity of Mbabane.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
£15,738	£12,802	£13,320

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, are as follows :—

1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
£1,396	£1,385	£1,164

The sum of £1,315 was collected in respect of a temporary special duty on imported maize and maize products.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under section VI above.

Cotton is exported to the United Kingdom, tin through the Union to the Straits Settlements, and all other commodities to the Union of South Africa.

The volume of trade was reasonably good during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained a fair price for their maize. The prices of food-stuffs were not excessive.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans employed on Government Motor Services.

There are no railways in the territory but the Road Motor Service of the Union Government and of the Portuguese East African Administration continue to operate in Swaziland over certain routes. The average rates of wages in these services were, drivers £22 per month and assistant drivers £14 per month. The average cost

of living for a single man was £10 per month, and for a married man with one young child £16 per month made up as follows :—

	£	
Rent	42	per annum.
Groceries meat, milk, etc.	90	do.
Clothing, boots, etc. ...	46	do.
Poll Tax	2	do.
Wages of servants ...	12	do.

This does not include the cost of education. The average hours of work were 60 per week. In some cases quarters were provided at a rental of £3 10s. per month. No natives were employed in these services.

Europeans employed on Public Works.

Road overseers employed by the Administration receive wages varying from £16 to £21 per month, depending on their length of service and general efficiency. These men are not on the pensionable staff. Some own farms. The figures of cost of living shown above are applicable in their cases. The hours of work are approximately 54 per week.

Natives employed on Public Works.

The Administration employs one full time carpenter and one part-time mason. Their rate of wages was £7 per month. There were four motor drivers employed at £4 per month each. The average native labourer was paid £1 10s. per month. The motor drivers and labourers receive in addition quarters and food. The average hours of work were approximately 54 per week.

Europeans employed in other works.

Stock Inspectors employed by the Administration receive salaries at the rate of £20 per month rising by annual increments of £15 to £30 per month.

Europeans employed in building.

These were paid at the rate of 15s. to £1 *per diem*. The average hours of work were 48 per week.

Europeans employed on mines.

European mine managers were paid at the rate of £35 per month. Quarters were provided. European mine overseers were paid at the rate of £30 per month. Quarters were not provided. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £20 per month, and in the case of a single man approximately £12 per month. European miners and prospectors were paid at the rate of £25 per month, without quarters. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £14 per month and in the case of single men approximately £10 per month. The average hours of work were approximately 50 per week.

Natives employed on mines.

Natives in charge of labourers employed on the mines were paid at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 2s. *per diem*. Native labourers on mines were paid at the rate of 8d. to 1s. *per diem* depending on their age and efficiency. In all cases they received quarters and 6d. *per diem* for food.

Natives employed on other works.

The average rates of wages per annum of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Swaziland Police were :—Sergeants £72 to £84 ; Corporals £60 to £72 : Constables £36 to £54 according to length of service. In addition, quarters are provided. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

The native cattle guards in charge of Government dipping tanks received average wages of £30 to £39 per annum according to length of service. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

Europeans employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of Europeans employed in agriculture vary from £5 to £10 per month with a share in the crops, estimated to be of the value of £40 to £80 per annum. Others are provided with food and quarters. In other cases farm managers were paid at the rate of £20 to £25 per month and quarters. The average hours of work were 60 per week and the average cost of living for a single man was £10, and for a married man £14, per month.

Natives employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of native labourers varied from 15s. to £2 per month, depending on their age and efficiency, the higher paid being plowmen, wagon drivers, and natives experienced in farming work. The average hours of labour were 60 per week.

Natives employed in domestic service.

Natives in domestic service were paid wages varying from 10s. per month to £3 10s. according to age and experience. Household servants, waiters, etc., received from 10s. to 30s., grooms 15s. to £1, cooks £2 to £3 10s. In addition food and quarters are supplied. The average hours of service were 60 per week.

The staple food-stuffs of the native labourers in Government and other employment are 2½ lb. of maize meal *per diem* or about 75 lb. per month, and 1½ lb. of meat per week or about 6 lb. per month. The average cost of meal throughout the year was 14s. per 183 lb. and of meat 4½d. per lb. The average cost of living was 8s. per month. The average cost of living of educated natives was approximately £2 per head per month.

The average cost of living for officials was approximately as follows :—

(1) Bachelors (Juniors) ... ... £12 to £13 per month.
(2) Married couple with two young children ... £25 per month.
(3) Married couple with three young children... £28 per month.
(4) Married couple with four young children ... £32 per month.

This does not include the cost of education which, in the case of officials living at a distance from Headquarters, is approximately £60 per annum per child.

In the last mentioned case the cost of living per annum was as follows :—

	£
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	200
Footwear	24
Clothing	74
Lights	24
Poll Tax	2
Wages of servants	52
Sundries	8

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

In December, 1928, Mr. H. J. E. Dumbrell, B.A., was appointed as Inspector of Education for Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. During his absence from this territory, the direction and superintendence of educational work is in the hands of Mr. W. A. Elder, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., Principal Veterinary Officer and Agricultural Officer.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

Financial Year.	*Amount spent from general revenue on native mission Schools.*	*Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission Schools.*	*Total spent on Education generally.*		
			From General Revenue.	*From Swazi National Fund.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
1925–26 ...	Nil.	1,000	6,090	2,110	8,200
1927–28 ...	Nil.	1,350	6,943	2,352	9,296
1928–29 ...	900	1,400	8,505	2,554	11,059
1929–30 ...	1,000	1,300	9,030	3,039	12,069
1930–31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526

During the year under review two small schools in southern Swaziland have been closed down and the pupils are now attending other schools. There are only ten Government schools for European children where primary education is taught, one of which, the Goedgegun school in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant of £1,450 from the Government. This school is controlled by a Council on which the Administration is represented by two nominees. The school is examined every year by the Inspector of Education. The new buildings at this school, mentioned in the Report for 1930, have now been completed. These include an excellent dormitory for boys. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary Matriculation Examination of the University of South Africa.

Afrikaans is taught by a qualified teacher and music is taught by a mistress possessed of the L.R.A.M. degree.

During the year, a school for European children was opened at Bremersdorp by the Dominican Order, and an attendance of approximately twenty was maintained throughout the year. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are being prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, England. This school, which receives no direct aid from the Administration, has in being courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

Towards the end of the year a new school building for European children was completed at Bremersdorp. It comprises two up-to-date class rooms, specially designed for educational purposes. It stands amidst ample space for playgrounds, gardens, etc.

At the Driefontein school in the Mankaiana District an abandoned farm house near the school, has, with aid from the Administration, been rented ; a suitable woman has been placed in charge, and the people have provided furniture. Eighteen children are being boarded here. They came from outlying farms more than three miles distant from the school. Small grants of £1 per month per child are given by the Administration, and the money is paid to the hostel. This hostel has been visited on several occasions, and the benefit to children of proper and regular food and hours is reflected in their school work.

The average attendance at the ten Government schools for European children during the last three years was as follows :—

1929	...	...	502
1930	...	...	435
1931	...	...	400

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1931 was 96, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp, was 20. The average attendance of European scholars at all schools was therefore 516.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate Examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the

High School Entrance Examination (Standard V) are also held annually by the Department of Education of the Transvaal : and the syllabus of this Department is used in the Swaziland schools. The results obtained at the examinations held towards the end of last year were three passes in the Matriculation out of four candidates from St. Mark's School, and four passes in the Junior Certificate out of four candidates also from St. Mark's School.

Seventeen entered from Government schools and sixteen passed the School Leaving Certificate, while thirty-four entered from Government schools for the High School Entrance Examination and twenty-five passed. The staffing of the Government schools shows some improvement in regard to the professional qualifications required for teachers. Five of the teachers possess proper professional qualifications. The school buildings have been repaired and improved. The schools have all been visited by a medical officer.

During the year a considerable amount of progress has been made in connexion with the introduction of the boy scout and girl guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds. A very good library has been built up at the Goedgegun School. The Inspector of Education states that the general standard of work in the European schools has distinctly advanced.

Eurafrican Education.

There are in existence two institutions for Eurafrican children which are aided by the Administration. The average attendance at these two institutions for the last three years was as follows :—

1929	...	...	111
1930	...	...	125
1931	...	...	50

They receive £700 as grants-in-aid. At the Florence Mission, the pupils are taught by a qualified European lady teacher and a qualified Eurafrican woman. In addition, the missionary in charge teaches the boys woodwork and building. Besides these there are Eurafrican children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives and 86 native Mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools, who does valuable work in his visits of supervision made at all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials met twice during the year.

Many of the Mission Societies receive help from overseas and the curtailment of such help has had its effects on educational activities.

Early in the year the "World Service Exhibition" was held in Johannesburg at St. Mary's Hall. The Paramount Chief, the Mission schools, and the Government native schools co-operated under the direction of the Inspector of Schools in staging an exhibit from Swaziland that attracted much attention. Excellent specimens of grass work, clay work, woodwork, and brasswork were exhibited. Practically all the articles marked for sale were sold and orders were taken for similar articles to be made. The total cost of staging the exhibit did not exceed £30. This was due to the voluntary aid of several ladies closely associated with Swaziland, and of the Paramount Chief who was in daily attendance at the Exhibition.

During the year a new school building was erected near Lobamba, the home of the Ndhlovukazi Lomawa, the mother of the Paramount Chief. It is of the open air type, commodious and airy, and very suitable for school purposes.

General Welfare Work.

Two subsidiary training courses for native teachers were held, one in northern and one in southern Swaziland. Lectures were given in community work, the teaching of the ordinary school subjects, the aims and objects of native education, agricultural work, craft work, hygiene, and other kindred subjects. They proved to be of great value to the teachers and have resulted in improved methods of teaching at the schools.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and include Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up to and include Standard IV and the head-teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) of the Natal Province, and possession of that certificate admits them to Colleges and Institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The following statement shows the number of pupils in average attendance on the closing day of term, December, 1931. It also includes the children attending the three Government native schools at Lobamba, Zombode, and Matapa :—

Class of School.	*Average Attendance.*	*Number of Schools.*
Class I	1,330	60
Class II	872	23
Class III and Matapa	430	6
	2,632	89

The introduction of a definite salary scale has accomplished much good so far as the employment of better qualified teachers is concerned. The results are to be seen in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work in controlled schools with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV. There are also teaching at the native schools eight full-time European teachers and two who give part-time service.

There are about 130 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,236 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the Mission schools.

At a number of centres where there may be one or two controlled schools, with possibly two or three small but unaided schools in the immediate vicinity, the Missions are discussing the possibilities of amalgamating their schools to form one strong central school. The Board of Advice is giving the matter its attention and tentative regulations to govern such amalgamation schools have been drafted.

At the Swazi National School at Matapa good progress has been made in the building up of this Government institution. There have been approximately 40 pupils in attendance throughout the year from various parts of Swaziland. The work includes :—

(1) Academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers ;

(2) Part training in agricultural methods.

It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year two official examinations, covering, amongst other subjects, art and craftwork, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The second examination is held at the end of Standard VI year and is the same examination as that held by the Department of Education, Natal.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants at each examination held in December, 1931, and the number of passes obtained :—

	Entries.	*Passes.*
Standard IV Examination ...	88	79
Standard VI Examination (School Leaving Certificate)	35	27

Welfare Institutions.

The Principal at St. Mark's, the Reverend C. C. Tugman, B.A., has worked indefatigably for a number of years to encourage the presentation of good drama in Mbabane, and Swaziland generally,

and an open air theatre, situated at Mbabane amidst ideal surroundings, has just been completed. At this theatre it is intended to act some of Shakespeare's plays, and under certain conditions it will be possible for other bands of players to use the facilities afforded.

At Mbabane and Bremersdorp there are amateur dramatic societies which are in a flourishing state, and from time to time entertainments are given which receive strong support from the public.

Generally, at the end of the school year, breaking up entertainments are held at the European schools at which simple and suitable plays are staged, or at which the children give of their best in connexion with singing, recitation, and dancing. Somewhat similar entertainments are given at a number of native schools.

Welfare work is engaging the serious attention of the Administration, and towards the end of the year, Mr. Rheinallt Jones, M.A., together with Mrs. Jones, visited the territory, at the invitation of the Resident Commissioner, and conferred with him as regards action that might be taken towards the improvement of welfare work amongst the native people.

As a result of this meeting, a sports club for natives has been started at Mbabane. The question of the introduction of the pathfinder and wayfarer movements is also being considered.

Shortly after his arrival in Swaziland, the Resident Commissioner took action which has led to the erection of an excellent hall for the use of the natives living in and about Mbabane. This hall has been in full use throughout the year, and is used by the natives for concerts, debates, and general entertainments. Close to the hall there is a tennis court, on which tennis is played almost daily.

In southern Swaziland, the boy scout and girl guide movement has just been started, and there are good troops established at Goedgegun, and at Schurwekop. It is to be hoped that this work will receive every encouragement, as its good effect on the children is already noticeable.

Early in the year, thanks to the action of the Headmaster of the Bremersdorp Government European School and to the generosity of the people of Bremersdorp, it was possible to send a large party of children to Lourenco Marques where they spent several days at the sea.

Singing is being encouraged amongst the natives and gradually choirs are being established in each district of Swaziland. It is hoped shortly to secure a cup which will be competed for annually. Football clubs are being formed in connexion with the leading schools, and also in the various districts. A challenge cup has been presented, and when once the organization of the native football clubs is on a satisfactory basis, this cup will be competed for annually.

Throughout Swaziland, the Europeans have well organized football and cricket clubs, and there are the usual tennis, gymkhana, and golf clubs, etc.

There is no provision made by means of insurance in the event of accident, sickness, and old age, but the question is being discussed as to whether it may not be possible to provide by some form of insurance for the old age of teachers who are not on the permanent staff, but who have given long service in aided and Government schools.

There are no orphanages in the territory.

Native welfare work is only in its early stage in Swaziland, but the future is bright with promise. Everywhere there are signs of development, and there are many schemes afoot, such as the institution of libraries, thrift clubs, a Native Welfare Association, etc.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit, and Komatipoort respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenco Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same number of secondary roads in the territory.

No new roads have been proclaimed during the period under review but an old road connecting the Mankaiana and Hlatikulu districts via Mshengu's Drift on the Mkondo river has been re-opened and is passable for motor traffic during the dry season.

The Mushroom Lands Settlements, Limited, constructed privately a road from Mbabane to their Hlambanyati estate involving some 16 miles of heavy work and the construction of a 5-span low level reinforced concrete bridge across the Usutshwana River.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The Motor Transport Services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Bremersdorp.

Year.	*Passengers carried.*		*Goods handled, in tons.*
	European.	*Natives.*	
1928	4,818	13,759	5,388
1929	4,499	19,736	6,875
1930	3,694	23,682	8,519
1931	3,071	34,241	7,252

Area with depot at Hlatikulu.

Year.	*Passengers carried.*		*Goods handled, in tons.*
	European.	*Native.*	
1928	839	2,958	391
1929	1,361	7,664	1,055
1930	1,815	11,664	1,559
1931	1,938	9,093	1,307

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Goba.

Year.	*Passengers carried.*		*Goods handled, in tons.*
	European.	*Native.*	
1930 (11 months) ...	185	243	1,264
1931	214	1,556	1,769

The charges made by both motor transport services are the same, namely :—

Passenger fares 3d. per mile for Europeans and 1½d. per mile for natives.

Charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory during the year :—

	British makes.	*Other makes.*	*Total.*
Private cars	29	263	292
Commercial vehicles ...	21	33	54
Motor cycles	48	18	66
			412

Postal.

The Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services continue, as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 298 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices, except Mankaiana, with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available between both Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria, and other centres.

In south Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephone trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

A telephone line from Piet Retief to the Mankaiana district is terminated at an agency some two and a-half miles inside the Swaziland border.

The question of continuing the latter line to the Mankaiana district offices, and of erecting lines between Mankaiana and Mbabane, also between Stegi and Goba on the Portuguese border, is still under consideration.

The cost of running the postal service with the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1922–23	3,377	2,415
1923–24	3,237	2,729
1924–25	3,384	3,176
1925–26	3,215	3,359
1926–27	3,354	3,213
1927–28	3,151	3,379
1928–29	3,332	3,842
1929–30	3,815	4,144
1930–31	3,986	4,193
1931–32	4,891	4,932

Increase of expenditure is due mainly to the employment of a full-time electrician who is responsible for the maintenance of all telegraph and telephone lines and local exchanges.

Following the policy adopted by the Union of South Africa an increase in the postage rates from 1½d. to 2d. per ounce came into force on 1st May, 1931. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the revenue derived from the postal service continues to exceed the cost of maintenance.

There are no wireless stations in the territory but licences have been issued to twenty-six holders of wireless receiving sets.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two Banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with one branch and one agency.

Under the Swaziland (Coinage) Order, 1911, as amended by the Swaziland (Coinage) Order of 1920, all British coins which are, for the time being, legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all coins of the late South African Republic which are of equivalent value to the British coins, are current in the territory and are legal tender; in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for the payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The Coinage Orders of 1911 and 1920 were amended by the Swaziland (Coinage) Order, 1931, which gives the High Commissioner the power by Proclamation to make provision for the regulation of currency in the Protectorate and for all matters connected therewith, including the power of amending or repealing wholly or in part the provisions of the Orders of 1911 and 1920.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1932, was £13,730, and the amount on current account amounted to £20,892. At the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, the amounts were £4,021 and £2,503 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £6,636 and £511 respectively. The only notes in circulation are those of the South African Reserve Bank, and though these are not legal tender in the territory, nevertheless, they are dealt with as such for all purposes.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provision of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, dealt with in Chapter XV. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Hlatikulu district, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed.

The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
		1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 league = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or Land		1 morgen = 600 square roods.
measure.		1 square rood = 144 square feet.
		1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
		1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
		1,000 yards = 914 metres.
		1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
		1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
		1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

As a result of the rainfall this year being much below the average, very few washaways occurred on the roads and it was, therefore, possible to undertake a considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers.

The twenty mile section leading to Gollel, on which work has been regular during the winter months for the last four years, has been completed.

Buildings.

The necessity for the strictest economy limited the construction programme to a few minor buildings including a European school at Bremersdorp, additional gaol cells at Stegi, and additional accommodation at Schurwekop School.

The buildings provided for in 1930 out of the Colonial Development Fund, which were unfinished at the end of March, 1931, were completed. These were the new hospital at Mbabane, the erection of which cost £5,044, and three venereal disease clinics at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, and Goedgegun, respectively, costing £1,213.

Water-Supplies.

A sum of £150 was provided from the Colonial Development Fund for the erection of a storage dam in the hills at Gollel, and later £3,000 was provided from the same Fund for the conservation of water in native areas by the construction of additional dams. A commencement has been made with six of these, five of which have earthwork embankments and one has a reinforced concrete wall. The storage provided by these six dams will amount to 8,000,000 gallons.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, and an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu.

A European overseer with six natives is in charge of the large pont on the Usutu River. Two natives operate the small pont on the Komati River on the road between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, and there is a native boatman in charge of a boat on the Komati at Balegane.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute," was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2(1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

Special Court of Swaziland.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence. This Court has the power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court of Justice in Swaziland. Reviews of criminal cases when the Court is not in session are dealt with by the President of the Court, or if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner, or the Deputy Resident Commissioner. Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. The Crown Prosecutor, who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court, was appointed under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners were established under Section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European; but Assistant Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the cases last mentioned and in other serious cases, the Assistant Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a prima facie case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil and criminal cases where the accused is a European, Assistant Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping are subject to review by the Special Court. There are four Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts and three Deputy Assistant Commissioners, two in charge of sub-districts and one at district Headquarters in the Hlatikulu district. Deputy Assistant Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as Assistant Commissioners.

Native Courts.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner, whose decision is final.

Criminal Statistics.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
At sessions of Special Court ...	3	2	2	5
Before Judge in Chambers ...	16	19	28	45

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of:—

European: 1 Inspector, 23 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.
Native: 141 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu, and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated iron roofs and concrete floors.

The Stegi prison is being rebuilt but has not yet been completed. There are still two wood and iron cells which will be replaced by more suitable ones as soon as possible.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a medical officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space.

There are five large cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and two cells for solitary confinement. Two more cells are being erected. There are four lavatories, one work shop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building, and road making.

Ministers of the various Mission Societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During the year three juvenile offenders were convicted in the Special Court of Swaziland, and fifty-four in Courts of Assistant Commissioners, for the following offences :—

Culpable Homicide	1
Rape	2
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	9
Malicious injury to property ...	3
Stock theft	12
Theft	17
Assault	10
Other Offences	3
	57

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent, and undoubtedly better than that of similar people living outside prison.

Payment of Fines by Instalments.

Provision is made in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, of the Transvaal, as in force in Swaziland, and in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911 for the payment of fines by instalments.

Modes of Dealing with Convicted Persons.

Any person who has been convicted on two or more separate occasions of certain serious crimes such as rape, robbery, housebreaking, etc., shall if he is thereafter convicted before the Special Court of Swaziland of any of those offences, be liable to be declared by the Court an habitual criminal, such declaration being subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner.

An habitual criminal is detained with hard labour during the High Commissioner's pleasure and is not released until the High Commissioner considers that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will in future abstain from crime, or that he is no longer capable of engaging in crime, or that for any other reason it is desirable to release him.

Probation System.

The High Commissioner may release on probation, for any period, an habitual criminal, and impose conditions as to supervision or otherwise. If a person so released on probation fails to observe any condition of his release he may be arrested and re-committed to prison. If a person so released on probation complete the period thereof without breaking any condition of his release he shall no longer be deemed an habitual criminal. The Resident Commissioner is required to furnish to the High Commissioner at least once a year, a written report containing detailed particulars relative to the history, conduct, and industry of every convict detained in Swaziland who has completed two years of his sentence. Upon receipt of the report the High Commissioner may, if the same be favourable in regard to any such convict, release him on probation or remit the remainder of his sentence.

Suspended Sentences.

Any Court in Swaziland before which a person may be convicted and sentenced for the first time for an offence against property or against the person (other than murder, or rape, or assault with intent to commit those offences, or indecent assault) may suspend the operation of the sentence for such reasonable time as will allow such person to compensate the person to whom damage or injury has been caused by the offence.

The Court shall proceed forthwith to determine the amount of compensation, and, if the condition upon which the sentence was

suspended be fulfilled, the offender shall be deemed to have received a free pardon for the offence. If the condition be not fulfilled the offender may be arrested and committed to prison and undergo the sentence. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence, not punishable with death, the Court before which he is convicted may order the operation of the sentence to be suspended on conditions to be mentioned in the order. A failure to observe any condition of his release renders him liable to be committed to prison to undergo the sentence passed upon him. During the year, suspended sentences were imposed on 165 persons; of these 21 failed to comply with the conditions mentioned in the order and were committed to prison. The above provisions are contained in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911.

Remission of Sentences.

Under the Gaol Regulations in force in Swaziland, any first offender, of good conduct, with a sentence of not less than eighteen months is permitted to petition for a mitigation of one-fifth of his sentence.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 3,561 persons were proceeded against in Courts of Assistant Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	48
Other offences against the person	540
Offences against property	381
Other crimes	2,592

Of these 3,438 were males and 123 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3,184 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	1,426
Whipping	47
Fine	1,449
Bound over or cautioned and discharged ...	262

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Seventy persons were committed for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland for the following crimes :—

Murder	13
Culpable homicide	25
Attempted murder	1
Rape	9
Unnatural crime	1
Other offences against the person	11
Offences against property	7
Other crimes	3

Of these twenty-one were remitted for trial in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners. The Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute seventeen persons. Of the remainder two were acquitted and thirty convicted; of the latter, three were sentenced to death but their sentences were commuted to terms of imprisonment, twenty-two were imprisoned, and five were fined.

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years:—

The number of summary convictions in Courts of Assistant Commissioners.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
Culpable homicide	6	5	9	14
Offences against the person	371	349	323	468
Malicious injury to property	10	17	31	21
Other offences against property	274	258	258	309
Other crimes	308	263	461	415
Offences against master and servant laws	185	174	111	86
Offences against revenue laws, etc. ...	2,167	1,613	1,780	1,582
Miscellaneous minor offences	217	278	226	289
Totals	3,538	2,957	3,199	3,184
Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).				
Murder	—	7	—	3
Culpable homicide	8	6	4	8
Attempted murder	1	3	—	1
Rape	1	2	1	6
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person ...	1	3	3	6
Offences against property	4	1	2	3
Other crimes	—	2	1	3
Totals	15	24	11	30

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of the following Proclamations:

(1) No. 7 of 1931.—The Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Further Amendment.—This law authorizes advances for the purpose of the establishment of agricultural and rural industries including tobacco, dairy, and the exportation of fruit, and for the financing of Co-operative Societies or Companies.

(2) No. 8 of 1931, dealing with the formation of Co-operative Societies and Companies.—This law was issued to enable the formation of a Co-operative Tobacco Company.

(3) No. 12 of 1931, providing for the control or regulation of the importation of wheaten flour and wheaten meal.

(4) No. 15 of 1931, amending the Co-operative Societies Proclamation (No. 8 of 1931) by making co-operation compulsory in the case of the marketing of tobacco.

(5) No. 24 of 1931, Dairies and Dairy Produce.—This makes provision for the control of the dairy industry.

(6) No. 38 of 1931, consolidating and amending the laws relating to stamp duties and fees.

(7) No. 40 of 1931, consolidating and amending the laws relating to public roads and outspans.

(8) No. 43 of 1931, providing for the collection of statistics relating to agricultural, horticultural, dairying, industrial, commercial, and other business undertakings.

(9) No. 53 of 1931, consolidating and amending the law relating to revenue licences.

The following High Commissioner's Notices were issued :—

(*a*) No. 39 of 1931.—Model Regulations for Co-operative Tobacco Companies.
(*b*) No. 56 of 1931.—Alteration of rates of postage and other charges.
(*c*) No. 68 of 1931.—Regulations under the Flour and Meal Importation Restriction Proclamation (No. 12 of 1931).
(*d*) No. 97 of 1931.—Regulations under the Dairies and Dairy Produce Proclamation (No. 24 of 1931), for the general control of the dairy industry. Under these regulations a levy of 1d. per lb. is imposed on creamery butter and all butter substitutes manufactured in or imported into the territory from territories other than those under the Union Dairy Control Act.
(*e*) No. 122 of 1931.—Imposing a levy of 1d. per lb. on all cheese manufactured in or imported into Swaziland from territories other than those under the Union Dairy Control Act. The Administration is represented on the Union Dairy Control Board which controls the export of butter, etc.
(*f*) No. 107 of 1931.—Modifying the Customs Agreement between the Union of South Africa and Swaziland in regard to maize and maize products.
(*g*) No. 108 of 1931, No. 109 of 1931, and No. 133 of 1931.—Regulations regarding the importations of maize and maize products, and fixing a duty on maize the product of the Union of South Africa.
(*h*) No. 121 of 1931.—Regulations under the Swaziland Roads and Outspans Proclamation (No. 40 of 1931).
(*j*) No. 131 of 1931.—Regulations under the Statistics Proclamation (No. 43 of 1931).

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1932, amounted to £84,907 which is £4,706 less than the revenue for the preceding year, and £9,193 less than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £113,069 which is £3,470 less than the expenditure for the preceding year, and £1,133 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1927–28.	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*	*1930–31.*	*1931–32.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	85,116	91,767	102,923	86,700	82,730
Extraordinary ...	6,217	4,592	8,168	2,913	2,177

Expenditure.

	1927–28.	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*	*1930–31.*	*1931–32.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	88,631	104,088	109,647	114,280	113,069
Extraordinary ...	15,022	27,943	9,576	2,259	—

The reduction in the revenue compared with the previous year is due mainly to the falling off in the proceeds of native tax, dog tax, and income-tax.

Grants in aid of ordinary and capital expenditure amounting to £22,000 were received during the year from the Imperial Government.

Income-tax.

The receipts from normal income-tax and super-tax amounted to £1,213.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

Mining	15 per cent.
Trading and farming ...	40 do.
Civil Servants	31 do.
Professions	14 do.

Colonial Development Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £5,686 was incurred during the year under this head. This sum was expended upon the remainder of the works authorized in 1930–1, the construction of dams for the conservation of water, and the cost of the Economic and Financial Commission. Loans and grants amounting to £4,816 were received.

Loans to Settlers.

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, thirty-one applications for loans amounting to £12,480 were received during the year. The sum of £7,895 was issued to eighteen borrowers. The loans varied in amounts from £50 to £1,000 and were for the purpose of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

Swazi National Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £3,389 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of natives. This sum includes £2,425 which was spent out of the fund on native education.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000, consisting of :—(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1931, was £12,630. (2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets.

On 31st March, 1931, liabilities exceeded assets by £75,587 inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, an increase of £6,917 during the year. There are no assets specially ear-marked, except the sinking fund referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected in 1931–2 are as follows :—

	£
Native tax	36,937
Customs and Excise	15,799
Licences	5,900
Income-tax	1,213
Dog tax	3,023
European poll tax	1,798

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum of £4 10s. The Assistant Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various tax camps selected for the convenience of the natives.

Customs and Excise.—No Customs duties are collected except on importations of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union of South Africa, and on maize and maize products. Under an Agreement made in 1910 a fixed percentage of the total Customs and Excise duties collected in the Union is paid to Swaziland and the sum of £13,320 was received in 1931–2. The balance of the sum of £15,799 shown above was collected in respect of importations of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, and of maize and maize products.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour, recruiting, hotel, and banking licences.

The following are the annual charges made for these licences :—

General dealers	...	£10.
Agents for foreign firms (Commercial Travellers, etc.).		£10.
Motor cars	... ...	£2, plus 1s. for each unit of horse-power and 2s. for each 100 pounds weight.
Labour Recruiting Agents		£25.
Liquor	... ...	£12 10s. 0d. to £50.
Banking	... ...	£5 to £50.

Licences are also issued in respect of the hunting of game, the possession of fire-arms, and prospecting.

Income-tax is charged at the rate of 1s. rising to a maximum of 2s. in the £ on all incomes. An abatement is allowed of £400 in the case of married persons, and £300 in the case of single persons. Abatements are also allowed in respect of children, insurance premiums, and dependants. There is also a super-tax of 1s. rising to a maximum of 5s. in the £ on incomes over £2,500.

Dog Tax.—A tax of 5s. is payable in respect of each dog.

Poll Tax.—A tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the law relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons' Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

Customs Tariff and Excise Duty.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 30th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total Customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are therefore kept. The Customs tariff and Excise duties are the same as those in force in the Union.

Stamp Duties.

The following is a summary of the stamp duties in force under Proclamation No. 38 of 1931 :—

1. Affidavit or Solemn or Attested Declaration		2s. 6d.
2. Antenuptial or Postnuptial Contract	...	£1.
3. Agreement or Contract	... ...	1s.
4. Arbitration or Award : according to amount in dispute...	...	2s. 6d. to 5s.
5. Authentication Certificate ...	... ...	10s.

6. Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note :

(1) Payable on demand	2d.
(2) Payable otherwise than on demand—varying according to amount ...	1d. to 6d.

7. Bond :

(1) Any mortgage bond hypothecating immovable property, etc.—varying according to amount of debt	1s. to 5s.
(2) Auxiliary or collateral bonds at duty at rates mentioned in (1) but not exceeding	10s.
(3) Cession of such bond as mentioned in (1)—varying according to amount.	From 1s. to 2s. 6d.

8. Broker's Note :

Varying according to amount of consideration	1d. to 1s.

9. Certificate by any person in a public or official capacity ... ... 1s.

10. Company Capital Duty :

Five shillings per cent. on amount of nominal capital.

11. Customs documents :

On each original bill or document of entry, etc.	6d.

12. Duplicate original of any stamped instrument ... ... 1s.

13. Lease or Agreement of Lease :

Varying according to monthly rental	6d. to £1.
If the lease be for a definite period of one year or longer, duty varies according to period lease	5s. to 15s.
Cession or Assignment of Lease ...	5s.

14. Marketable Security :

(*a*) If transferable only by registration for every £10 or part thereof ...	6d.
(*b*) If made out to bearer or in any manner so as to be transferable by delivery only—for every £10 or part thereof	2s.

15. Notarial Act or Instrument ... ... 2s.

16. Partnership : Agreement of Partnership £1.

17. Power of Attorney or any instrument of like kind :
    (1) Proxy to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof ... 1d.
    (2) Any special power or substitution under any power of attorney ... 1s.
    (3) To act generally for the grantor ... 5s.
    (4) Of any kind not comprised in the foregoing ... ... 1s.
18. Description of Instrument :
    Receipt—
    (*a*) £1 or upwards but not exceeding £5 1d.
    (*b*) Exceeding £5 ... ... 2d.
    If given in respect of any fixed deposit made with any bank, for every £100 (or part thereof) and for every period of twelve months (or part thereof) ... 6d.
19. Security or Suretyship :
    Varying according to sum ... ... 1d. to 1s.
    (2) Where no amount is stated ... 2s. 6d.
    (3) Not comprised in the foregoing 2s. 6d.
20. Transfer Deed :
    Relating to immovable property—for every £10 or part thereof ... ... 6d.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun, and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential and trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken.

No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King Mbandeni and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane but on a small scale owing to the low price of the metal.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting, areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown mineral areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

The general depression of the mining industries has continued to have a deterrent effect on all mining and prospecting.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of Patents and Trade Marks registered during the past four years :—

Patents.				*Trade Marks.*			
1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
1	5	—	—	7	56	33	39

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last four years :—

1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
1	—	2	3

Financial and Economic Enquiry.

During the financial year Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., assisted by Mr. S. Milligan, the representative in South Africa of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, conducted a financial and economic enquiry into the position of Swaziland.

Deferred Pay.

The following table shows the sums paid out in the territory during the last four years, to native labourers engaged on the deferred pay system, on their return from the gold mines in the Union, viz. :—

1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
£7,704	£7,774	£8,251	£9,816

Passes.

During the same period the number of passes issued to recruited labourers and to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms, was as follows, viz. :—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
Recruited labourers	4,942	4,630	5,465	5,954
Others	7,832	7,785	8,593	5,458
	12,774	12,415	14,058	11,412

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

MBABANE.
2nd August, 1932.

(16779—28) Wt. 14707—844 625 11/32 P. St. G. 7/ 8

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Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121. 9*d.* (10*d.*).

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Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

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Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930. 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*)

Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1d.).

Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

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British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery. 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth. £1 1*s.* (£1 1*s.* 9*d.*).

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B 46.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings. 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 11*d.*).

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SWAZILAND, 1932

(For Report for 1930 see No. 1553 (price 9d.) and for Report for 1931 see No. 1594 (price 2s. 0d.).)

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1932 ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SWAZILAND

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I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1933, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1932.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet rising on the Ubombo mountains to 1,500 feet.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet)—55·47 inches over 26 years.
Bremersdorp (2,175 feet)—35·82 inches over 26 years.

The mean summer and winter temperatures were 70·0° Fahr. and 52·0° Fahr. respectively at Mbabane, and 76·5° Fahr. and 62·0° Fahr. respectively at Bremersdorp.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries

of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and one south of the Great Usutu River.

The fifth Council was elected in 1932, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each School Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such Board. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district; also on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu) ...	451
Total	112,951

The population is estimated now to be :—

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Europeans	1,350	1,375	2,725
Natives (Bantu)	58,330	63,340	121,670
Coloured (other than Bantu)	380	300	680
Indians	10	—	10
Totals	60,070	65,015	125,085

About 83 per cent of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European-owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births, marriages, and deaths of the Bantu population.

Amongst the European population there were :—

(*a*) Births	... ...	57 or 20·92 per 1,000
(*b*) Marriages	... ...	19 or 6·97 per 1,000
(*c*) Deaths	... ...	27 or 9·91 per 1,000
(*d*) Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year)		10 or 3·67 per 1,000
(*e*) European Emigrants	...	81 or 29·72 per 1,000 of European population.
(*f*) European Immigrants	...	121 or 44·40 per 1,000 of European population.

IV.—HEALTH.

Administration.

The European medical staff consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, one Government Medical Officer, two doctors (subsidized), three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, four female nurses, two female nurses (subsidized).

The native staff consisted of seven male nurses, six female nurses, three male orderlies, two laundresses, and one cook.

Financial.

The revenue earned by the Medical Department was £173 13s. 5d. The expenditure was £11,973.

Public Health.

The total morbidity and mortality were increased enormously by the unprecedented outbreak of malaria in the southern half of the country, and by an epidemic of whooping-cough amongst the children everywhere. Otherwise the health of the territory was good.

General Diseases.—The usual rheumatic complaints and less severe respiratory troubles such as severe colds, mild influenza, and acute and chronic bronchitis were prevalent especially in the higher parts of the country. Asthma and epilepsy continued to be very common everywhere. There was about the average amount of scurvy. This disease is most prevalent towards the end of the winter and though there is practically no mortality from it it must undermine the general health to some extent. There is always some ordinary anaemia, the result of an ill-balanced and insufficient diet, but no cases of pernicious anaemia have been observed. The Principal Medical Officer reports that during the year he found, for the first time in his experience, a case of diabetes in a native. The patient was a well-to-do man whose scale of living was far above that of the average native. This disease is fairly common amongst Europeans.

A few cases of carcinoma were observed, all in the advanced and hopeless stage, but in proportion to numbers this disease is extraordinarily rare in natives as compared with Europeans. The same applies to cholelithiasis, nephritis, peptic ulcers, and appendicitis, though the latter seems to be on the increase.

Gastro-intestinal diseases in infants and young children are unfortunately very common. They are increased by the pernicious habit of feeding infants from their birth on thin maize porridge even when the mother has sufficient natural food.

Communicable Diseases.—Mosquito- or insect-borne.—The only one is malaria and the year was notable for an outbreak of this disease in the southern part of the territory the extent and severity of which were beyond anything experienced hitherto within the memory of the old inhabitants. The dry summer followed by hot weather and fairly heavy rains in the autumn and early part of the winter gave rise to conditions eminently suitable for the development of *Anopheles Costalis* with the result that from February to the middle of June malaria was very bad in the endemic and epidemic areas and spread to parts such as Mahamba where it had been hitherto unknown. The inhabitants of these areas had not acquired the slightest degree of immunity, they suffered very severely indeed and the mortality-rate was high.

The Assistant Commissioner and the Medical Officer at Hlatikulu made tours of the affected areas giving advice to the Chiefs and people and leaving large quantities of quinine with the Chiefs and at police posts, mission stations, and other suitable distributing centres. The Mahamba Mission Hospital was flooded with patients suffering from malaria and the Administration came to their assistance with tents and blankets ; it also furnished an unlimited supply of quinine and finally gave the hospital a grant of five shillings for each malarial patient. The outbreak was not nearly so bad in the central part of the country though it was certainly worse than usual there, while in the northern part the incidence of the disease was probably below the average.

In addition to the work done by the Mahamba Hospital all the missionary societies in the affected parts did hard and much-appreciated work. In the schools belonging to the Scandinavian Alliance Mission the senior boy pupils were given elementary instruction in the treatment of malaria and in couples these youths were then sent to the surrounding kraals to help the sick and to distribute quinine.

Infectious Diseases.—Fortunately enteric was much less common than last year. It has periods of quiescence all over South Africa and this may be the beginning of one of these periods in Swaziland, but undoubtedly the lessening of the incidence was due to some extent to the amount of inoculation done by the Bremersdorp and Mahamba Mission Hospitals. The disease is rare in the higher parts of the country and though there was a small outbreak in the

Mbabane district, prompt inoculation of the inmates of the affected and neighbouring kraals soon put an end to it. There was no outbreak of bacilliary dysentery. Hospital statistics would seem to indicate that amoebic dysentery was on the increase but the increased facilities for treatment and the increased confidence of the natives in the efficacy of hospital treatment have resulted in cases coming to light which would never have been seen some years ago.

All the hospitals comment on the number of cases of tuberculosis they see and very often can do nothing for. The most serious factors in the causation of this disease are housing and diet. The Principal Medical Officer is of opinion that a native's beehive hut, which is water-tight and has a floor impervious to moisture, is a much healthier place than the little wattle-and-daub one-or-two-roomed house he often builds now in imitation of the houses of Europeans. The latter has a mud floor, no windows, no ventilation, and is dark, damp, and usually hopelessly overcrowded.

The diet is an ill-balanced one, it contains too little proteid and is deficient in vitamins and is too monotonous. That diet has an influence on tuberculosis is borne out by the rapid recovery of early cases of joint and gland tuberculosis under good feeding at a hospital.

Leprosy is not on the increase.

There was an epidemic of whooping-cough throughout the whole year. Lung complications caused considerable mortality amongst native infants and young children in the higher and colder parts of the country. Towards the end of the year chicken-pox began to appear. It assumed a very mild form and no fatality from the disease was reported.

Helminthic Diseases.—Taeniasis and ascariasis are very common indeed.

The position as regards schistosomiasis haematobium remains much the same, more and more cases come for treatment but it is impossible to prevent the natives, especially the children, from bathing in infected streams during the summer.

Sandworm infection occurs occasionally in the hotter and sandier parts of the territory.

There is no ankylostomiasis or guinea worm and trichinosis has never been observed.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Mosquito- and insect-borne diseases.—The only insect-borne disease in the territory is malaria, and as already mentioned the outbreak in the south was one of the worst on record and was dealt with in the manner described. It is unlikely that an epidemic on that scale will occur again for a long time but as there is a certain amount of malaria every year consideration must be given to some means of dealing with it.

Methods of dealing with the mosquito larvae are out of the question except in a very few small suitable localities. Effective anti-larval measures mean the spraying of all streams and all collections of standing rain-water, however small, in the areas liable to infection, that is over at least half the country, and the cost of apparatus and spraying material and of the work itself and its proper supervision make these measures impracticable.

It is proposed, however, to adopt them in certain suitable localities such as the Bremersdorp township and the Swazi National School grounds.

In addition it is proposed to give school children elementary instruction concerning malaria and the life history and habits of the mosquitoes that carry the infection; also an attempt will be made to get the natives in certain malarial areas to take prophylactic quinine; these areas are close to the residence of the Paramount Chief; the scheme meets with his approval and he promises to give it his active encouragement.

Epidemic Diseases.—No case of smallpox occurred during the year; it is hoped to get some vaccination done next year.

As far as enteric is concerned one perennial focus should be practically exterminated when Bremersdorp gets its filtered water-supply. In other areas only persistent inoculation, to which fortunately the natives take very kindly, will control the disease.

Helminthic Diseases.—The only place in which it can be hoped to make improvement is Bremersdorp where the provision of pure drinking and bathing water should lead to a large reduction in the amount of schistosomiasis in this area which is one of the most heavily infested in the whole territory.

General Measures of Sanitation.

In a territory like Swaziland where the largest town contains a population of not more than 250 Europeans and where the natives very wisely live in kraals spread all over the country, well isolated from each other and containing an average of about a dozen people per kraal, organized methods of dealing with such matters as sewage disposal, scavenging, refuse disposal, etc., on a large scale and according to modern scientific methods are practically non-existent.

In the towns the system adopted is the bucket one. The Medical Officer at Hlatikulu reports that the sanitary arrangements at Hlatikulu have been much improved by the universal adoption of pail closets and the provision of a cart for the removal of night soil to a suitable area. He also reports that the adoption of the pail closet system at Goedgegun has led to considerable improvement but that a night soil cart is an urgent necessity. Europeans outside the townships as a rule adopt the pit system but usually they are neither sufficiently deep nor well enough covered in.

Water Supplies.

The Mbabane water-supply is unsatisfactory. There is a furrow four miles long open to infection along its whole length; this flows into a dam which lies above the greater part of the township and a pipe leads the unfiltered water from this to most of the stands in the town.

A charge of 5s. per month is made to lot owners to whose property water is delivered by pipe-line, and 4s. per month to those who receive their water in an open furrow. The service is primitive and the supply, according to medical authorities, bacteriologically impure.

Approval of the scheme to provide Bremersdorp with a supply of pure water should be followed by a marked diminution in the amount of enteric, schistosomiasis, dysentery, and other water-borne diseases which have been prevalent there for many years.

The Medical Officer at Hlatikulu reports that the water-supply there is entirely inadequate and the hours of use have to be restricted, but the quality is good. He also states that the Goedgegun supply is inadequate but from a bacteriological standpoint it is good.

School Hygiene.

Any complete and satisfactory system of medical inspection of school children is out of the question as the present staff is inadequate.

The teaching of elementary hygiene is being made an essential part of the curriculum in all schools, and special attention is being devoted to instruction on the subject of malaria and its relation to the mosquito and also on the life history and habits of the mosquitoes responsible for the disease.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There is no special organization for dealing with this, but there are a few very gratifying tendencies to be noticed in the attitude of the native women.

One is that native women are gradually beginning to come into hospital voluntarily for their confinement; until recently such a thing was unheard of. Another is the fact that still larger numbers come to be examined during the later months of pregnancy to find out whether everything is progressing normally and satisfactorily. Yet another is the way pregnant women who have suffered from syphilis come to be treated during pregnancy and bring their children afterwards for examination and treatment, if that is necessary. Fortunately, most native women breast-feed their children, but they have a deplorable habit of supplementing it from the beginning with maize porridge even though the natural food is ample. Where artificial feeding is necessary cows' milk is usually used and it is surprising to find how often a genuine effort is made to keep the bottle clean.

Hospital Dispensaries and Venereal Clinics.

The new hospital at Mbabane has been open for over a year and has been full all the time. It requires further additions before it can be become a thoroughly satisfactorily institution.

The Hlatikulu Hospital is handicapped very much by lack of sufficient accommodation. The increasing volume of work done there is indicated by the great increase in the number of out-patients, and if the accommodation were available there would be a considerable increase in the number of in-patients.

The work done by the Mankaiana Dispensary was practically double that of the previous year.

Excellent work has been done by the Church of the Nazarene Mission at Bremersdorp with its dispensaries at Stegi and Figg's Peak, and by the Wesleyan Mission Hospital at Mahamba with its dispensary at Hluti. Both are to be complimented on the high standard of the work performed, and the character and professional attainments of the members of their staff.

The Venereal Clinics continue to do excellent work.

The clinic opened during last year at Goedgegun in the southern district is visited once a month by the Medical Officer from Hlatikulu.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases are sent to Union institutions at the cost of the Swaziland Administration.

The health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent.

Return of Diseases and Deaths among in-patients at Government Hospitals for the year 1932.

The following figures show the prevalence and mortality arising from the principal groups of diseases. These figures are compiled from the combined Mbabane and Hlatikulu Hospital returns. The diseases mentioned occurred almost entirely amongst the native peasants :—

Infectious Diseases.

Total incidence	428
The principal diseases were :—	
Syphilis	119
Malaria	127
Enteric	7
Tuberculosis	30
Influenza	30
Infective diseases of skin and cellular tissues	27
Pneumonia	13
Dysentery	10
Non-tubercular diseases of bones and joints ...	14

The total deaths from infective diseases were 22, divided as follows :—

Syphilis	5
Tuberculosis	3
Pneumonia	3
Malaria	1
Influenza	1
Enteric	1
Whooping-cough	1
Meningitis	1
Dysentery	1
Enteritis	1
Septicaemia	1
Osteitis	1
Gonorrhoeal arthritis	1
Prostatis	1

General Systemic and Preventable Diseases.

Total incidence 490

divided as follows :—

Preventable diseases	298
Diseases—non-venereal of the genital organs ...	36
General diseases including tumours	36
Puerperal state	33
Diseases of the digestive system	22
Diseases of the nervous system	21
Diseases of the respiratory system	10
Other general diseases	34

The total deaths from general systemic and preventable diseases were 31, divided as follows :—

Preventable diseases	18
Diseases of the digestive system	3
Puerperal state	2
Diseases of the nervous system and organs of sense	2
Diseases of respiratory system	2
General diseases including tumours	1
Diseases—non-venereal—of the genital organs...	1
Asthenia	1
Infant neglect	1

The following figures show the number of cases treated at the various centres :—

	In-patients.	*Out-patients.*
Government Institutions—		
Mbabane Hospital	471	10,140
Hlatikulu Hospital	247	9,415
Mankaiana Dispensary ...	19	3,665
Mission Institutions—		
Bremersdorp Hospital ...	501	6,681
Mahamba Hospital	754	2,734
Endingeni Dispensary ...	9	4,029
Pigg's Peak Dispensary ...	30	2,500
Stegi Dispensary	56	1,023
	2,087	40,187

The chief diseases amongst the out-patients were gynecological affections in women, gastro-intestinal complaints, rheumatism, bronchitis, epilepsy, asthma, syphilis, and minor injuries in the adults of both sexes, and whooping-cough, gastro-intestinal affections, and scabies amongst the children. There were many more cases of malaria amongst the out-patients than is usual.

Miscellaneous.

Seven doctors were in practice at the end of the year.

Three dentists are registered for practice in Swaziland but do not reside in the territory.

One chemist was in practice at the end of the year and twenty nurses and midwives.

V.—HOUSING.

Europeans in Urban Areas.

The promulgation of the Urban Areas Regulations in 1930 set a standard for new buildings. No buildings can be erected until the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Advisory Committees of the various townships. The result of this can be seen in the improved standard of the new buildings. There are still many unsightly old buildings, of which some provided for European officials are of a poor type. At Mbabane and Hlatikulu most of the European Police live in wood and iron buildings which are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. In the urban areas sanitary arrangements are good and well controlled.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

In recent years many excellent houses have been built on farms, but the poorer European classes, especially those on small holdings

or squatting on large farms belonging to others, live in abject hovels constructed of turf walls, earthen floors, and thatched roofs. The sanitary arrangements are defective and, in many cases, non-existent.

Uneducated Natives in Rural Areas.

So long as the native lives under native conditions there is no such thing as overcrowding. Most of the natives live in huts of a beehive shape. They consist of a wattle framework covered with thatch, the only opening being a very low door. The earthen floors are hammered and polished and impervious to damp. Each married woman has her own hut and, in a kraal or collection of these huts, there are huts allotted to the youths and unmarried males and others to the unmarried females above the ages of puberty.

A kraal usually consists of the huts of one man, his wives, his unmarried daughters and his sons, both married and unmarried, and the wives and children of married sons. That there is a considerable amount of ventilation is shown by the amount of smoke that can be seen passing through the thatch from the fire within. The huts, however, have the defect of not admitting sunlight, but as they are used only as sleeping places and shelters from the rain, and as every possible minute of the daylight is spent in the open, this is not a very great drawback.

A regrettable change for the worse takes place in cases when the native begins to rise a little in the social scale and to imitate European housing conditions. He then erects a small rectangular building of sun-dried bricks or of wattle-and-daub ; the walls are too low ; the floor is of earth and cannot be kept clean and is damp in wet weather ; the windows are small holes and frequently boarded over. These small buildings are divided into a living room and a sleeping room, both too small, and the inhabitants lie either on the damp earthen floor or on home-made wooden bedsteads under conditions far more liable to harbour biting insects than the polished impervious floor of the grass hut, the sleeping mat, and the blanket of the ordinary native.

Two other points in favour of the grass huts are :—first, when the native for any reason, often the occurrence of an unusual amount of sickness in his kraal, wishes to move, this is a simple matter as he simply constructs new huts in another place ; and second, as there is practically always a small fire in the sleeping huts, there is a certain amount of smoke and this keeps off mosquitoes.

The economic condition of ordinary natives is such that they cannot afford to build proper houses and, until they have attained such a condition and have learned how to build proper houses and live in them properly, they are much better off under their primitive tribal housing conditions. The natives make no effort to erect sanitary conveniences.

Eurafricans in Rural Areas.

These are divided into those who prefer to live under European conditions and erect and occupy the same type of dwelling, and those who prefer to live in native areas under the same conditions as native peasants.

Educated Natives in Urban Areas.

For the most part these natives live in the same kind of dwellings as the poorer whites and there are the same defects in the sanitary conditions.

Housing of Wage-earning Population.

Europeans in Rural Areas.

These represent approximately 5 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners, the remainder being natives. The housing of these wage-earners is usually of the same type as that of their masters—rooms with brick, stone, or corrugated iron walls, roofed with corrugated iron or thatch, with wooden, concrete, or earthen floors, and furnished with enough doors and windows to give sufficient air and light. On the whole their quarters are fairly good. Generally there are no bathrooms provided for wage-earners.

Eurafricans in Rural Areas.

The housing for Eurafricans in rural areas is much the same as that for European wage-earners.

Europeans in Urban Areas.

In urban areas the housing is generally of the same type as that described for rural areas. There are regulations in force dealing with sanitation and overcrowding in the case of all inhabitants, but bathroom accommodation is by no means general.

Natives in Rural Areas.

The general rule is that native wage-earners live in huts of the same type as those in use in their home dwellings.

Natives in Urban Areas.

The better educated native wage-earners prefer to live under European conditions and to erect and occupy the same type of house. It is, therefore, likely that the native hut will gradually disappear in urban areas.

Ownership of Wage-earners' Quarters.

In practically all cases the quarters are owned by the masters but, in a few cases, the native servants sleep at their own kraals.

Action Towards Amelioration.

The enforcement of sanitary laws in urban areas, the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example of European missionaries and masters are the only means operating to improve conditions. Until conditions improve in their homes, the Swazi wage-earners are likely to prefer housing conditions at their place of employment which most closely approximate to those at their own kraals. Considerable improvement has taken place amongst the better educated natives in their homes and the effect is noticeable in their demand for better conditions when they take to wage-earning life.

There are no building societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

The conditions generally throughout the year were favourable to stock.

Contagious Diseases.

East Coast Fever.—At the beginning of the year 1932 the country was considered free of this disease and had been so from April, 1930. In February a blood smear that had been sent to Pretoria for examination was returned as shewing East Coast Fever infection. This smear was from a young calf and from an area that had been free of East Coast Fever for over two years. Another smear taken from the same animal at the same time as the suspected smear gave a "negative" examination. It is very doubtful if this was a case of East Coast Fever. Up to the end of the year no other animal died. A very strict supervision has been kept on the cattle in this area which is about 20 miles north-east of Mbabane; every animal being counted on each dipping day, which is once a week.

Throughout the country a very close watch has been kept for all deaths of cattle. At each dipping tank a native cattle guard who can read and write has been stationed. This guard counts all the cattle at his dipping tank on every dipping day and the numbers of each herd are entered in a register. All discrepancies have to be satisfactorily explained.

Dipping intervals were extended to ten- and fourteen-day intervals throughout the country; this was done with a view to finding out if any unknown centres of infection still existed, which would no doubt have come to light with this long-interval dipping, if they existed. The Principal Veterinary Officer is confident that East Coast Fever infection does not now exist in Swaziland.

The last death from this disease, excluding the suspicious one above-mentioned, occurred in April, 1930.

Anthrax.—Outbreaks of this disease increased to a very great extent, especially in the Southern District where fifteen dipping areas became infected. This wide-spread infection made it necessary to carry out immunization over a large area. One hundred and fifty-five deaths occurred and 56,500 head of cattle were inoculated. Extra men were employed to carry out this work.

Scab.—Five outbreaks among native sheep were reported and two amongst goats. In many areas it is now the custom for native sheep and goats to be dipped regularly in the cattle dipping tanks every time the cattle are dipped. This has been a very useful factor in controlling scab. It is hoped that this custom will become general throughout the country. It is having a good effect on the general condition of the sheep, and the natives are beginning to realize this.

Non-Contagious Diseases.

Red-water and Gall-sickness.—A marked increase in these diseases was noticed in areas where the dipping intervals were extended to a longer time than fourteen days.

Quarter Evil.—This disease was not so prevalent probably due to the regular inoculation that has been carried out for many years in the known infected areas. 2,300 doses of vaccine were issued.

Heartwater.—The incidence of this disease remained about the same as in previous years.

Horse Sickness.—No increase of this disease was noticed and the season generally was a mild one.

Snotziekte.—This disease was prevalent and always in association with wildebeeste. It appears that cattle are the only domesticated animals affected.

Sweating Sickness of Calves.—This disease does not show signs of spreading to new areas.

Dipping tanks.—No new tanks were built during the year and the numbers are as last year.

Ninety-three Government tanks.
Sixteen private tanks under owners control.

Cattle.—The number of cattle in the territory at the end of the year was 346,772 of which 32,333 were owned by Europeans.

Export of cattle.—The following cattle were exported for slaughter during the year :—

Johannesburg Market	4,331
Durban	1,646
Union Cold Storage for Overseas ...	844
Total	6,821

The average price obtained was £5, the market value being about the same as the previous three or four years.

The number of cattle exported, the meat of which is sent oversea, was less owing chiefly to the low prices offered and it being almost entirely limited to animals dressing 500 lb. the prices realized for this class of animal being better in Johannesburg. For animals dressing under 450 lb. only 10s. 6d. per 100 lb. was offered.

Hides.—Approximately 10,000 hides were exported, the prices offered being small.

General.—Overstocking with cattle is becoming more serious year by year but in the areas where water conservation dams have been constructed this has been temporarily relieved.

The preliminaries to a scheme for the improvement of the cattle were started—namely the castration of all bulls. Up to the end of the year 26,500 bulls of all ages had been operated on, one bull to every thirty females being left. In many cases herds were found with 40 to 50 per cent. of bulls. It is hoped to continue this work until all the unnecessary bulls have been eliminated. Only the best bulls, and these are of a poor class, are being left. In time it is hoped to replace these bulls by animals of some better breeds.

Agriculture.

The principal agricultural occupations are cattle breeding and the growing of maize, kaffir corn, tobacco, and cotton.

In the winter the high veld portion of the territory is largely used by sheep graziers who bring in their flocks from the Transvaal where the climate is more severe.

Improved methods in agriculture are becoming more general amongst the European farmers.

Efforts are being made to help the natives to improve their methods in agriculture and, for this purpose, trained native demonstrators have been engaged. These are men who have received training at native agricultural schools in the Union of South Africa and have obtained diplomas in agriculture. A difficulty at present is to obtain men who know the Swazi language. It is hoped to get over this by sending some natives from Swaziland to be trained in the Union and also to train others locally.

Maize.—The principal crop grown by Europeans and natives in the highlands and midlands is maize. The European return of an average of 2·9 muids (bags of 200 lb.) per acre is very low but this may be partly due to the abnormally low rainfall experienced during the growing season. The return per acre for the natives is even lower.

Kaffir corn.—This is the principal crop grown by the natives, especially in the bush veld. It is more resistent to drought than maize. The yield per acre was very low.

Cotton.—The return of this crop was 750,000 lb. of seed cotton, the lowest return for some years; the smallness of the acreage (1,000 acres) was due to the low price of cotton.

Tobacco.—The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, carried on operations during the year during which 341,055 lb. of tobacco valued at £10,850 were exported. The expenditure of the Company amounted to £2,621 11s. 4d. At the 31st December the membership of the Company was 222.

Other crops.—Other crops grown are beans of all kinds, peanuts, and other oil-producing crops.

Fruit.—The export of citrus fruit has been carried out by a few farmers and excellent reports have been received about the quality of the fruit but depressed markets have been disappointing to the growers.

Dairying.—This branch of farming is increasing; 22,197 lb. of butter fat, valued at approximately £740, were exported to the Union during the year.

Native dairying.—There are now five native dairies in the territory which are proving themselves valuable to the natives who supply them. If the dairying branch of farming increases amongst the Europeans, trained natives should have no difficulty in obtaining employment with farmers at a higher wage than the ordinary labourer, and to this end native scholars are given some training in dairying.

Vegetable gardening is also being taught at all schools in the territory.

The Inspector of Education has arranged that at five native schools all scholars who have passed Standard IV, and who desire it, can take a course in agriculture for a period of two years in Standards V and VI under a native demonstrator. At the end of that period a native who desires to do so will be given a further special course of two years, when he should be able to do the work of an agricultural demonstrator. This will assist the natives by giving them a knowledge of elementary agriculture which they can apply to their own fields when they leave school. It will also give the better trained native an opportunity of another field of employment as a demonstrator.

Cultivation by Persons of Non-European descent.

The only inhabitants falling within this category are the natives. In about half the area the cultivation is by hand with hoes made specially for native use, and is carried out principally by married women. In the other half, ploughs drawn by oxen are used. Harrows and cultivators are seldom used. The food-stuffs grown by natives are only about one-fifth of their requirements, the

remaining four-fifths being supplied by European farmers, and by traders who import grain from the Union. In the areas most favourable to the cultivation of grain the natives often sell grain but are not infrequently found buying it back later on in the season at enhanced prices.

Number of persons of non-European descent cultivating for themselves; or in association with, or employed by, non-Europeans.

With the exception of approximately 3,000 natives who are employed by Europeans in agriculture, the majority cultivate for themselves. Approximately 250 are in the employment of Eurafricans. Usually these natives work as servants receiving wages in money together with food and quarters.

The progress which has been made, and the comparative influence of instruction and of employment with Europeans.

There are approximately 150 natives who are really progressive farmers and whose methods compare favourably with those of Europeans. These include the tobacco growers, some cotton growers, and a few grain farmers. Ploughs are replacing hand labour to an increasing extent every year and the methods of planting, cultivation, and use of fertilizers are showing steady improvement. Most of the progress is due to their employment by and association with Europeans.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, road-making, and domestic purposes. There was no recruiting for labour for estates or mines in the territory. The tin mines at Mbabane and the asbestos mine near Pigg's Peak employed about 450 natives. These mines are situated in a healthy part and there is no underground work. The other employers of native labour are the ranches, the cotton plantations, the European farmers, and the Administration. The labourers are housed in grass huts of the type described in Chapter V.

Farmers' Associations.

There are three of these Associations in the territory, the Swaziland Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Bremersdorp; the Stegi Farmers' Association; and the Southern Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Hlatikulu.

These Associations have been in existence for many years and are the avenues through which all matters dealing with farming and stock-raising are communicated to the Government. Agricultural Shows have been held annually for a number of years at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu.

Exhibits at these shows for the past three years are as follows :—

	Bremersdorp.	*Hlatikulu.*
1930	537	721
1931	578	927
1932	No Shows held.	

Owing to the depression in agriculture no shows were held during 1932.

Crops.

The following is a summary of agricultural products raised by Europeans and natives during the year :—

By Europeans.

	Acres sown.	*Amount harvested.*	*Approximate return per acre.*
Maize	10,173	29,770 muids of 200 lb. or 5,954,000 lb.	2·9 muids.
Cotton	996	748,000 lb. seed cotton	751 lb.
Tobacco	511	521,108 lb.	1,019 lb.
Kaffir Corn ...	845	3,643 muids of 200 lb. or 728,600 lb.	4·3 muids.
Beans	378	835 bags of 200 lb.	442 lb.
Peanuts	350	2,151 bags of 70 lb. each or 150,600 lb.	6·1 bags.
Sweet potatoes ...	120	710 bags of 120 lb.	6 bags.
Potatoes	27	455 bags of 150 lb.	17 bags.
Pumpkins... ...	41	100,800 lb.	2,458 lb.

By Natives.

Maize	30,255	30,906 muids of 200 lb. or 6,181,250 lb.	1 muid.
Tobacco	133	75,256 lb.	566 lb.
Kaffir Corn ...	46,546	41,041 muids of 200 lb. or 8,208,150 lb.	·9 muid.
Beans	1,156	1,117 bags of 200 lb.	107 lb.
Peanuts	641	2,220 bags of 70 lb.	3·4 bags.
Sweet potatoes ...	419	1,458 bags of 120 lb.	3·4 bags.
Potatoes	33	200 bags of 150 lb.	6 bags.
Pumpkins... ...	1,896	595,300 lb.	314 lb.

Pastoral Products.

	Quantity.	*Value.* £
Milk	2,800 gallons	252
Butter	13,233 lb.	737
Eggs	3,039 dozen	131
Bacon	3,780 lb.	236
Beef	912,000 lb.	3,420

These are consumed locally. No reliable estimate can be given at present of the pastoral products of the natives.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended on the 31st December, 1932 :—

		1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
		Slaughter Cattle.				
lb.	...	3,639,600	5,500,000	4,373,700	5,181,600	5,338,800
£	...	54,594	85,000	50,763	33,322	23,728
		Tobacco.				
lb.	...	1,283,250	1,068,400	578,330	298,413	341,055
£	...	37,428	35,613	14,397	9,082	10,850
		Cotton (Seed).				
lb.	...	850,814	2,618,913	3,224,182	1,532,132	750,000
£	...	13,785	37,961	26,868	9,578	3,125
		Hides.				
lb.	...	368,400	434,840	208,140	143,600	60,750
£	...	13,047	7,250	3,469	1,589	633
		Skins.				
lb.	...	—	—	—	5,590	—
£	...	—	—	—	144	—
		Wattle Bark.				
lb.	...	1,239,000	—	2,274,500	9,000	56,000
£	...	4,920	—	9,108	37	28
		Wool.				
lb.	...	9,600	3,600	27,091	72,134	30,000
£	...	400	150	909	1,636	490
		Butter.				
lb.	...	8,400	—	1,748	794	1,705
£	...	420	—	130	52	855
		Butter Fat.				
lb.	...	1,800	4,400	33,870	21,670	22,197
£	...	90	220	675	843	740
		Bullion.				
Value	...	£1,475	382	Nil.	Nil.	£1,542
		Metallic Tin.				
lb.	...	416,438	415,693	360,692	171,481	187,980
£	...	39,706	38,692	23,414	8,875	11,497

All the above products with the exception of cotton and metallic tin, were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and the tin to the Straits Settlements. Wool is shorn from sheep brought into the territory for winter grazing by farmers living in the Union. The only produce exported by the natives is tobacco and, at present, a small quantity of butter-fat.

Seventy-five per cent. of the hides are sold by natives to European traders who export them.

The production, in the case of agriculture and live stock, is by individual agriculturists except in the case of cotton. The tin is won by companies from alluvial workings in the vicinity of Mbabane.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
£12,802	£13,320	£14,218

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, are as follows :—

1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
£1,385	£1,164	£1,039

The sum of £242 was collected in respect of a temporary special duty on imported maize and maize products. The duty was withdrawn with effect from the 17th June, 1932.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under Chapter VI above.

Cotton is exported to the United Kingdom, tin through the Union to the Straits Settlements, and all other commodities to the Union of South Africa.

The volume of trade was reasonably good during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained a fair price for their maize. The prices of food-stuffs were not excessive.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans employed on Government Motor Services.

There are no railways in the territory but the Road Motor Service of the Union Government and of the Portuguese East African Administration continue to operate in Swaziland over certain routes. The average rates of wages in these services were, drivers £22 per month and assistant drivers £14 per month. The average cost

of living for a single man was £10 per month, and for a married man with one young child £16 per month made up as follows :—

	£	
Rent	42	per annum.
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	90	do.
Clothing, boots, etc. ...	46	do.
Poll Tax	2	do.
Wages of servants ...	12	do.

This does not include the cost of education. The average hours of work were 60 per week. In some cases quarters were provided at a rental of £3 10s. per month. No natives were employed in these services.

Europeans employed on Public Works.

Road overseers employed by the Administration receive wages varying from £16 to £21 per month, depending on their length of service and general efficiency. These men are not on the pensionable staff. Some own farms. The figures of cost of living shown above are applicable in their cases. The hours of work are approximately 54 per week.

Natives employed on Public Works.

The Administration employs one full-time carpenter and one part-time mason. Their rate of wages was £7 per month. There were four motor drivers employed at £4 per month each. The average native labourer was paid £1 10s. per month. The motor drivers and labourers receive in addition quarters and food. The average hours of work were approximately 54 per week.

Europeans employed in other works.

Stock Inspectors employed by the Administration receive salaries at the rate of £20 per month rising by annual increments of £15 to £30 per month.

Europeans employed in building.

These were paid at the rate of 15s. to £1 *per diem*. The average hours of work were 48 per week.

Europeans employed on mines.

European mine managers were paid at the rate of £35 per month. Quarters were provided. European mine overseers were paid at the rate of £30 per month. Quarters were not provided. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £20 per month, and in the case of a single man approximately £12 per month. European miners and prospectors were paid at the rate of £25 per month, without quarters. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £14 per month and in the case of single men approximately £10 per month. The average hours of work were approximately 50 per week.

Natives employed on mines.

Natives in charge of labourers employed on the mines were paid at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 2s. *per diem*. Native labourers on mines were paid at the rate of 8d. to 1s. *per diem* depending on their age and efficiency. In all cases they received quarters and 6d. *per diem* for food.

Natives employed on other works.

The average rates of wages per annum of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Swaziland Police were :—Sergeants £72 to £84 ; Corporals £60 to £72 ; Constables £36 to £54 according to length of service. In addition quarters are provided. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

The native cattle guards in charge of Government dipping tanks received average wages of £30 to £39 per annum according to length of service. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

Europeans employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of Europeans employed in agriculture vary from £5 to £10 per month with a share in the crops, estimated to be of the value of £40 to £80 per annum. Others are provided with food and quarters. In other cases farm managers were paid at the rate of £20 to £25 per month and quarters. The average hours of work were 60 per week and the average cost of living for a single man was £10, and for a married man £14, per month.

Natives employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of native labourers varied from 15s. to £2 per month, depending on their age and efficiency, the higher paid being plowmen, wagon drivers, and natives experienced in farming work. The average hours of labour were 60 per week.

Natives employed in domestic service.

Natives in domestic service were paid wages varying from 10s. per month to £3 10s. according to age and experience. Household servants, waiters, etc., received from 10s. to 30s., grooms 15s. to £1, cooks £2 to £3 10s. In addition food and quarters are supplied. The average hours of service were 60 per week.

The staple food-stuffs of the native labourers in Government and other employment are 2½ lb. of maize meal *per diem* or about 75 lb. per month, and 1½ lb. of meat per week or about 6 lb. per month. The average cost of meal throughout the year was 14s. per 183 lb. and of meat 4½d. per lb. The average cost of living was 8s. per month. The average cost of living of educated natives was approximately £2 per head per month.

The average cost of living for officials was approximately as follows :—

(1) Bachelors (Juniors) ... ... £12 to £13 per month.
(2) Married couple with two young children ... £25 per month.
(3) Married couple with three young children... £28 per month.
(4) Married couple with four young children ... £32 per month.

This does not include the cost of education which, in the case of officials living at a distance from Headquarters, is approximately £60 per annum per child.

In the last mentioned case the cost of living per annum was as follows :—

	£
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	200
Footwear	24
Clothing	74
Light	24
Poll Tax	2
Wages of servants	52
Sundries	8

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

Financial Year.	*Amount spent from general revenue on native mission Schools.*	*Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission Schools.*	*Total spent on Education generally.*		
			From General Revenue.	*From Swazi National Fund.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
1927–28 ...	Nil.	1,350	6,943	2,352	9,296
1928–29 ...	900	1,400	8,505	2,554	11,059
1929–30 ...	1,000	1,300	9,030	3,039	12,069
1930–31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931–32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,956

European Education.

There are ten Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant of £1,305 from the Government. This school is controlled by a Council on which the Administration is represented by two nominees. The school is inspected every year by the Inspector of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary Matriculation Examination of the University of South Africa.

Afrikaans is taught by a qualified teacher and music is taught by a mistress possessed of the L.R.A.M. degree.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are being prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, England.

This school has in being courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the ten Government schools for European children during the last three years was as follows :—

1930	435
1931	400
1932	309

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1932 was 110, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp, was 22. The average attendance of European scholars at all schools was therefore 441.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate Examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the High School Entrance Examination (Standard V) are also held annually.

Eighteen entered from Government schools and ten passed the School Leaving Certificate, while fifty-six entered from Government schools for the High School Entrance Examination and thirty-four passed. The staffing of the Government schools shows some improvement in regard to the professional qualifications required for teachers. Five of the teachers possess proper professional qualifications. The school buildings have been repaired and improved. The schools have all been visited by a medical officer.

During the year a considerable amount of progress was made in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

A very good library has been built up at the Goedgegun School. The Inspector of Education states that the general standard of work in the European schools has distinctly advanced.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence one institution for Eurafrican children which is aided by the Administration. The institution at Holy Rood which was previously aided by the Government was closed during the month of July. The average attendance at these institutions for the last three years was as follows :—

1930	125
1931	50
1932	55

They received £362 10s. 0d. as grants-in-aid. At the Florence Mission, the pupils are taught by a qualified European lady teacher and a qualified Eurafrican woman. In addition, the missionary in charge teaches the boys woodwork and building. Besides these there are Eurafrican children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives and 85 native Mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools, who does valuable work in his visits of supervision made at all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials met once during the year.

Many of the Mission Societies receive help from overseas and the curtailment of such help has had its effects on educational activities.

General Welfare Work.

One subsidiary training course for native teachers was held at Bremersdorp during May. It was well attended and lecturers were recruited from the official and non-official communities. Lectures were given in community work, the teaching of the ordinary school subjects, the aims and objects of native education, agricultural work, craft work, hygiene, and other kindred subjects. They proved to be of great value to the teachers and have resulted in improved methods of teaching at the schools.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and include Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up and include Standard IV and the head teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) of the Natal Province, and possession of that certificate admits them to Colleges and Institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The average attendance during the year at the eighty-five native Mission schools and the three Government schools for natives was 4,653 children.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has accomplished much good so far as the employment of better qualified teachers is concerned. The results are to be seen in greatly improved school

work. There is now no native teacher at work in controlled schools with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV. There are also teaching at the native schools eight full-time European teachers and two who give part-time service.

There are about 120 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 2,555 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the Mission schools.

At the Swazi National School at Matapa good progress has been made in the building up of this Government institution. There have been approximately 50 pupils in attendance throughout the year from various parts of Swaziland. The work includes :—

(1) Academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers ;

(2) Part training in agricultural methods.

It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year two official examinations, covering, amongst other subjects, art and craftwork, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The second examination is held at the end of Standard VI year and is the same examination as that held by the Department of Education, Natal.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each examination held in December, 1932, and the number of passes obtained :—

	Entries.	*Passes.*
Standard IV Examination	109	93
Standard V Examination	66	53
Standard VI Examination (School Leaving Certificate) ...	46	24

Welfare Institutions.

The principal at St. Mark's, the Reverend C. C. Tugman, B.A., has worked indefatigably for a number of years to encourage the presentation of good drama in Mbabane, and Swaziland generally, and the construction of an open air theatre at Mbabane amidst ideal surroundings, is under consideration. At this theatre it is intended to act some of Shakespeare's plays, and under certain conditions it will be possible for other bands of players to use the facilities afforded.

At Mbabane and Bremersdorp there are amateur dramatic societies which are in a flourishing state, and from time to time entertainments are given which receive strong support from the public.

Generally, at the end of the school year, breaking up entertainments are held at the European schools at which simple and suitable plays are staged, or at which the children give of their best in connexion with singing, recitation, and dancing. Somewhat similar entertainments are given at a number of native schools.

A sports club for natives has been started at Mbabane and has organized an association football league for competition for a cup presented by the Resident Commissioner. The question of the introduction of the Pathfinder and Wayfarer movements is also being considered.

Shortly after his arrival in Swaziland, the Resident Commissioner took action which has led to the erection of an excellent hall for the use of the natives living in and about Mbabane. This hall has been in full use throughout the year, and is used by the natives for lectures, meetings, concerts, debates, and general entertainments. Close to the hall there is a tennis court, on which tennis is played almost daily.

In southern Swaziland, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement has been started, and there are good troops established at Goedgegun, at Schurwekop, and at Mooihoek. It is to be hoped that this work will receive every encouragement, as its good effect on the children is already noticeable.

Singing is being encouraged amongst the natives and numerous choirs have been established throughout the territory.

Throughout Swaziland, the Europeans have well organized football and cricket clubs, and there are the usual tennis, gymkhana, and golf clubs, etc.

There is no provision made by means of insurance in the event of accident, sickness, and old age, but the question is being discussed as to whether it may not be possible to provide by some form of insurance for the old age of teachers who are not on the permanent staff, but who have given long service in aided and Government schools.

There are no orphanages in the territory.

Native welfare work is only in its early stage in Swaziland, but the future is bright with promise. Everywhere there are signs of development, and there are many schemes afoot, such as the institution of libraries, thrift clubs, a Native Welfare Association, etc.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit, and Komatipoort respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The Motor Transport Services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Bremersdorp.

Year.	*Passengers carried.* *European.*	*Native.*	*Goods handled, in tons.*	*Cream conveyed in gallons.*
1928	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556

Area with depot at Hlatikulu.

Year.	*Passengers carried.* *European.*	*Native.*	*Goods handled, in tons.*	*Cream conveyed in gallons.*
1928	839	2,958	391	—
1929	1,361	7,664	1,055	—
1930	1,815	11,664	1,559	—
1931	1,938	9,093	1,307	—
1932	1,323	9,648	1,404	7,138

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Goba.

Year.	*Passengers carried.* *European.*	*Native.*	*Goods handled, in tons.*
1930 (11 months) ...	185	243	1,264
1931	214	1,556	1,769
1932	173	4,268	1,045

The charges made by both motor transport services are the same, namely :—

Passenger fares 3d. per mile for Europeans and 1½d. per mile for natives.

Charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at the 31st December, 1932 :—

	British makes.	*Other makes.*	*Total.*
Private cars	28	213	241
Commercial vehicles ...	20	27	47
Motor cycles	54	21	75
			363

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue, as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 298 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices, except Mankaiana, with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available between both Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria, and other centres.

In south Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephone trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

A telephone line from Piet Retief to the Mankaiana district is terminated at an agency some two and a-half miles inside the Swaziland border.

The question of continuing the latter line to the Mankaiana district offices, and of erecting lines between Mankaiana and Mbabane, also between Stegi and Goba on the Portuguese border, is still under consideration.

The cost of running the postal service with the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1923–24	3,237	2,729
1924–25	3,384	3,176
1925–26	3,215	3,359
1926–27	3,354	3,213
1927–28	3,151	3,379
1928–29	3,332	3,842
1929–30	3,815	4,144
1930–31	3,986	4,193
1931–32	4,891	4,932
1932–33	4,764	7,284

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the revenue derived from the postal service continues to exceed the cost of maintenance.

There are no wireless stations in the territory but licences have been issued to thirty holders of wireless receiving sets.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two Banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with one branch and one agency.

Changes in connexion with currency in Swaziland were effected during the year by Order in Council of the 17th December, 1931, and High Commissioner's Proclamations Nos. 45, 55, and 59 of 1932. Proclamation 45 of 1932 regulated the introduction of silver coin (other than that of the Union of South Africa) into the territory. Proclamation 55 of 1932, provided for the withdrawal from circulation of United Kingdom silver coin as from the 15th January, 1933, when it would cease to be legal tender. Proclamation 59 of 1932, provides a penalty for making monetary payments to natives except in the legal currency of the territory.

Under the Swaziland (Coinage) Order, 1911, as amended by the Swaziland (Coinage) Order of 1920, all British coins which are, for the time being, legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all coins of the late South African Republic which are of equivalent value to the British coins, are current in the territory and are legal tender; in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for the payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The Coinage Orders of 1911 and 1920 were amended by the Swaziland (Coinage) Order, 1931, which gives the High Commissioner the power by Proclamation to make provision for the regulation of currency in the Protectorate and for all matters connected therewith, including the power of amending or repealing wholly or in part the provisions of the Orders of 1911 and 1920.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1933, was £13,343, and the amount on current account amounted to £25,061. At the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, the amounts were £4,219 and £2,381 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £7,140 and £470 respectively. The only notes in circulation are those of the South African Reserve Bank, and these were made legal tender in the territory by Proclamation No. 55 of 1932.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provision of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, dealt with in Chapter XV. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Hlatikulu district, is a limited liability company

registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed.

The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
		1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or Land measure.		1 morgen = 600 square roods.
		1 square rood = 144 square feet.
		1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
		1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
		1,000 yards = 914 metres.
		1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
		1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
		1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

As a result of the rainfall this year being much below the average, very few washaways occurred on the roads and it was, therefore, possible to undertake a considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers.

Buildings.

The necessity for the strictest economy limited the construction programme to a few minor buildings.

Water-Supplies.

During the year fifteen dams for the conservation of water were constructed on various native areas in the low or bush veldt. Fourteen have earthwork embankments and one has a reinforced concrete wall. The storage capacity of these dams is estimated to be 16,000,000 gallons.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, and an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu.

A European overseer with six natives is in charge of the large pont on the Usutu River. Two natives operate the small pont on the Komati River on the road between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, and there is a native boatman in charge of a boat on the Komati at Balegane.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute", was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

Special Court of Swaziland.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence. This Court has the power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court of Justice in Swaziland. Reviews of criminal cases when the Court is not in session are dealt with by the President of the Court, or if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner, or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. The Crown Prosecutor, who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court, was appointed under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners were established under Section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European; but Assistant Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the cases last mentioned and in other serious cases, the Assistant Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a prima facie case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, Assistant Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts and three Deputy Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Deputy Assistant Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as Assistant Commissioners. During the year two Second- and two Third-Grade Magistrates were appointed who exercised limited jurisdiction in criminal cases.

Native Courts.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner, whose decision is final. One appeal was heard by the Resident Commissioner during 1932.

Criminal Statistics.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows:—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
At sessions of Special Court ...	2	2	5	3
Before Judge in Chambers ...	19	28	45	32

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of:—

European: 1 Inspector, 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native: 135 non-commissioned officers and men.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu, and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated iron roofs and concrete floors.

The Stegi prison is being rebuilt but has not yet been completed. There are still two wood and iron cells which will be replaced by more suitable ones as soon as possible.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a medical officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space.

There are five large cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building, and road making.

Ministers of the various Mission Societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During the year one juvenile offender was convicted in the Special Court of Swaziland, and eighty-three in Courts of Assistant Commissioners, for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	4
Malicious injury to property	2
Stock theft	37
Theft	27
Assault	7
Other offences	5
	83

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent, and undoubtedly better than that of similar people living outside prison.

Payment of Fines by Instalments.

Provision is made in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, of the Transvaal, as in force in Swaziland, and in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911 for the payment of fines by instalments.

Modes of dealing with Convicted Persons.

Any person who has been convicted on two or more separate occasions of certain serious crimes such as rape, robbery, housebreaking, etc., shall if he is thereafter convicted before the Special Court of Swaziland of any of those offences, be liable to be declared by the Court an habitual criminal, such declaration being subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner.

An habitual criminal is detained with hard labour during the High Commissioner's pleasure and is not released until the High Commissioner considers that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will in future abstain from crime, or that he is no longer capable of engaging in crime, or that for any other reason it is desirable to release him.

Probation System.

The High Commissioner may release on probation, for any period, an habitual criminal, and impose conditions as to supervision or otherwise. If a person so released on probation fails to observe any condition of his release he may be arrested and re-committed to prison. If a person so released on probation completes the period thereof without breaking any condition of his release he shall no longer be deemed an habitual criminal. The Resident Commissioner is required to furnish to the High Commissioner at least once a year, a written report containing detailed particulars relative to the history, conduct, and industry of every convict detained in Swaziland who has completed two years of his sentence. Upon receipt of the report the High Commissioner may, if the same be favourable in regard to any such convict, release him on probation or remit the remainder of his sentence.

Suspended Sentences.

Any Court in Swaziland before which a person may be convicted and sentenced for the first time for an offence against property or against the person (other than murder, or rape, or assault with intent to commit those offences, or indecent assault) may suspend the operation of the sentence for such reasonable time as will allow such person to compensate the person to whom damage or injury has been caused by the offence.

The Court shall proceed forthwith to determine the amount of compensation, and, if the condition upon which the sentence was suspended be fulfilled, the offender shall be deemed to have received a free pardon for the offence. If the condition be not fulfilled the offender may be arrested and committed to prison and undergo the sentence. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence, not punishable with death, the Court before which he is convicted may order the operation of the sentence to be suspended on conditions to be mentioned in the order. A failure to observe any condition of his release renders him liable to be committed to prison to undergo the sentence passed upon him. The above provisions are contained in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911.

Remission of Sentences.

Under the Gaol Regulations in force in Swaziland, any first offender, of good conduct, with a sentence of not less than eighteen months is permitted to petition for a mitigation of one-fifth of his sentence.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 4,181 persons were proceeded against in Courts of Assistant Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	55
Other offences against the person	577
Offences against property	619
Other crimes	2,930

Of these 4,070 were males and 111 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3,862 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	2,094
Whipping	82
Fine	1,121
Bound over or cautioned and discharged ...	565

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Seventy-five persons were committed by Assistant Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these thirty-seven were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, thirty-two remitted for trial before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, and the Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute six. Of the thirty-seven who

were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, eight were discharged and the remaining twenty-nine convicted :—

Murder	3
Culpable homicide	17
Attempted murder	1
Rape	7
Unnatural crime	—
Other offences against the person	1
Offences against property	5
Other crimes	3

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

The number of summary convictions in Courts of Assistant Commissioners.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Culpable homicide	5	9	14	—
Offences against the person	349	323	468	520
Malicious injury to property	17	31	21	47
Other offences against property	258	256	309	483
Other crimes	263	461	415	418
Offences against master and servant laws	174	111	86	120
Offences against revenue laws, etc. ...	1,613	1,780	1,582	1,974
Miscellaneous minor offences	278	226	289	300
Totals	2,957	3,199	3,184	3,862
Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).				
Murder	7	—	3	3
Culpable homicide	6	4	8	13
Attempted murder	3	—	1	—
Rape	2	1	6	3
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person ...	3	3	6	3
Offences against property	1	2	3	5
Other crimes	2	1	3	2
Totals	24	11	30	29

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of (*a*) the following Orders in Council :—

26th October, 1931.—Extending the provisions of certain sections of the Companies Act 1929 to Swaziland.

17th December, 1931.—Giving power to the High Commissioner to make provision by Proclamation for the regulation of currency in the territory.

(*b*) the following Proclamations :—

(1) No. 1 of 1932.—Providing for the preservation of certain species of game for a period of three years.

(2) No. 4 of 1932.—Providing for the levying of a special customs duty or primage and amending the Customs Tariff and Excise Duties Amendment Proclamation 1925.

(3) No. 9 of 1932.—Amending the pensions laws in force in the territory.

(4) No. 13 of 1932.—Regulating the taking of fish by means of nets.

(5) No. 17 of 1932.—This Proclamation consolidates and amends the law relating to pounds.

(6) No. 23 of 1932.—Providing for the appointment of Second- and Third-Grade Magistrates with a limited criminal jurisdiction.

(7) No. 45 of 1932.—Regulating the introduction of silver coin other than that of the Union of South Africa, into Swaziland.

(8) No. 51 of 1932.—Providing for the recognition in Swaziland of Trustees and Liquidators appointed in other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

(9) No. 55 of 1932.—This Proclamation provides for the withdrawal from circulation in the territory of silver coins of the United Kingdom and makes notes of the South African Reserve Bank legal tender.

(10) No. 59 of 1932.—Providing a penalty for making monetary payments to natives except in the legal currency of the territory.

(*c*) the following High Commissioner's Notices :—

(*a*) No. 54 of 1932.—Amending the Public Service Regulations.

(*b*) No. 64 of 1932.—Regulations under the Pound Proclamation No. 17 of 1932.

(*c*) No. 97 of 1932.—Regulations for the award of Swaziland Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

(*d*) No. 100 of 1932.—Regulations for the award of Swaziland Police Meritorious Service Medals and Distinguished Conduct Medals.

(*e*) No. 113 of 1932.—Withdrawing duty on the importation of maize, etc.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1933, amounted to £84,931 which is £24 more than the revenue for the preceding year, and £6,711 less than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £111,556 which is £1,513 less than the expenditure for the preceding year, and £8,083 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1928–29.	*1929–30.*	*1930–31.*	*1931–32.*	*1932–33.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	91,767	102,923	86,700	82,730	83,302
Extraordinary ...	4,592	8,168	2,913	2,177	1,629

Expenditure.

	1928–29.	*1929–30.*	*1930–31.*	*1931–32.*	*1932–33.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	104,088	109,647	114,280	113,069	111,556
Extraordinary ...	27,943	9,576	2,259	—	—

The reduction in the revenue for 1931-32 and 1932–33 compared with previous years is due mainly to the falling off in the proceeds of native tax, dog tax, and income-tax.

Grants-in-aid of ordinary and capital expenditure amounting to £27,900 were received during the year from the Imperial Government.

Income-tax.

The receipts from normal income-tax and super-tax amounted to £1,396.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

Mining	15 per cent.
Trading and farming	40 do.
Civil Servants	31 do.
Professions	14 do.

Colonial Development Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £1,850 was incurred during the year under this head. This sum was expended upon the remainder of the works authorized in 1931–2, the construction of dams for the conservation of water. Loans and grants amounting to £1,858 were received.

Loans to Settlers.

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended, seventeen applications for loans amounting to £6,180 were received during the year. The sum of £4,380 was issued to eleven borrowers. The loans varied in amounts from £70 to £500 and were for the purpose of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

Swazi National Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £3,782 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of natives. This sum includes £2,002 which was spent out of the fund on native education.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000, consisting of :—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1933, was £14,610.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets.

On 31st March, 1933, liabilities exceeded assets by £74,304 inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, a decrease of £1,282 during the year. There are no assets specially ear-marked, except the Sinking Fund referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected in 1932–3 are as follows :—

	£
Native tax	35,225
Customs and Excise	15,499
Licences	6,000
Income-tax	1,396
Dog tax	2,655
European poll tax	1,722

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum of £4 10s. The Assistant Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various tax camps selected for the convenience of the natives.

Customs and Excise.—*See* Chapter VII.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour, recruiting, hotel, and banking licences.

The following were the annual charges made for these licences :—

General dealers ...	£10
Agents for foreign firms (Commercial Travellers, etc.).	£10
Motor cars	£2 plus 1s. for each unit of horse-power and 2s. for each 100 pounds weight.

Labour Recruiting Agents	£25
Liquor	£12 10s. 0d. to £50.
Banking	£5 to £50

Licences are also issued in respect of the hunting of game, the possession of fire-arms, and prospecting.

Income-tax is charged at the rate of 1s. rising to a maximum of 2s. in the £ on all incomes. An abatement is allowed of £300. Abatements are also allowed in respect of children, dependants and insurance premiums. There is also a super-tax of 1s. rising to a maximum of 5s. in the £ on incomes over £2,500.

Dog Tax.—A tax of 5s. is payable in respect of each dog.

Poll Tax.—A tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the law relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons' Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

Stamp Duties.

The following is a summary of the stamp duties in force under Proclamation No. 38 of 1931 :—

1. Affidavit or Solemn or Attested Declaration	2s. 6d.
2. Antenuptial or Postnuptial Contract ...	£1.
3. Agreement or Contract	1s.
4. Arbitration or Award : according to amount in dispute	2s. 6d. to 5s.
5. Authentication Certificate	10s.
6. Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note :	
(1) Payable on demand	2d.
(2) Payable otherwise than on demand—varying according to amount ...	1d. to 6d.
7. Bond :	
(1) Any mortgage bond hypothecating immovable property, etc.—varying according to amount of debt	1s. to 5s.
(2) Auxiliary or collateral bonds ; a duty at rates mentioned in (1) but not exceeding	10s.
(3) Cession of such bond as mentioned in (1)—varying according to amount ...	From 1s. to 2s. 6d.

8. Broker's Note :

Varying according to amount of consideration ... ... 1d. to 1s.

9. Certificate by any person in a public or official capacity ... ... 1s.

10. Company Capital Duty :

Five shillings per cent. on amount of nominal capital.

11. Customs documents :

On each original bill or document of entry, etc. ... ... 6d.

12. Duplicate original of any stamped instrument ... ... 1s.

13. Lease or Agreement of Lease :

Varying according to monthly rental ... 6d. to £1.
If the lease be for a definite period of one year or longer, duty varies according to period of lease ... ... 5s. to 15s.
Cession or Assignment of Lease ... ... 5s.

14. Marketable Security :

(*a*) If transferable only by registration for every £10 or part thereof ... 6d.
(*b*) If made out to bearer or in any manner so as to be transferable by delivery only—for every £10 or part thereof ... ... 2s.

15. Notarial Act or Instrument ... ... 2s.

16. Partnership : Agreement of Partnership ... £1.

17. Power of Attorney or any instrument of like kind :

(1) Proxy to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof ... 1d.
(2) Any special power or substitution under any power of attorney ... 1s.
(3) To act generally for the grantor ... 5s.
(4) Of any kind not comprised in the foregoing ... ... 1s.

18. Receipt—

(*a*) £1 or upwards but not exceeding £5 1d.
(*b*) Exceeding £5 ... ... 2d.
If given in respect of any fixed deposit made with any bank, for every £100 (or part thereof) and for every period of twelve months (or part thereof) ... 6d.

19. Security or Suretyship :

(1) Varying according to sum...	...	1d. to 1s.
(2) Where no amount is stated	...	2s. 6d.
(3) Not comprised in the foregoing	...	2s. 6d.

20. Transfer Deed :

Relating to immovable property—for every £10 or part thereof	... ...	6d.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun, and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential and trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken.

No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane but on a small scale owing to the low price of the metal.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown mineral areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

During the year a Crown mineral area in northern Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining and a certain amount of sporadic activity took place there.

The general depression of the mining industries has continued to have a deterrent effect on all mining and prospecting.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of Patents and Trade Marks registered during the past four years :—

Patents.				*Trade Marks.*			
1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
5	—	—	1	56	33	39	6

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last four years :—

1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
—	2	3	2

Deferred Pay.

The following table shows the sums paid out in the territory during the last four years, to native labourers engaged on the deferred pay system, on their return from the gold mines in the Union, viz. :—

1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
£7,774	£8,251	£9,816	£7,635

Passes.

During the same period the number of passes issued to recruited labourers and to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms, was as follows, viz. :—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Recruited labourers	4,630	5,465	5,954	4,205
Others	7,785	8,593	5,458	5,453
	12,415	14,058	11,412	9,658

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

Title.	*Publisher.*	*Price.*
Report on Financial and Economic Situation in Swaziland, 1932 (Cmd. 4114).	H.M. Stationery Office.	2s. 6d.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SWAZILAND, 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1934, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1933.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet)—54·63 inches over 31 years,
Bremersdorp (2,175 feet)—35·22 inches over 30 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 73·2 Fahr. and 50·5 Fahr. respectively, at Mbabane and 82·1 Fahr. and 54·5 Fahr. respectively at Bremersdorp.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Lobotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—Government.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and one south of the Great Usutu River.

The fifth Council was elected in 1932, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory ducation under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each school Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu)	451
Total	112,951

The population is now estimated to be :—

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Europeans	1,375	1,400	2,775
Natives (Bantu)	58,600	63,690	122,290
Coloured (other than Bantu) ...	390	310	700
Indians	10	—	10
Totals	60,375	65,400	125,775

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births, marriages, and deaths of the Bantu population.

Amongst the European population there were :—

(*a*) Births	46 or 16 per 1,000.
(*b*) Marriages...	17 or 6·13 per 1,000.
(*c*) Deaths	28 or 10·09 per 1,000.
(*d*) Infantile mortality (Death-rate under one year)	1 or 0·36 per 1,000.
(*e*) European Emigrants	60 or 21·62 per 1,000 of European population.
(*f*) European Immigrants	128 or 46·13 per 1,000 of European population.

IV.—HEALTH.

Administration.

The European medical staff consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, one Government Medical Officer, two doctors (subsidized), three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, four female nurses.

The native staff consisted of seven male nurses, six female nurses, three male orderlies, two laundresses, and one cook.

Financial.

The revenue earned by the Medical Department was £459 7s. 3d. The expenditure was £11,986.

Public Health.

The health of the Territory was good. The incidence of both general and communicable diseases was much less than last year. The annual autumnal outbreak of malaria was not nearly so serious either in the number of cases or number of deaths as the 1932 epidemic, though probably it was a little worse than the average.

General Diseases.—There is nothing definite or new to report about these. They vary very little from year to year. In the higher parts of the country chronic rheumatic affections are exceedingly prevalent. There is a considerable amount of asthma, and epilepsy is remarkably common all over the country. There is quite a lot of goitre amongst young native women in certain areas. Only a few cases of pneumonia and pleurisy occur.

Dyspepsia and gastritis are common, probably caused by unsuitable diet in which there is a great lack of variety, but actual ulceration of the stomach or duodenum is rare. Appendicitis is rare.

There is a certain amount of scurvy and a few cases of pellagra crop up every year. Rickets is rare. The only common skin disease is scabies which affects a large percentage of the children.

Diabetes and nephritis are not often found amongst the natives.

Communicable Diseases. Mosquito- or insect-borne.—The annual outbreak of malaria was not nearly so serious as the unusual one of the previous year. There was certainly a large number of cases, probably well above the average of the annual epidemic, but the disease assumed a much milder form.

Quinine was as usual available at the kraals of the native Chiefs, at police posts, and at mission stations in the affected areas, and generally the native population availed themselves freely of these supplies.

One case of relapsing fever was discovered accidentally during the year.

Infectious Diseases.—Very few cases of enteric were reported during the year even from areas where it is regarded as mildly endemic. The diminution in the amount of enteric is confirmed by the fact that the amount of T.A.B. vaccine used in the territory was much less than in previous years.

There was no outbreak of bacillary dysentery. There appears to be more amoebic dysentery in the country than has been suspected hitherto. Apart from the easily diagnosable cases, one comes across cases of lepatitis and liver abscess in which only a vague history of dysentery can be obtained.

Tuberculosis.—The position remains much the same. The disease has been slightly on the increase in recent years. At one time this was probably accentuated by the return of cases of lung tuberculosis from employment on the gold mines, but the examination of recruits is so strict now that only those in excellent health and of first-class physique are taken on.

The diet and housing conditions of the natives are now more dangerous factors than employment on the gold mines.

Leprosy.—Here too the position is unchanged. There is probably no increase in the number of cases. The only attempt to deal with the disease is local isolation of each victim at his or her own kraal, and as the natives have not the slightest fear of the disease this measure is necessarily very ineffective.

There are only two possible lines of effective action. One is to send every case to a leper institution in the Union of South Africa. The alternative is a leper colony inside the territory to which the patients would come voluntarily and where they would live under conditions approximating as closely as possible to those of their home life. As cleanliness, good feeding, a modest amount of work, and a contented frame of mind are essential factors in the cure of leprosy, such a colony would want very careful management and supervision to demonstrate the beneficial effects of the system, and to keep the patients contented and willing to remain, and so prevent the disease from spreading any further. If the element of compulsion were to be introduced, the increase of staff necessary for supervision would be very considerable.

The whooping-cough epidemic of the preceding year subsided considerably. There were a few cases of measles and chicken-pox, but neither disease occurred on a large scale.

Helminthic Diseases.—Taeniasis and ascariasis are both very prevalent all over the country. Oxyuris is also found, but not to the same extent. *Schistosomiasis haematobium* is common at all altitudes below 3,000 feet.

Bremersdorp is one of the most highly infected areas in the country, and the installation of a filtered water supply which will also be used for the swimming baths should lead to a considerable diminution in the large number of cases found there.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Mosquito- and insect-borne Diseases.—It is hoped that it may be possible to adopt anti-larval methods of dealing with mosquitoes in Bremersdorp township next year. Apart from that nothing can be done to control malaria beyond free distribution of quinine, for which the demand increases yearly. In this respect a great amount of good work is done by Missionary Societies at their stations in malarial areas.

Epidemic and Helminthic Diseases.—The rough nature of a large part of the country, and the distribution of the native population scattered as it is all over the native areas in kraals containing an average population of twelve each, and well separated from each other, make concerted measures for the improvement of sanitary conditions and a generally healthier manner of living very difficult. The only place where anything on a fairly large scale is being done is Bremersdorp, where the completion of the waterworks scheme should result in a great diminution in the amount of enteric, schistosiomiasis and dysentery.

The only other place where such a scheme might be made to pay is Mbabane. The water-supply to the Mbabane native location has been much improved ; formerly the water was carried in buckets from a stream below the location which was subject to a serious degree of surface pollution. Now a stream has been tapped on the mountain side well above any habitations, and the water carried by pipes to stands actually in the location.

The other townships in the territory, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun, and Stegi, are too small to bear the cost of such a scheme as is projected for Bremersdorp.

General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage disposal in townships is usually on the bucket system. The material is deposited every night in suitably situated trenches and covered in, and the buckets properly cleaned. On the whole the system is satisfactory.

In the isolated homesteads and in certain parts of some of the townships the pit system is the usual one.

Sanitary inspections are regularly carried out in the townships by the Town Inspectors.

School Hygiene.

Any complete system of medical inspection of school children would be impossible with the present staff. The teaching of elementary hygiene is, however, being made an essential part of the curriculum in all schools, and special attention is being devoted to instruction on the subject of malaria and its relation to the mosquito, and also on the life history and habits of the mosquitoes responsible for the disease.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The most gratifying feature of medical work all over the territory is the yearly increasing number of native women who come into the hospitals for their confinements, and also the numbers who come for examination during the ante-natal period; a maternity and child welfare centre was started at Bremersdorp last year in connexion with the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial hospital, and the obstetric histories of 202 native women were investigated with the following results:—

Pregnancies	681
Abortions	72
Still-births	54
Died during 1st year	147
Died from 1–3 years	38
Died from 3–5 years	15
Living...	354

These figures do not paint a bright picture, but it must be remembered that they were taken in an area which is intensely hot during the summer and where malaria is yearly epidemic. Figures from the highlands would be more satisfactory.

A similar centre was started at the Mahamba hospital by Dr. Nellie Downs.

Hospitals, Dispensaries and Venereal Clinics.

While the number of in-patients increased in both Government hospitals, the number of out-patients decreased. As far as the Mbabane hospital is concerned, this was entirely due to the imposition from the 1st April of a charge of one shilling for examination and treatment in all native cases who were not Government officials or members of the family of a Government official or who did not produce a certificate of indigency from the office of his District Officer.

A much needed improvement was made at the Hlatikulu hospital when an electric light plant was installed. The engine was supplied by Messrs. Rogers Jenkins and Co. at cost price, and the people of all races in the Hlatikulu area set about the task of raising half the purchase price.

The work of the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Mission church at Bremersdorp was outstanding. This Institution had the largest number of both in-patients and out-patients as well as the largest venereal diseases clinic, and it has now established a flourishing maternity and child welfare centre.

The Wesleyan Mission hospital at Mahamba did most excellent work in its district, but it was handicapped by uncertainty about its future.

The venereal diseases clinics continue to retain the confidence of the natives.

The following figures show the number of cases treated at the various centres.

	In-patients.	*Out-patients.*
Government Institutions—		
Mbabane Hospital	520	8,456
Hlatikulu Hospital	291	8,255
Mankaiana Dispensary ...	7	3,356
Mission Institutions—		
Bremersdorp Hospital ...	820	11,130
Mahamba Hospital	410	1,676
Endingeni Dispensary ...	44	6,430
Pigg's Peak Dispensary ...	58	3,133
Stegi Dispensary	63	1,613
	2,213	44,049

The chief diseases among the out-patients were gynecological affections in women, gastro-intestinal complaints, rheumatism, bronchitis, epilepsy, asthma, syphilis, and minor injuries in the adults of both sexes, and whooping-cough, gastro-intestinal affections, and scabies amongst the children. There were many more cases of malaria amongst the out-patients than is usual.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring control are sent to Institutions in the Union of South Africa. The health of the prisoners in all the territory gaols was good.

V.—HOUSING.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

The promulgation of the Urban Areas Regulations in 1930 set a standard for new buildings. No buildings can be erected until the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Advisory Committees of the various townships. The result of this can be seen in the improved standard of new buildings. There are still many unsightly old buildings, of which some provided for European officials are of a poor type. At Mbabane and Hlatikulu most of the European Police live in wood and iron buildings which are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. In the urban areas, sanitary arrangements are good and well controlled.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

In recent years many excellent houses have been built on farms, but the poorer European classes, especially those on small holdings or squatting on large farms belonging to others, live in abject hovels, constructed of turf walls, earthen floors, and thatched roofs. The sanitary arrangements are defective, and in many cases non-existent.

UNEDUCATED NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

So long as the native lives under native conditions, there is no such thing as overcrowding. Most of the natives live in huts of a beehive type. They consist of a wattle framework covered with thatch, the only opening being a very low door. The earthen floors are hammered and polished, and impervious to damp. Each married woman has her own hut, and in a kraal or collection of these huts, there are huts allotted to the youths and unmarried males, and others to the unmarried females above the age of puberty.

A kraal usually consists of the huts of one man, his wives, his unmarried daughters and his sons, both married and unmarried, and the wives and children of married sons.

That there is a considerable amount of ventilation is shown by the amount of smoke that can be seen passing through the thatch from the fire within. The huts, however, have the defect of not admitting sunlight, but as they are only used as sleeping places and shelters from the rain, and as every possible minute of the daylight is spent in the open, this is not a very great drawback.

A regrettable change for the worse takes place when the native begins to rise a little in the social scale and to imitate European housing conditions. He then erects a small rectangular building of sun-dried bricks or of wattle and daub; the walls are too low; the floor is of earth and cannot be kept clean and is damp in wet weather; the windows are small holes and frequently boarded over. These small buildings are divided into a living room and a sleeping room, both too small, and the inhabitants lie either on the damp

earthen floor or on home-made wooden bedsteads under conditions far more liable to harbour biting insects than the polished impervious floor of the grass hut, the sleeping mat, and the blanket of the ordinary native.

Two other points in favour of the grass huts are :—first, when the native for any reason, often the occurrence of an unusual amount of sickness in his kraal, wishes to move, this is a simple matter as he simply constructs new huts in another place ; and second, as there is practically always a small fire in the sleeping huts, there is a certain amount of smoke and this keeps off the mosquitoes.

The economic condition of ordinary natives is such that they cannot afford to build proper houses and, until they have attained such a condition and have learned how to build proper houses and live in them properly, they are much better off under their primitive tribal housing conditions. The natives make no effort to erect sanitary conveniences.

Eurafricans in Rural Areas.

These are divided into those who prefer to live under European conditions and erect and occupy the same type of dwelling, and those who prefer to live in native areas under the same conditions as native peasants.

Educated Natives in Urban Areas.

For the most part these natives live in the same kind of dwellings as the poorer whites and there are the same defects in the sanitary conditions.

Housing of Wage Earning Population.

Europeans in Rural Areas.

These represent approximately 5 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, the remainder being natives. The housing of these wage earners is usually of the same type as that of their masters—rooms with brick, stone or corrugated iron walls, roofed with corrugated iron or thatch, with wooden, concrete or earthen floors, and furnished with enough doors and windows to give sufficient air and light. On the whole their quarters are fairly good. Generally there are no bathrooms provided for wage earners.

Eurafricans in Rural Areas.

The housing for Eurafricans in rural areas is much the same as that for European wage-earners.

Europeans in Urban Areas.

In urban areas the housing is generally of the same type as that described for rural areas. There are regulations in force dealing with sanitation and overcrowding in the case of all inhabitants, but bathroom accommodation is by no means general.

Natives in Rural Areas.

The general rule is that native wage-earners live in huts of the same type as those in use in their home-dwellings.

Natives in Urban Areas.

The better educated native wage-earners prefer to live under European conditions and to erect and occupy the same type of house. It is, therefore, likely that the native hut will gradually disappear in urban areas.

Ownership of Wage-earners' Quarters.

In practically all cases the quarters are owned by the masters, but in a few cases the native servants sleep at their own kraals.

Action towards Amelioration.

The enforcement of sanitary laws in urban areas, the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example of European missionaries and masters are the only means operating to improve conditions. Until conditions improve in their homes, the Swazi wage-earners are likely to prefer housing conditions at their place of employment which most closely approximate to those at their own kraals. Considerable improvement has taken place amongst the better educated natives in their homes, and the effect is noticeable in their demand for better conditions when they take to wage-earning life.

There are no building societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

The year under review has been a good one for stock, especially the last few months when the early rains brought on the grazing. The overstocking of many areas makes the mortality amongst old cattle high.

Contagious Diseases.

East Coast Fever.—The position early in 1933 was that there were no known infected areas. In September a case was diagnosed by smear examination in the Nkomozana dipping area, about 18 miles north-east of Mbabane, south of the Komati River. This was suspected to be another of the doubtful cases which have occurred frequently in the past where one death has happened and nothing further. With a view to confirming the diagnosis no special precautions were taken, and long interval dipping was continued. In October other deaths occurred and East Coast fever was definitely confirmed. Up to the end of the year three deaths had occurred.

Anthrax.—Outbreaks of anthrax have occurred in many parts of the territory. In all 117 deaths occurred, and 43,750 head of cattle were inoculated against the disease.

Scab.—One outbreak amongst European sheep was reported during the year under review. The regular dipping of sheep and goats throughout the year in the cattle dipping tanks is undoubtedly eradicating this disease.

Contagious Abortion of Cattle.—Although outbreaks of this disease have occurred it does not appear to be in a virulent form.

Non-Contagious Diseases.

Heartwater.—This disease has now been added to the list of scheduled diseases; it causes high mortality amongst imported cattle.

Quarter Evil.—Outbreaks of this disease have occurred in most districts but was not so severe as in the previous three or four years. The number of doses of vaccine issued was 3,495 as compared with 5,345 in 1932.

Snotziekte.—Many deaths from this disease were reported in the areas overrun by the wildebeest.

Sweating Sickness of Calves.—This disease is still prevalent in some districts, but is not widely spread. It is always most prevalent during the months of February and March, and attacks calves up to about six weeks old. Where breeding is carried out under a system, arrangements are made for calving to take place so that there are very few calves of about one to six weeks old during the months of February and March; this lessens the mortality.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was not more severe than in previous years and as more advantage is taken of the immunization of equines the mortality will decrease.

General.

Exports of Cattle.—The following cattle were exported for slaughter during the year :—

Johannesburg Market	6,048
Durban Market	3,160
Overseas Market	85
	9,293

as compared with 6,821 head in 1932. The average prices obtained were approximately £6 to £7 per head as compared with £5 in 1932.

Hides.—30,384 were exported.

Dipping Tanks.—There were 169 dipping tanks in operation at the end of the year.

93 Government tanks.
16 Private tanks under the control of Government.
60 Private tanks under owners' control.

Cattle.—The number of cattle in the territory at the end of the year was 414,971 of which 36,123 were owned by Europeans.

The overstocking, affecting the grazing, and what is just as important, the watering facilities, of the territory is becoming a serious matter.

Again this overstocking and the constant use of paths to drinking pools and dipping tanks, is a great cause of soil erosion and the formation of dongas.

Dams constructed last year for the conservation of water have been of great benefit in parts where water is scarce. In the foothill and bush country there are many ideal places which could be made use of for the construction of dams.

The matter of providing watering facilities for man and beast is one of the greatest importance to the country and all available funds should be earmarked for this purpose. The cattle of the native are his bank, means of barter, and biggest asset, and any scheme for the advancement and betterment of the native is useless if his cattle are not the first care ; therefore facilities for the care and improvement of the cattle are of the first importance in a native territory.

There is but little if any progress made in the direction of the general improvement of cattle and the natives will not make any great effort unless the Government provides funds and establishes a scheme for the issue of imported bulls to the natives. The only step taken was a scheme for the castration of all bulls. During the year, 17,262 bulls were castrated by the Government Stock Inspectors. Two bulls were left in each herd, or one for every thirty females and a young bull to take the place of the old one when he becomes of no further use.

In a way this means the selection of the bulls, as however bad they may be, there are usually one or two a little better than the others. If this scheme is carried out every year a gradual improvement of the cattle should take place, but it will take many years. The bulls that are left in the herd should be replaced by bulls showing improved breeding, whilst not being pure bred, until such time as the females are so improved that it is worth while putting a pure bred bull with them.

Agriculture.

On the whole, the year has been fairly good and the crops quite up to average.

Early rains fell in September and the season 1933–1934 promises to be a good one if the crops are not damaged by locusts, which have

invaded the territory in large numbers. They laid their eggs over large areas so that it may be expected that there will be some damage to crops, but as the early rains enabled farmers to sow earlier than usual, the majority of the crops may be so far advanced that no great loss will be incurred.

There is evidence in many parts that the efforts made to improve the native methods of agriculture are bearing fruit. In one direction especially is this noticeable, namely the use by the natives of their cattle manure.

Maize.—This crop was slightly above the average, and the European return was approximately 3½ bags to the acre. The natives are growing much more of this crop, and this year they will be able to supply almost all their own needs.

Kaffir corn.—This crop was up to average.

Cotton.—The past season was again a very unfavourable one characterized by delayed arrival of the rains in most areas and by a very short season. The delayed spring rains prevented early ploughing and some of the proposed cotton acreage could not be planted. This factor added to the low prices prevailing and the uncertain currency position considerably reduced the acreage planted to the crop. Long dry and hot periods were experienced during the growing season, and the season's rains practically ceased by early March. Infestation by bollworm was considerable throughout the season and this, coupled with the poor moisture conditions and the short season, led to poor yields.

Tobacco.—The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, carried on operations during the year and 377,906 lb. of tobacco valued at £10,010 were exported. At the 31st of December, 1933, the membership of the Company was 222.

Other crops were all up to average.

Tung-oil apple trees are being planted and indications at present tend to show that this may be a very useful commercial crop to grow, and one that the natives might be encouraged to go in for.

Dairying.—This is becoming very popular with the natives and numerous applications have been received for dairies, or separating depots, to be established, but at present this is only possible in areas adjoining bus routes where the cream can be sent away regularly to the market, which at present is Johannesburg.

Cultivation by persons of non-European descent.

The only inhabitants falling within this category are the natives. In about half the area the cultivation is by hand with hoes made specially for native use, and is carried out principally by married women. In the other half, ploughs drawn by oxen are used.

Harrows and cultivators are seldom used. The food-stuffs grown by natives are only about one-fifth of their requirements, the remaining four-fifths being supplied by European farmers, and by traders who import grain from the Union. In the areas most favourable to the cultivation of grain the natives often sell grain but are not infrequently found buying it back later on in the season at enhanced prices.

Number of persons of non-European descent cultivating for themselves; or in association with, or employed by, non-Europeans.

With the exception of approximately 3,000 natives who are employed by Europeans in agriculture, the majority cultivate for themselves. Approximately 250 are in the employment of Eurafricans. Usually these natives work as servants receiving wages in money together with food and quarters.

The progress which has been made, and the comparative influence of instruction and of employment with Europeans.

There are approximately 150 natives who are really progressive farmers and whose methods compare favourably with those of Europeans. These include the tobacco growers, some cotton growers, and a few grain farmers. Ploughs are replacing hand labour to an increasing extent every year, and the methods of planting, cultivation, and use of fertilizers are showing steady improvement. Most of the progress is due to their employment by and association with Europeans.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, roadmaking, and domestic purposes. There was no recruitment for labour for estates or mines in the territory. The tin mines at Mbabane and the asbestos mine near Pigg's Peak employed about 450 natives. These mines are situated in a healthy part and there is no underground work. The other employers of native labour are the ranches, the cotton plantations, the European farmers and the Administration. The labourers are housed in grass huts of the type described in Chapter V.

Farmers' Associations.

There are three of these Associations in the territory, the Swaziland Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Bremersdorp, the Stegi Farmers' Association; and the Southern Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Hlatikulu.

These Associations have been in existence for many years and are the avenues through which all matters dealing with farming and stock-raising are communicated to the Government. Agricultural shows are held annually at Bremersdorp.

Exhibits at these shows in 1931 numbered 578, and in 1933, 825. Owing to the depression in Agriculture no shows were held during 1932.

Exports.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended on the 31st December, 1933 :—

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
			Slaughter Cattle.			
lb.	...	5,500,000	4,373,700	5,181,600	5,338,800	9,600,000
£	...	85,000	50,763	33,322	23,728	62,400
			Tobacco.			
lb.	...	1,068,400	578,330	298,413	341,055	377,906
£	...	35,613	14,397	9,082	10,850	10,010
			Cotton (Seed).			
lb.	...	2,618,913	3,224,182	1,532,132	750,000	207,000
£	...	37,961	26,868	9,578	3,125	1,400
			Hides and Skins.			
lb.	...	434,840	208,140	149,190	60,750	439,820
£	...	7,250	3,469	1,753	633	5,910
			Wattle Bark.			
lb.	...	—	2,274,500	9,000	56,000	1,332,000
£	...	—	9,108	37	28	2,653
			Wool.			
lb.	...	3,600	27,091	72,134	30,000	17,138
£	...	150	909	1,636	490	533
			Butter.			
lb.	...	—	1,748	794	1,705	1,210
£	...	—	130	52	85	61
			Butter-Fat.			
lb.	...	4,400	33,870	21,670	22,197	86,690
£	...	220	675	843	740	3,973
			Bullion.			
Value £		382	Nil.	Nil.	1,542	3,914
			Metallic Tin.			
lb.	...	415,693	360,692	171,481	187,980	226,912
£	...	38,692	23,414	8,875	11,497	19,665

All the above products with the exception of cotton and metallic tin, were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and the tin to the Straits Settlements. Wool

is shorn from sheep brought into the territory for winter grazing by farmers living in the Union. The only produce exported by the natives is tobacco and at present a small quantity of butter-fat.

Seventy-five per cent. of the hides are sold by natives to European traders who export them.

The production, in the case of agriculture and live-stock, is by individual agriculturists except in the case of cotton. The tin is won by companies from alluvial workings in the vicinity of Mbabane.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.
£13,320	£14,218	£14,863

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, are as follows :—

1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.
£1,164	£1,039	£1,312

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under Chapter VI above.

The volume of trade was reasonably good during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained a fair price for their maize. The prices of food-stuffs were not excessive.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans employed on Government Motor Services.

There are no railways in the territory, but the Road Motor Services of the Union Government and of the Portuguese East African Administration continue to operate in Swaziland over certain routes. The average rates of wages in these services were, drivers, £22 per month and assistant drivers, £14 per month. The average

cost of living for a single man was £10 per month, and for a married man with one young child, £16 per month, made up as follows:—

	£
Rent	42 per annum.
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	90 ,, ,,
Clothing, boots, etc.	46 ,, ,,
Poll tax	2 ,, ,,
Wages of servants	12 ,, ,,

This does not include the cost of education. The average hours of work were 60 per week. In some cases quarters were provided at a rental of £3 10s. per month. No natives were employed in these services.

Europeans employed on Public Works.

Road overseers employed by the Administration receive wages varying from £16 to £21 per month, depending on their length of service and general efficiency. These men are not on the pensionable staff. Some own farms. The figures of cost of living shown above are applicable in their cases. The hours of work are approximately 54 per week.

Natives employed on Public Works.

The Administration employs one full-time carpenter and one part-time mason. Their rate of wages was £7 per month. There were four motor drivers employed at £4 per month each. The average native labourer was paid £1 10s. per month. The motor drivers and labourers receive in addition quarters and food. The average hours of work were approximately 54 per week.

Europeans employed in other works.

Stock Inspectors employed by the Administration receive salaries at the rate of £20 per month rising by annual increments of £15 to £30 per month.

Europeans employed in building.

These were paid at the rate of 15s. to £1 per day. The average hours of work were 48 per week.

Europeans employed on mines.

European mine managers were paid at the rate of £35 per month. Quarters were provided. European mine overseers were paid at the rate of £30 per month. Quarters were not provided. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £20 per month, and in the case of a single man approximately £12 per

month. European miners and prospectors were paid at the rate of £25 per month without quarters. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £14 per month and in the case of single men approximately £10 per month. The average hours of work were approximately 50 per week.

Natives employed on mines.

Natives in charge of labourers employed on the mines were paid at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 2s. per day. Native labourers on mines were paid at the rate of 8d. to 1s. per day, depending on their age and efficiency. In all cases they received quarters and 6d. per day for food.

Natives employed on other works.

The average rates of wages per annum of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Swaziland Police were :—

Sergeants £72 to £84 ; Corporals £60 to £72 ; Constables £36 to £54, according to length of service. In addition, quarters are provided. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

The native cattle guards in charge of Government dipping tanks received average wages of £30 to £39 per annum according to length of service. The average hours were 60 per week.

Europeans employed in Agriculture.

The rates of wages of Europeans employed in agriculture vary from £5 to £10 per month with a share of the crops, estimated to be of the value of £40 to £80 per annum. Others are provided with food and quarters. In other cases farm managers were paid at the rate of £20 to £25 per month and quarters. The average hours of work were 60 per week, and the average cost of living for a single man was £10, and for a married man £14, per month.

Natives employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of native labourers varied from 15s. to £2 per month, depending on their age and efficiency, the higher paid being plowmen, wagon drivers and natives experienced in farming work. The average hours of labour were 60 per week.

Natives employed in domestic service.

Natives in domestic service were paid wages varying from 10s. to £3 10s. per month, according to age and experience. Household servants, waiters, etc., received from 10s. to 30s., grooms 15s. to £1, cooks £2 to £3 10s. In addition food and quarters are supplied. The average hours of service were 60 per week.

The staple foodstuffs of the native labourers in Government and other employment are 2½ lb. of maize meal per day, or about 75 lb.

per month, and 1½ lb. of meat per week or about 6 lb. per month. The average cost of meal throughout the year was 14s. per 183 lb. and of meat 4½d. per lb. The average cost of living was 8s. per month. The average cost of living of educated natives was approximately £2 per head per month.

The average cost of living for officials was approximately as follows :—

	Per month.
(1) Bachelors (juniors)	£12 to £13.
(2) Married couple with two young children ...	£25
(3) Married couple with three young children ...	£28
(4) Married couple with four young children ...	£32

This does not include the cost of education which, in the case of officials living at a distance from Headquarters, is approximately £60 per annum per child.

In the last mentioned case the cost of living per annum was as follows :—

	£
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	200
Footwear	24
Clothing	74
Light	24
Poll tax	2
Wages of servants	52
Sundries	8

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

Financial Year.	*Amount spent from general revenue on native mission schools.*	*Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.*	*Total spent on Education generally.*		
			From General Revenue.	*From Swazi National Fund.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
1928–29 ...	900	1,400	8,505	2,554	11,059
1929–30 ...	1,000	1,300	9,030	3,039	12,069
1930–31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931–32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,956
1932–33 ...	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110

European Education.

There are ten Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant of £1,180 from the Government. This school is controlled by a Council on which the

Administration is represented by two nominees. The school is inspected every year by the Inspector of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary Matriculation Examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are being prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, England.

This school has in being courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the ten Government schools for European children during the last three years was as follows :—

1931	...	...	...	400
1932	...	...	...	309
1933	...	...	...	320

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1933 was 108, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp, was 32.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate Examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the High School Entrance Examination (Standard V) are also held annually.

During the year a considerable amount of progress was made in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

A very good library has been built up at the Goedgegun School. The Inspector of Education states that the general standard of work in the European schools has distinctly advanced.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence one institution, namely "Florence," for Eurafrican children which is aided by the Administration. The average attendance last year was 23.

There are a number of Eurafrican children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives and 88 native Mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools, who does valuable work in his visits of supervision made at all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials, met once during the year.

Many of the Mission Societies receive help from overseas and the curtailment of such help has had its effects on educational activities.

General Welfare Work.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and include Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up to and include Standard IV, and the head teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) of the Natal Province, and possession of that certificate admits them to Colleges and Institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The average attendance during the year at the eighty-eight native Mission schools and the three Government schools for natives was 4,029 children.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has accomplished much good so far as the employment of better qualified teachers is concerned. The results are to be seen in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work in controlled schools with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV.

There are about 146 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,417 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the Mission schools.

At the Swazi National School at Matapa good progress has been made in the building up of this Government institution. There have been 49 pupils in attendance throughout the year from various parts of Swaziland. The work includes :—

(1) Academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers.

(2) Part training in agricultural methods.

It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year two official examinations, covering, amongst other subjects, art and craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The second examination is held at the end of Standard VI year and is the same examination as that held by the Department of Education, Natal.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each examination held in December, 1933, and the number of passes obtained :—

	Entries.	*Passes.*
Standard IV Examination	141	128
Standard V Examination	64	50
Standard VI Examination ... ... (School Leaving Certificate).	48	24

Welfare Institutions.

The principal at St. Mark's, the Reverend C. C. Tugman, B.A., has worked indefatigably for a number of years to encourage the presentation of good drama in Mbabane, and Swaziland generally, and the construction of an open-air theatre at Mbabane amidst ideal surroundings has been completed.

Generally, at the end of the school year, breaking up entertainments are held at the European schools at which simple and suitable plays are staged, or at which the children give of their best in connexion with singing, recitation, and dancing. Somewhat similar entertainments are given at a number of native schools.

A sports club for natives has been started at Mbabane and has organized an association football league for competition for a cup presented by the Resident Commissioner. The question of the introduction of the Pathfinder and Wayfarer movements is also being considered.

Shortly after his arrival in Swaziland, the Resident Commissioner took action which has led to the erection of an excellent hall for the use of the natives living in and about Mbabane. This hall is used by them for lectures, meetings, concerts, debates, and general entertainments. Close to the hall there is a tennis court.

In southern Swaziland, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have been started, and there are good troops established at Goedgegun, at Schurwekop, and at Mooihoek. It is to be hoped that this work will receive every encouragement, as its good effect on the children is already noticeable.

Singing is being encouraged amongst the natives, and numerous choirs have been established throughout the territory.

Throughout Swaziland, the Europeans have well organized football and cricket clubs, and there are the usual tennis, gymkhana, and golf clubs, etc.

There is no provision made by means of insurance in the event of accident, sickness, and old age, but the question is being discussed as to whether it may not be possible to provide by some form of insurance for the old age of teachers who are not on the permanent staff, but who have given long service in aided and Government schools.

There are no orphanages in the territory. Native welfare work is only in its early stages in Swaziland, but the future is bright with promise. Everywhere there are signs of development, and there are many schemes afoot, such as the institution of libraries, thrift clubs, a Native Welfare Association, etc.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The Motor Transport Services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Bremersdorp.

Year.	*Passengers carried.*		*Goods handled.*	*Cream conveyed.*
	European.	*Native.*	*Tons.*	*Gallons.*
1928	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556
1933	3,349	28,518	5,709	9,874

Area with depot at Hlatikulu.

Year.	Passengers carried. European.	Native.	Goods handled. Tons.	Cream conveyed. Gallons.
1928	839	2,958	391	—
1929	1,361	7,664	1,055	—
1930	1,815	11,664	1,559	—
1931	1,938	9,093	1,307	—
1932	1,323	9,648	1,404	7,138
1933	1,037	10,504	1,447	7,464

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Goba.

Year.	Passengers carried. European.	Native.	Goods handled. Tons.
1930 (11 months) ...	185	243	1,264
1931	214	1,556	1,769
1932	173	4,268	1,045
1933	211	3,104	1,138

The charges made by both motor transport services are the same, namely :—

Passenger fares 3d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per miles for natives.

Charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at the 31st December, 1933 :—

	British makes.	Other makes.	Total.
Private cars	36	219	255
Commercial vehicles ...	19	23	42
Motor cycles	52	17	69
			366

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue, as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 298 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices, except Mankaiana, with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available between both Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In south Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal,

as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephone trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

A telephone line from Piet Retief to the Mankaiana district is terminated at an agency some two and a-half miles inside the Swaziland border.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1923–24	3,237	2,729
1924–25	3,384	3,176
1925–26	3,215	3,359
1926–27	3,354	3,213
1927–28	3,151	3,379
1928–29	3,332	3,842
1929–30	3,815	4,144
1930–31	3,986	4,193
1931–32	4,891	4,932
1932–33	4,764	7,284
1933–34	4,539	5,417

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the revenue derived from the postal service continues to exceed the cost of maintenance.

There are no wireless stations in the territory but licences have been issued to thirty holders of wireless receiving sets.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are two banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1933, was £2,916, and the amount on current account amounted to £34,239. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £3,053 and £5,611 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £9,267 and £418 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provision of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, dealt with in Chapter XV. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Hlatikulu district, is a limited liability company

registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed.

The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

The only change in connexion with currency made in 1933 was effected by Proclamation No. 4 of 1933 which made notes of the South African Reserve Bank legal tender for all purposes.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
		1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or land measure.		1 morgen = 600 square roods.
		1 square rood = 144 square feet.
		1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
		1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
		1,000 yards = 914 metres.
		1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
		1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
		1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

As a result of the rainfall this year being much below the average very few washaways occurred on the roads and it was, therefore, possible to undertake a considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers.

Buildings.

The necessity for the strictest economy limited the construction programme to a few minor buildings.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, and an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu.

A European overseer with six natives is in charge of the large pont on the Usutu River. Two natives operate the small pont on the Komati River between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, and there is a native boatman in charge of a boat on the Komati at Balegane.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute," was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

Special Court of Swaziland.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. This Court has the power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court of Justice in Swaziland. Reviews of criminal cases when the Court is not in session are dealt with by the President of the Court, or if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. The Crown Prosecutor, who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court, was appointed under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners were established under Section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European ; but Assistant Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the cases last mentioned and in other serious cases, the Assistant Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a prima facie case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, Assistant Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts and three deputy Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Deputy Assistant Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as Assistant Commissioners. During the year two Second- and two Third-Grade Magistrates were appointed who exercised limited jurisdiction in criminal cases.

Native Courts.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner whose decision is final. One appeal was heard by the Resident Commissioner during 1933.

Criminal Statistics.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
At sessions of Special Court ...	2	5	3	7
Before Judge in Chambers	28	45	32	27

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

European.—1 inspector, 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—135 non-commissioned officers and men.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated iron roofs and concrete floors.

The Stegi prison is being rebuilt but has not yet been completed. There are still two wood and iron cells which will be replaced by more suitable ones as soon as possible.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a medical officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space.

There are five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking.

Ministers of the various Mission Societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year one juvenile offender was convicted in the Special Court of Swaziland, and 66 in Courts of Assistant Commissioners, for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft ...	3
Malicious injury to property	1
Stock theft	11
Theft	30
Assault	10
Other offences	10
	66

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent, and undoubtedly better than that of similar people living outside prison.

Payment of Fines by Instalments.

Provision is made in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, of the Transvaal, as in force in Swaziland, and in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911 for the payment of fines by instalments.

Mode of dealing with Convicted Persons.

Any person who has been convicted on two or more separate occasions of certain serious crimes such as rape, robbery, housebreaking, etc., shall, if he is thereafter convicted before the Special Court of Swaziland of any of those offences, be liable to be declared by the Court an habitual criminal, such declaration being subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner.

An habitual criminal is detained with hard labour during the High Commissioner's pleasure, and is not released until the High Commissioner considers that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will in future abstain from crime, or that he is no longer capable of engaging in crime, or that for any other reason it is desirable to release him.

Probation System.

The High Commissioner may release on probation for any period, an habitual criminal, and impose conditions as to supervision or otherwise. If a person so released on probation fails to observe any condition of his release he may be arrested and re-committed to prison. If a person so released on probation completes the period thereof without breaking any condition of his release he shall no longer be deemed an habitual criminal. The Resident Commissioner is required to furnish to the High Commissioner at least once a year, a written report containing detailed particulars relative to the history, conduct and industry of every convict detained in Swaziland who has completed two years of his sentence. Upon receipt of the report the High Commissioner may, if the same be favourable in regard to any such convict, release him on probation or remit the remainder of his sentence.

Suspended Sentences.

Any Court in Swaziland before which a person may be convicted and sentenced for the first time for an offence against property or against the person (other than murder, or rape, or assault with intent to commit those offences, or indecent assault) may suspend the operation of the sentence for such reasonable time as will allow such person to compensate the person to whom damage or injury has been caused by the offence.

The Court shall proceed forthwith to determine the amount of compensation, and, if the condition upon which the sentence was suspended be fulfilled, the offender shall be deemed to have received a free pardon for the offence. If the condition be not fulfilled the offender may be arrested and committed to prison and undergo the

sentence. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence, not punishable with death, the Court before which he is convicted may order the operation of the sentence to be suspended on conditions to be mentioned in the order. A failure to observe any condition of his release renders him liable to be committed to prison to undergo the sentence passed upon him. The above provisions are contained in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911.

Remission of Sentences.

Under the Gaol Regulations in force in Swaziland, any first offender, of good conduct, with a sentence of not less than eighteen months, is permitted to petition for a mitigation of one-fifth of his sentence.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 4,497 persons were proceeded against in Courts of Assistant Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	48
Other offences against the person	574
Offences against property	537
Other crimes	3,338

Of these, 4,355 were males and 142 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 4,120 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	2,159
Whipping	60
Fine	1,438
Bound over, cautioned, or discharged	463

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Eighty-four persons were committed by Assistant Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these forty-three were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, sixteen remitted to trial before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, and the Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute twenty-five. Of the forty-three who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, four were discharged and the remaining thirty-nine convicted :—

Murder	8
Culpable homicide	14
Attempted murder	—
Rape	2
Unnatural crime	—
Other offences against the person	5
Offences against property	14
Other crimes	—

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

The number of summary convictions in Courts of Assistant Commissioners.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Offences against the person	332	482	520	513
Malicious injury to property	31	21	47	48
Other offences against property	258	309	483	375
Other crimes	461	415	418	360
Offences against Master and Servant laws	111	86	120	112
Offences against revenue laws, etc. ...	1,780	1,582	1,974	2,357
Miscellaneous minor offences	226	289	300	355
Totals	3,199	3,184	3,862	4,120

Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).				
Murder	—	3	3	8
Culpable homicide	4	8	13	10
Attempted murder	—	1	—	—
Rape	1	6	3	2
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person ...	3	6	3	5
Offences against property	2	3	5	14
Other crimes	1	3	2	—
Totals	11	30	29	39

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of the following :—

(*a*) Proclamations :—

No. 32 of 1933. The Appointment of Second- and Third-Grade Magistrates.
,, 42 ,, The Registration of Businesses.
,, 52 ,, Tobacco Control.
,, 57 ,, Immigration Regulations.
,, 58 ,, Diseases of Stock.

(*b*) High Commissioner's Notices :—

No. 74 of 1933. Marketing Regulations.
,, 101 ,, Registration of Businesses Regulations.
,, 163 ,, Tobacco Control Regulations.
,, 167 ,, Immigration Regulations.
,, 173 ,, Stock Diseases Regulations.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1934, amounted to £93,499, which is £8,568 more than the revenue for the preceding year, and £9,763 more than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £113,858, which is £2,302 more than the expenditure for the preceding year, and £10,153 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1929–30.	*1930–31.*	*1931–32.*	*1932–33.*	*1933–34.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	102,923	86,700	82,730	83,302	92,373
Extraordinary ...	8,168	2,913	2,177	1,629	1,126

Expenditure.

	1929–30.	*1930–31.*	*1931–32.*	*1932–33.*	*1933–34.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	109,647	114,280	113,069	111,556	113,197
Extraordinary ...	9,576	2,259	—	—	661

The reduction in the revenue for 1931–32 and 1932–33 compared with the previous years is due mainly to the falling off in the proceeds of native tax, dog tax, and income-tax.

Grants-in-aid of ordinary expenditure amounting to £28,500 were received during the year from the Imperial Government.

Income-tax.

The receipts from normal income-tax and super-tax amounted to £1,744.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

Mining	31 per cent.
Trading and Farming	35 ,,
Civil Servants	22 ,,
Professions...	6 ,,
Employment	6 ,,

Colonial Development Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £9,012 was incurred during the year under this head. This sum was expended upon dams for the conservation of water, Bremersdorp Water Supply, the commencement of the Usutu River Bridge, and Medical Outposts. Loans and grants amounting to £6,406 were received.

Loans to Settlers.

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended, eleven applications for loans amounting to £2,605 were received during the year. The sum of £1,490 was issued to seven borrowers. The loans varied in amounts from £40 to £650 and were for the purpose of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

Swazi National Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £2,703 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of the natives. This sum includes £1,557 which was spent out of the fund on native education.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000 consisting of :—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan, amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1934, was £16,681.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets.

On 31st March, 1934, liabilities exceeded assets by £68,671, inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, a decrease of £5,683 during the year. There are no assets specially earmarked, except the Sinking Fund referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected in 1933–34 are as follows :—

	£
Native tax	44,098
Customs and Excise	16,176
Licences	6,998
Income-tax	1,744
Dog tax	2,765
European poll tax	1,719

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more

than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum of £4 10s. The Assistant Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives.

Customs and Excise.—See Chapter VII.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

The following were the annual charges made for these licences :—

General Dealers	£15.
Agents for foreign firms (Commercial Travellers, etc.).	£10.
Motor-cars	£2 plus 1s. for each unit of horse-power and 2s. for each 100 pounds weight.
Labour Recruiting Agents	£25.
Liquor	£12 10s. to £50.
Banking	£5 to £50.

Licences are also issued in respect of the hunting of game, the possession of firearms and prospecting.

Income-tax is charged at the rate of 1s. rising to a maximum of 2s. in the £ on all incomes. An abatement is allowed of £300. Abatements are also allowed in respect of children, dependants and insurance premiums. There is also a super-tax of 1s. rising to a maximum of 5s. in the £ on incomes over £2,500.

Dog Tax.—A tax of 5s. is payable in respect of each dog.

Poll Tax.—A tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male who shall have attained the age of 21 years. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons' Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential or trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown mineral areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining, and a certain amount of sporadic activity has taken place there.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade-marks registered during the past four years :—

Patents				*Trade-marks.*			
1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
—	—	1	—	33	39	6	5

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last four years :—

1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
2	3	2	—

Deferred Pay.

The following table shows the sums paid out in the territory during the last four years to native labourers engaged on the deferred pay system, on their return from the gold mines in the Union, viz. :—

1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
£8,251	£9,816	£7,635	£22,065

Passes.

During the same period the number of passes issued to recruited labourers and to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms, was as follows viz. :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Recruited labourers	5,465	5,954	4,205	5,969
Others	8,593	5,458	5,453	7,801
	14,058	11,412	9,658	13,770

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

Title.	*Publisher.*	*Price.*
Report on Financial and Economic Situation of Swaziland, 1932 (Cmd. 4114).	H.M. Stationery Office.	2s. 6d.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SWAZILAND, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1935, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1934.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet)—54·78 inches over 32 years,
Bremersdorp (2,175 feet)—35·42 inches over 31 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 73·1 Fahr. and 51·2 Fahr. respectively, at Mbabane and 91 Fahr. and 58 Fahr. respectively at Bremersdorp.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and the other south of the Great Usutu River.

The fifth Council was elected in 1932, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each school Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu)	451
Total	112,951

The population is now estimated to be :—

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Europeans	1,390	1,440	2,830
Natives (Bantu)	58,910	64,090	123,000
Coloured (other than Bantu) ...	400	320	720
Indians	10	—	10
	60,710	65,850	126,560

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births or deaths of the Bantu population. Registration of native marriages was introduced during the year.

Amongst the European population there were :—

(*a*)	Births	78 or 27·53 per 1,000.
(*b*)	Marriages...	26 or 12 per 1,000.
(*c*)	Deaths	20 or 7·06 per 1,000.
(*d*)	Infantile mortality (Death-rate under one year)	3 or ·046 per 1,000 of European population.
(*e*)	European Emigrants	58 or 20·47 per 1,000 of European population.
(*f*)	European Immigrants	89 or 31·42 per 1,000 of European population.

IV.—HEALTH.

Administration.

The European medical staff consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, two Government Medical Officers, two doctors (subsidized), three hospital assistants and dispensers and five female nurses.

The native staff consisted of seven male nurses, eight female nurses, three male orderlies, two laundresses, and two cooks.

Financial.

The total revenue earned by the Medical Department was £510 18s. 2d. The expenditure was £13,827.

Public Health.

It can safely be said that 1934 was a healthy year. There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease, the annual outbreak of aestivo-autumnal malaria was much less than that of the two previous years, and the incidence of general diseases was not above the average.

General Diseases.—The outstanding feature of chest complaints is the amount of asthma. Bronchitis is fairly prevalent in the cold and wet parts of the country, and a few cases of pneumonia occur. Chronic rheumatism is very common, but rheumatic fever is seldom seen so there is little organic cardiac trouble due to this.

The most common disease is gastro-enteritis due to improper food, poor cooking and lack of cleanliness. Kidney troubles, especially pyelitis, are fairly common ; schistosomiasis is the cause of many of these.

Communicable Diseases—Mosquito or Insect-borne.—The annual epidemic of malaria was much less than that of either of the two preceding years and very few deaths resulted from it. There were more cases than usual of what is known in South Africa as " tick-bite fever." This is a Rickittsea disease of the typhus type. It is caused by the bite of the larval forms of certain ticks.

Infectious diseases.—Nineteen cases of enteric were reported from the Southern District, thirteen from the Central and only one from the Northern. This does not represent the actual number of cases, but it certainly represents a large proportion of the total number.

The incidence of amoebic dysentery remains about the same, but it is certain that hospital returns do not give an adequate indication of the prevalence of the disease. The Medical Officer of the Southern District at one time made a microscopic examination of a series of cases complaining of abdominal symptoms whether there was a history of dysentery or not, and found the *Entamoeba Coli* present in quite a number of cases.

Diphtheria is rare, but two proved cases were admitted into the Hlatikulu hospital.

An increase in the incidence of syphilis is reported from the Central and Southern Districts. There is undoubtedly a diminution of the increase in the Northern District, which is almost entirely a rural district in which the disease is less likely to spread, but probably the real reason is that a venereal disease clinic was established here some years before one came into being in any other part of the country. There was an epidemic of measles during the year. It started in the extreme north and gradually spread to the Central District. The disease itself was not more serious than usual, but in many cases it was followed by gastro-enteritis which caused far more deaths than the original disease.

A few cases of alastrium were reported from the Central District.

Helminthic Diseases.—Teaniasis and ascariasis are very common at all altitudes under 3,500 feet. Many natives undergo treatment, but there are so many infected streams that fresh infections and re-infections are constantly occurring, and there is no appreciable diminution in the number of cases. Two cases of Schistosomiasis Mansom were found in the Central District.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Mosquito and Insect-borne Diseases.—Malaria is practically the only insect-borne disease ; it is dealt with by free distribution of quinine to the natives through their chiefs, missionaries, police posts, schools, etc., in the affected areas. This free issue of quinine was only about 20 per cent. of the totals of the two preceding years.

Epidemic and Helminthic Diseases.—The water-borne diseases are well under control in the towns, but it is impossible to adopt general preventive measures amongst the natives. Fortunately the kraals are usually well apart and only a few get their water from each stream, so these diseases are not seriously prevalent. Tuberculosis presents a difficult problem. There is no doubt this disease is slowly but surely on the increase.

General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage disposal in the towns is by the bucket system and is, on the whole, satisfactory. The buckets are emptied every night, the contents being placed in trenches in a place approved by the Medical Officer. Refuse is collected regularly, deposited in pits and periodically burned.

The Mbabane water supply is unfiltered, and bacteriological analysis has proved that it is quite unfit for human consumption. The European section of the population never uses it except for watering gardens; their water for domestic purposes being drawn from three springs in different parts of the township. The water from these and from the supply to the native location have been tested, and in every case found to be remarkably free from bacteriological impurities.

The sanitary arrangements in the towns are under the control of Town Inspectors who make regular inspections.

School Hygiene.

A medical report on all the European schools and school children was made during the year. The universal defect was dental caries, a very high percentage being reported from each school. There was a considerable number of cases of enlarged tonsils. In the Southern District the amount of dental caries is even greater than in the North, while in some parts, notably Hluti, many children had enlarged spleens and secondary anaemia due to chronic malaria.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The only place at which there is a maternity and child welfare centre with a staff devoted entirely to that work is Bremersdorp. At the Government hospitals, dispensaries, etc., it can only be done as a part of the ordinary day's work. That the native women appreciate the maternal side is shown by the yearly increasing number of those who come to the hospitals for their confinements and those who during the ante-natal period come for examination and advice.

Child welfare work is more difficult, practically all the native children are breast-fed, but there is a pernicious national custom, followed by nearly every mother, of supplementing this from birth with sour porridge. This, with the flies and the generally insanitary conditions in and about the kraal are the cause of so much sickness, particularly enteritis in the first two years of life.

Hospitals, Dispensaries and Venereal Clinics.

The work done at all three hospitals again exceeded that of the previous year. This was especially noticeable at the Hlatikulu hospital.

At one time there were 42 native in-patients, although there are only 25 beds, and at another time nine European patients, although there are only three beds for Europeans. On many occasions tents had to be put in the hospital grounds for the accommodation of patients. Funds have been provided from the Colonial Development Fund for extensions to the hospital.

The busiest of all the hospitals is the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital at Bremersdorp. It had the largest number of both in-patients and out-patients, the largest venereal disease clinic, a very busy maternal and child welfare centre and altogether does most valuable work in the centre and east of the country.

Among in-patients the most common ailments treated were malaria, syphilis, gynoecological troubles, gastro-intestinal disorders and injuries of various kinds. Amongst the out-patients the most prevalent complaints were gynoecological troubles, gastro-intestinal disorders, skin diseases, especially scabies in children, chronic rheumatism, chest complaints, venereal diseases and minor injuries.

A dispensary was opened at Goedgegun in the Southern District and put in charge of a European nurse. Another dispensary was started at Mahamba in place of the Wesleyan Mission Hospital which unfortunately had to close down. The Administration was fortunate in being able to retain, at any rate for some time, the services of the matron of the hospital who was put in charge of the dispensary. She has taken up maternity and child welfare work and started a class for the instruction of native women who attend to confinements in the kraals. Home nursing and first-aid classes were also started for adult women and senior school girls.

During the year an innovation of a somewhat experimental nature was introduced in the form of medical outposts in charge of natives in areas far removed from hospitals or dispensaries. Two of them were opened during the year and a third one was completed and ready for opening early in 1935. To a certain extent they have proved successful; the sick in surrounding kraals are visited, and those who are seriously ill are sent to the nearest hospital; instruction in proper feeding and care of children is given, and advice in regard to general hygiene, but that the natives expect more is shown by the fact that there is a very decided tendency for the sick who can manage it to wait for the fortnightly visit of a medical officer. As at the hospitals, a shilling is charged for advice and medicine, and there is no doubt that the natives are of the opinion that a shilling is too much for the help received, consequently when at all possible they wait for the visit of a medical officer.

The venereal clinics continue to do an increasing amount of work, except in the Mbabane area, where the decrease in the number of cases reflects a decrease in the incidence of the disease in the Northern District.

The following figures show the number of patients treated at the various centres throughout Swaziland :—

	In-patients.	*Out-patients.*
Government Institutions—		
Mbabane Hospital	593	7,115
Hlatikulu Hospital	451	8,405
Mankaiana Dispensary	7	3,356
Goedgegun Dispensary (4 months)	—	1,031
Mission Institutions—		
Bremersdorp Hospital	820	11,130
Mahamba Dispensary late Mahamba Hospital	186	2,663
Endingeni Dispensary	44	6,430
Pigg's Peak Dispensary	58	3,133
Stegi Dispensary	63	1,613
	2,222	44,816

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring institutional treatment are sent to the Union. At present there are 29 natives and 3 Europeans in institutions there, and as the natives cost 2s. 6d. per day and the Europeans 4s. per day, their maintenance is a big item in the medical expenditure of the Territory.

The health of the prisoners was excellent, but some of the gaols are very overcrowded.

V.—HOUSING.

Europeans in Urban Areas.

The promulgation of the Urban Areas Regulations in 1930 set a standard for new buildings. No buildings can be erected until the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Advisory Committees of the various townships. The result of this can be seen in the improved standard of new buildings. There are still many unsightly old buildings, of which some provided for European officials are of a poor type. At Mbabane and Hlatikulu most of the European Police live in wood and iron buildings which are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. In the urban areas, sanitary arrangements are good and well controlled.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

In recent years many excellent houses have been built on farms, but the poorer European classes, especially those on small holdings or squatting on large farms belonging to others, live in abject hovels, constructed of turf walls, earthen floors, and thatched roofs. The sanitary arrangements are defective, and in many cases non-existent.

Uneducated Natives in Rural Areas.

So long as the native lives under native conditions, there is no such thing as overcrowding. Most of the natives live in huts of a beehive type. They consist of a wattle framework covered with thatch, the only opening being a very low door. The earthen floors are hammered and polished, and impervious to damp. Each married woman has her own hut, and in a kraal or collection of these huts, there are huts allotted to the youths and unmarried males, and others to the unmarried females above the age of puberty.

A kraal usually consists of the huts of one man, his wives, his unmarried daughters and his sons, both married and unmarried, and the wives and children of married sons.

That there is a considerable amount of ventilation is shown by the amount of smoke that can be seen passing through the thatch from the fire within. The huts, however, have the defect of not admitting sunlight, but as they are only used as sleeping places and shelters from the rain, and as every possible minute of the daylight is spent in the open, this is not a very great drawback.

A regrettable change for the worse takes place when the native begins to rise a little in the social scale and to imitate European housing conditions. He then erects a small rectangular building of sun-dried bricks or of wattle and daub; the walls are too low; the floor is of earth and cannot be kept clean and is damp in wet weather; the windows are small holes and frequently boarded over. These small buildings are divided into a living room and a sleeping room, both too small, and the inhabitants lie either on the damp earthen floor or on home-made wooden bedsteads under conditions far more liable to harbour biting insects than the polished impervious floor of the grass hut, the sleeping mat, and the blanket of the ordinary native.

Two other points in favour of the grass hut are:—first, when the native for any reason, often the occurrence of an unusual amount of sickness in his kraal, wishes to move, this is a simple matter as he simply constructs new huts in another place; and second, as there is practically always a small fire in the sleeping huts, there is a certain amount of smoke and this keeps off the mosquitoes.

The economic condition of ordinary natives is such that they cannot afford to build proper houses and, until they have attained such a condition and have learned how to build proper houses and live in them properly, they are much better off under their primitive tribal housing conditions. The natives make no effort to erect sanitary conveniences.

Eurafricans in Rural Areas.

These are divided into those who prefer to live under European conditions and erect and occupy the same type of dwelling, and those who prefer to live in native areas under the same conditions as native peasants.

Educated Natives in Urban Areas.

For the most part these natives live in the same kind of dwellings as the poorer whites and there are the same defects in the sanitary conditions.

Housing of Wage-Earning Population.

Europeans in Rural Areas.

These represent approximately 5 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners, the remainder being natives. The housing of these wage-earners is usually of the same type as that of their masters—rooms with brick, stone or corrugated iron walls, roofed with corrugated iron or thatch, with wooden, concrete or earthen floors, and furnished with enough doors and windows to give sufficient air and light. On the whole their quarters are fairly good. Generally there are no bathrooms provided for wage-earners.

Eurafricans in Rural Areas.

The housing for Eurafricans in rural areas is much the same as that for European wage-earners.

Europeans in Urban Areas.

In urban areas the housing is generally of the same type as that described for rural areas. There are regulations in force dealing with sanitation and overcrowding in the case of all inhabitants, but bathroom accommodation is by no means general.

Natives in Rural Areas.

The general rule is that native wage-earners live in huts of the same type as those in use in their home-dwellings.

Natives in Urban Areas.

The better educated native wage-earners prefer to live under European conditions and to erect and occupy the same type of house. It is, therefore, likely that the native hut will gradually disappear in urban areas.

Ownership of Wage-earners' Quarters.

In practically all cases the quarters are owned by the masters, but in a few cases the native servants sleep at their own kraals.

Action towards Amelioration.

The enforcement of sanitary laws in urban areas, the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example of European missionaries and masters are the only means operating to improve conditions. Until conditions improve in their homes, the Swazi wage-earners are likely to prefer housing conditions at their place of employment which most closely approximate to those at their own kraals. Considerable improvement has taken place amongst the better educated natives in their homes, and the effect is noticeable in their demand for better conditions when they take to wage-earning life.

There are no building societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

The year has been a good one for stock; the grazing, especially in the bushveld, being good throughout the year.

Contagious Diseases.

East Coast Fever.—A severe outbreak of East Coast Fever occurred during the year. Seven dipping-tank areas were infected, mostly in the areas north-east of Mbabane and south-east of Mankaiana. Up to the end of 1934 there were 174 deaths. Short interval dipping, hand-dressing, concentration of the infected herds, etc., under the control and supervision of a European has brought the outbreak under control. There are some 15,000 head of cattle in the infected areas.

Anthrax.—Outbreaks of anthrax have occurred in many parts of the territory. In all, 52 deaths occurred and 14,300 inoculated against the disease.

Scab.—Four cases of scab were reported during the year under review. The regular dipping of sheep and goats throughout the year in the cattle-dipping tanks is undoubtedly eradicating this disease.

Contagious Abortion of Cattle.—A few cases were reported.

Non-Contagious Diseases.

Heartwater.—A few deaths occurred, but the average death rate is not high except in the case of imported stock.

Quarter Evil.—Outbreaks of this disease have occurred in most districts but was not severe. The number of doses of vaccine issued was 6,400 as compared with 3,495 in 1933.

Snotziekte.—This disease was not very prevalent owing to the wildebeeste having left the country.

Sweating Sickness of Calves.—This disease is the cause of a high mortality amongst calves in certain areas.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was not very prevalent. 117 horses were inoculated with a new vaccine, but it is not yet possible to ascertain results.

General.

Exports of Cattle.—The following cattle were exported for slaughter during the year :—

Johannesburg Market	...	...	3,218
Durban Market	...	...	3,538
			6,756

as compared with 9,293 in 1933. The average price obtained was approximately £6 per head.

Hides.—15,055 were exported.

Dipping Tanks.—There were 171 dipping tanks in operation at the end of the year :—

95 Government tanks.
16 Private tanks under the control of Government.
60 Private tanks under owners' control.

Cattle.—The number of cattle in the territory at the end of the year was 420,000 of which 43,850 were owned by Europeans.

The overstocking, affecting the grazing, and what is just as important, the watering facilities, of the territory, is becoming a serious matter.

Again this overstocking and the constant use of paths to drinking-pools and dipping-tanks, is a great cause of soil erosion and the formation of dongas.

Dams constructed for the conservation of water have been of great benefit in parts where water is scarce. In the foothill and bush country there are many ideal places which could be made use of for the construction of dams.

The matter of providing watering facilities for man and beast is one of the greatest importance to the country. The cattle of the native are his bank, means of barter, and biggest asset ; and any scheme for the advancement and betterment of the native is useless if his cattle are not the first care.

The Colonial Development Fund Committee has now authorized a grant of £7,500 for the improvement of native cattle. A portion of this sum will be used for experimental work on rotational grazing and other methods of improving the local pastures. It is hoped, under the new scheme, gradually to replace the native bulls by animals of better breeding. Several breeds will be tried.

During the year, 18,019 bulls were castrated by the Government Stock Inspectors. Two bulls were left in each herd, or one for every thirty females and a young bull to take the place of the old one when he becomes of no further use.

Agriculture.

On the whole, the year has been fairly good and the crops up to average.

Early rains fell in September and the season 1934–1935 promises to be a good one if the crops are not damaged by locusts, which again invaded the territory in large numbers.

In spite of the severity of the invasion, very little damage was done to crops. Approximately 70 per cent. of hoppers were destroyed, and few locusts in Swaziland reached the flying stage.

There is evidence in many parts that the efforts made to improve the native methods of agriculture are bearing fruit. In one direction especially is this noticeable, namely the use by the natives of their cattle manure. There are now eleven native agricultural demonstrators in the country.

Maize.—This crop was slightly above the average, and the European return was approximately three bags to the acre. The natives are growing much more of this crop, and will be able to supply almost all their own needs.

Kaffir Corn.—This crop was up to average.

Cotton.—From the point of view of rainfall, the season was the best for some years. Early spring rains were general and the crops were planted under good conditions. Heavy rains in some areas destroyed some of the crop in the early part of the season, and considerable losses were experienced from locusts. Heavy rains and a high degree of cloudiness hindered the necessary early cultivation. Bollworm was slight early in the season but increased in intensity later, causing heavy losses in some districts.

Tobacco.—The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, carried on operations during the year and 374,952 lb. of tobacco valued at £10,433 were exported. At 31st December, 1934, the membership of the Company was 283.

Other Crops were all up to average.

Tung-oil apple trees are being planted and indications at present tend to show that this may be a very useful commercial crop to grow, and one that the natives might be encouraged to go in for.

Dairying.—This is becoming very popular with the natives. There are now six separating stations for natives and ten in course of erection. During the year an average sum of £80 was distributed at each separating station to natives supplying milk. These stations are in areas adjoining bus routes where the cream can be sent away regularly to the market in Johannesburg.

Cultivation by persons of non-European descent.

The only inhabitants falling within this category are the natives. In about half the area the cultivation is by hand with hoes made specially for native use, and is carried out principally by married women. In the other half, ploughs drawn by oxen are used. Harrows and cultivators are seldom used. The food-stuffs grown by natives are only about one-fifth of their requirements, the remaining four-fifths being supplied by European farmers, and by traders who import grain from the Union. In the areas most favourable to the cultivation of grain the natives often sell grain but are not infrequently found buying it back later on in the season at enhanced prices.

Number of persons of non-European descent cultivating for themselves ; or in association with, or employed by, non-Europeans.

With the exception of approximately 3,000 natives who are employed by Europeans in agriculture, the majority cultivate for themselves. Approximately 250 are in the employment of Eurafricans. Usually these natives work as servants receiving wages in money together with food and quarters.

The progress which has been made, and the comparative influence of instruction and of employment with Europeans.

There are approximately 200 natives who are really progressive farmers and whose methods compare favourably with those of Europeans. These include the tobacco growers, some cotton growers and a few grain farmers. Ploughs are replacing hand labour to an increasing extent every year, and the methods of planting, cultivation, and the use of fertilizers are showing steady improvement. Most of the progress is due to their employment by and association with Europeans.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, roadmaking, and domestic purposes. There was no recruitment for labour for estates or mines in the territory. The tin mines near Mbabane employed about 575 natives. These mines are situated in a healthy part and there is no underground work. Small gold mines near Forbes Reef employed 375 natives. The other employers of native labour are the ranches, the cotton plantations, the European farmers and the Administration. The labourers are housed in grass huts of the type described in Chapter V.

Farmers' Associations.

There are three of these associations in the territory, the Swaziland Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Bremersdorp, the Stegi Farmers' Association and the Southern Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Hlatikulu.

These associations have been in existence for many years and are the avenues through which all matters dealing with farming and stock-raising are communicated to the Government. Agricultural shows are held annually at Bremersdorp.

Exports.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended on 31st December, 1934 :—

		1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
			Slaughter Cattle.			
lb.	...	4,373,700	5,181,600	5,338,800	9,600,000	6,079,400
£	...	50,763	33,322	23,728	62,400	40,536
			Tobacco.			
lb.	...	578,330	298,413	341,055	377,906	374,952
£	...	14,397	9,082	10,850	10,010	10,433
			Cotton (Seed).			
lb.	...	3,224,182	1,532,132	750,000	207,000	295,890
£	...	26,868	9,578	3,125	1,400	2,048
			Hides and Skins.			
lb.	...	208,140	149,190	60,750	439,820	451,850
£	...	3,469	1,733	633	5,910	6,200
			Wattle Bark.			
lb.	...	2,274,500	9,000	56,000	1,322,000	300,000
£	...	9,108	37	28	2,653	536
			Wool.			
lb.	...	27,091	72,134	30,000	17,138	18,638
£	...	909	1,636	490	533	536
			Butter.			
lb.	...	1,748	794	1,705	1,210	1,500
£	...	130	52	85	61	68
			Butter-Fat.			
lb.	...	33,870	21,670	22,197	86,690	27,348
£	...	675	843	740	3,973	1,004
			Bullion.			
Value £		Nil.	Nil.	1,542	3,914	2,608
			Metallic Tin.			
lb.	...	360,692	171,481	187,980	226,912	362,380
£	...	23,414	8,875	11,497	19,665	37,356

All the above products, with the exception of cotton and metallic tin, were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and the tin to the Straits Settlements. Wool is shorn from sheep brought into the country for winter grazing by farmers living in the Union. The only produce exported by

the natives is tobacco and at present a small quantity of butter-fat. Most of the hides are sold by natives to European traders who export them.

The production, in the case of agriculture and live-stock, is by individual agriculturists except in the case of cotton. The tin is won by companies from alluvial workings in the vicinity of Mbabane.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three years were as follows :—

1932–33, £14,218; 1933–34, £14,863; 1934–35, £17,273.

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union are as follows :—

1932–33, £1,039; 1933–34, £1,312; 1934–35, £1,383.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under Chapter VI above.

The volume of trade was good during the year under review; average native crops were reaped, farmers obtained a fair price for their maize, and the prices of food-stuffs were not excessive.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans employed on Government Motor Services.

There are no railways in the territory, but the Road Motor Services of the Union Government and of the Portuguese East African Administration continue to operate in Swaziland over certain routes. The average rates of wages in these services were, drivers £22 per month and assistant drivers £14 per month. The average cost of living for a single man was £10 per month, and for a married man with one young child, £16 per month, made up as follows :—

	£
Rent	42 per annum.
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	90 ,, ,,
Clothing, boots, etc.	46 ,, ,,
Poll tax	2 ,, ,,
Wages of servants	12 ,, ,,

This does not include the cost of education. The average hours of work were 60 per week. In some cases quarters were provided at a rental of £3 10s. per month. No natives were employed in these services.

Europeans employed on Public Works.

Road overseers employed by the Administration receive wages varying from £16 to £21 per month, depending on their length of service and general efficiency. These men are not on the pensionable staff. Some own farms. The figures of cost of living shown above are applicable in their cases. The hours of work are approximately 54 per week.

Natives employed on Public Works.

The Administration employs one full-time carpenter and one part-time mason. Their rates of wages were £7 per month. There were four motor drivers at £4 per month each. The average native labourer was paid £1 10s. per month. The motor drivers and labourers receive in addition quarters and food. The average hours of work were approximately 54 per week.

Europeans employed in other works.

Stock Inspectors employed by the Administration receive salaries at the rate of £20 per month rising by annual increments of £15 to £30 per month.

Europeans employed in building.

These were paid at the rate of 15s. to £1 per day. The average hours of work were 48 per week.

Europeans employed on mines.

European mine managers were paid at the rate of £35 per month. Quarters were provided. European mine overseers were paid at the rate of £30 per month. Quarters were not provided. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £20 per month, and in the case of a single man approximately £12 per month. European miners and prospectors were paid at the rate of £25 per month without quarters. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £14 per month and in the case of single men approximately £10 per month. The average hours of work were approximately 50 per week.

Natives employed on mines.

Natives in charge of labourers employed on the mines were paid at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 2s. per day. Native labourers on mines were paid at the rate of 8d. to 1s. per day, depending on their age and efficiency. In all cases they received quarters and 6d. per day for food.

Natives employed on other works.

The average rates of wages per annum of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Swaziland Police were :—

Sergeants £72 to £84 ; Corporals £60 to £72 ; Constables £36 to £54, according to length of service. In addition, quarters are provided. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

The native cattle guards in charge of Government dipping tanks received average wages of £30 to £39 per annum according to length of service. The average hours were 60 per week.

Europeans employed in Agriculture.

The rates of wages of Europeans employed in agriculture vary from £5 to £10 per month with a share of the crops, estimated to be of the value of £40 to £80 per annum. Others are provided with food and quarters. In other cases farm managers were paid at the rate of £20 to £25 per month and quarters. The average hours of work were 60 per week, and the average cost of living for a single man was £10 and for a married man £14 per month.

Natives employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of native labourers varied from 15s. to £2 per month, depending on their age and efficiency, the higher paid being ploughmen, wagon drivers and natives experienced in farming work. The average hours of labour were 60 per week.

Natives employed in domestic service.

Natives in domestic service were paid wages varying from 10s. to £3 10s. per month. In addition food and quarters are supplied. The average hours of service were 60 per week.

The staple foodstuffs of the native labourers in Government and other employment are 2½ lb. of maize meal per day, or about 75 lb. per month, and 1½ lb. of meat per week or about 6 lb. per month. The average cost of meal throughout the year was 14s. per 183 lb. and of meat 4½d. per lb. The average cost of living was 8s. per month. The average cost of living of educated natives was approximately £2 per head per month.

The average cost of living for officials was approximately as follows :—

	Per month.
(1) Bachelors (juniors)	£12 to £13.
(2) Married couple with two young children ...	£25
(3) Married couple with three young children ...	£28
(4) Married couple with four young children ...	£32

This does not include the cost of education which, in the case of officials living at a distance from Headquarters, is approximately £60 per annum per child.

In the last mentioned case the cost of living per annum was as follows :—

	£
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	200
Footwear	24
Clothing	74
Light	24
Poll tax	2
Wages of servants	52
Sundries	8

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

Financial Year.	*Amount spent from General Revenue on native mission schools.*	*Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.*	*Total spent on Education generally.*		
			From General Revenue.	*From Swazi National Fund.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
1929–30 ...	1,000	1,300	9,030	3,039	12,069
1930–31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931–32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,596
1932–33 ...	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110
1933–34 ...	2,712	—	10,271	1,637	11,908

European Education.

There are eight Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant from the Government, on a *per capita* basis. This school is controlled by a Council on which the Administration is represented by two nominees. The school is inspected every year by the Inspector of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary Matriculation Examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are being prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, England.

This school has in being courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the eight Government schools for European children during the last three years was :—309 in 1932 ; 320 in 1933 ; and 364 in 1934.

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1934 was 130, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp, was 26.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate Examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the High School Entrance Examination (Standard V) are also held annually.

Progress continued in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence one institution, namely "Florence", for Eurafrican children which is aided by the Administration. The average attendance in 1934 was 27.

There are a number of Eurafrican children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives, and 104 native Mission schools, in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools, who does valuable work in his visits of supervision made at all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials, met once during the year.

Many of the Mission Societies receive help from overseas and the curtailment of such help has had its effects on educational activities.

General Welfare Work.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and include Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up to and include Standard IV, and the head teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the

School Leaving Certificate Examination (Standard VI) of Swaziland and possession of that certificate admits them to colleges and institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The average attendance during the year at the 104 native Mission schools and the three Government schools for natives was 4,675 children.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has accomplished much good work so far as the employment of better qualified teachers is concerned. The results are to be seen in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work in controlled schools with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV.

There are about 150 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,289 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the Mission Institutions.

At the Swazi National School at Matapa good progress has been made in the building up of this Government institution. There have been 88 pupils in attendance throughout the year, as compared with 49 in the previous year. The work includes: (1) academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers ; and (2) part training in agricultural methods

It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year three official examinations, covering, amongst other subjects, art and craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each of the examinations, which were held in December, 1934, and the number of passes obtained :—

	Entries.	*Passes.*
Standard IV Examination	194	171
Standard V Examination	86	69
Standard VI Examination ... ... (School Leaving Certificate).	47	41

Welfare Institutions.

Generally, at the end of the school year, breaking-up entertainments are held at the European schools at which simple and suitable plays are staged, or at which the children give of their best in connexion with singing, recitation, and dancing. Somewhat similar entertainments are given at a number of native schools.

A sports club for natives exists at Mbabane and has organized an association football league for competition for a cup presented by the Resident Commissioner. The question of the introduction of the Pathfinder and Wayfarer movements is also being considered in conjunction with the "Ibutho" or native regimental system.

There is a hall for the use of the natives living in and about Mbabane. This is used by them for lectures, meetings, concerts, debates, and general entertainments. Close to the hall there is a tennis court.

In southern Swaziland, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have been started, and there are good troops established at Goedgegun, at Schurwekop, and at Mooihoek. It is to be hoped that this work will receive every encouragement as its good effect on the children is very noticeable.

Singing is being encouraged amongst the natives, and numerous choirs have been established throughout the country.

Throughout Swaziland, the Europeans have well organized football and cricket clubs, and there are the usual tennis, gymkhana, and golf clubs, etc.

There is no provision made by means of insurance in the event of accident, sickness and old age, but teachers on the permanent staff receive pensions at the usual rates on retirement.

There are no orphanages in the territory. Native welfare work is only in its early stages in Swaziland, but the future is bright with promise. Everywhere there are signs of development, and there are many schemes afoot, such as the institution of libraries, thrift clubs, a Native Welfare Association, etc.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The motor transport services of the South African Railway Administration and the Portuguese East African Administrations carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Bremersdorp.

Year.	*Passengers carried.*		*Goods handled.*	*Cream conveyed.*
	European.	*Native.*	*Tons.*	*Gallons.*
1928	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556
1933	3,349	28,518	5,709	9,874
1934	3,966	32,923	7,742	12,052

Area with depot at Hlatikulu.

1928	839	2,958	951	—
1929	1,361	7,664	1,055	—
1930	1,815	11,664	1,559	—
1931	1,938	9,093	1,307	—
1932	1,323	9,648	1,404	7,138
1933	1,037	10,504	1,447	7,464
1934	1,198	11,817	1,555	7,676

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Goba.

Year.	*Passengers carried.*		*Goods handled.*
	European.	*Native.*	*Tons.*
1930 (11 months)	185	243	1,264
1931	214	1,556	1,769
1932	173	4,268	1,045
1933	211	3,104	1,138
1934	300	3,736	2,254

The charges by both motor transport services are the same, namely, passenger fares 3d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per mile for natives ; charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at 31st December, 1934 :—

	British makes.	*Other makes.*	*Total.*
Private cars	49	271	320
Commercial vehicles ...	26	43	69
Motor cycles	75	22	97
			486

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue, as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and the revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 298 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices, except Mankaiana, with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available both between Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In south Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided, and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal, as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephone trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

Lines between Mbabane and Mankaiana and between Stegi and Goba (Portuguese East Africa) have been authorized.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1925–26	3,215	3,359
1926–27	3,354	3,213
1927–28	3,151	3,379
1928–29	3,332	3,842
1929–30	3,815	4,144
1930–31	3,986	4,193
1931–32	4,891	4,932
1932–33	4,764	7,284
1933–34	4,539	5,417
1934–35	4,008	5,562

There are no wireless stations in the territory, but licences have been issued to sixty holders of wireless receiving sets.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are two banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1935, was £2,147, and the amount on current account amounted to £32,832. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £2,297 and £3,078 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £10,082 and £410 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provision of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, dealt with in Chapter XV. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Southern District, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed.

The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
		1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or land measure.		1 morgen = 600 square roods.
		1 square rood = 144 square feet.
		1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
		1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
		1,000 yards = 914 metres.
		1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
		1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
		1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

Very few washaways occurred on the roads, and it was possible to undertake a considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers.

Buildings.

The necessity for the strictest economy limited the construction programme to a few minor buildings.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, and an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu.

A European toll-gate keeper is in charge of the new low level bridge over the Usutu River. Two natives operate the new pont on the Komati River between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, and there is a native boatman in charge of a boat on the Komati at Balegane.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute", was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

Special Court of Swaziland.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. In 1934 a member of the English and Irish Bars was appointed President.

The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the

civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. This Court has the power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court of Justice in Swaziland. Reviews of criminal cases when the Court is not in session are dealt with by the President of the Court, or if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. The Crown Prosecutor, who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court, was appointed under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners were established under Section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European ; but Assistant Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the last cases mentioned and in other serious cases, the Assistant Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a prima facie case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, Assistant Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping, are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts and three deputy Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Deputy Assistant Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as Assistant Commissioners.

Native Courts.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Special Court whose decision is final.

Criminal Statistics.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
At sessions of Special Court ...	5	3	7	2
Before Judge in Chambers	45	32	27	10

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

European.—1 Chief of Police and 22 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—107 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Swaziland Prison Department consists of two European gaolers and 27 native warders. There is a native wardress at the Mbabane gaol.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated-iron roofs and concrete floors.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a Medical Officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space.

There are five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking.

Ministers of the various Mission Societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During

this year 62 juvenile offenders were tried in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft ...	2
Malicious injury to property	1
Stock theft	10
Theft	30
Assault	8
Other offences	10
	62

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent, and undoubtedly better than that of similar people living outside prison.

Payment of fines by instalments.

Provision is made in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, of the Transvaal, as in force in Swaziland, and in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911 for the payment of fines by instalments.

Mode of dealing with convicted persons.

Any person who has been convicted on two or more separate occasions of certain serious crimes such as rape, robbery, housebreaking, etc., shall, if he is thereafter convicted before the Special Court of Swaziland of any of those offences, be liable to be declared by the Court an habitual criminal, such declaration being subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner.

An habitual criminal is detained with hard labour during the High Commissioner's pleasure, and is not released until the High Commissioner considers that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will in future abstain from crime, or that he is no longer capable of engaging in crime, or that for any other reason it is desirable to release him.

Probation System.

The High Commissioner may release an habitual criminal on probation for any period, and impose conditions as to supervision or otherwise. If a person so released on probation fails to observe any condition of his release, he may be arrested and re-committed to prison. If a person so released on probation completes the period thereof without breaking any condition of his release, he shall no longer be deemed an habitual criminal. The Resident Commissioner is required to furnish to the High Commissioner, at least once a year, a written report containing detailed particulars relative to the history, conduct and industry of every convict detained in Swaziland who has completed two years of his sentence. Upon

receipt of the report the High Commissioner may, if the same be favourable in regard to any such convict, release him on probation or remit the remainder of his sentence.

Suspended Sentences.

Any Court in Swaziland before which a person may be convicted and sentenced for the first time for an offence against property or against the person (other than murder, rape, or assault with intent to commit those offences, or indecent assault) may suspend the operation of the sentence for such reasonable time as will allow such person to compensate the person to whom damage or injury has been caused by the offence.

The Court shall proceed forthwith to determine the amount of compensation, and, if the condition upon which the sentence was suspended be fulfilled, the offender shall be deemed to have received a free pardon for the offence. If the condition be not fulfilled the offender may be arrested and committed to prison and undergo the sentence. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence, not punishable with death, the Court before which he is convicted may order the operation of the sentence to be suspended on conditions to be mentioned in the order. A failure to observe any condition of his release renders him liable to be committed to prison to undergo the sentence passed upon him. The above provisions are contained in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911.

Remission of Sentences.

Under Gaol Regulation No. 167 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 180 of 1934) every prisoner whose sentence is six months or more is allowed a remission of one-fourth of his sentence, provided that every conviction for a breach of discipline shall cause a loss of as many days towards mitigation as may be decided on.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 4,352 persons were proceeded against in Courts of Assistant Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	42
Other offences against the person	694
Offences against property	550
Other crimes	3,066

Of these, 4,192 were males and 160 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3,390 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	1,812
Whipping	92
Fine	1,658
Bound over, cautioned, or discharged	368

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Eighty-seven persons were committed by Assistant Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these forty-five were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, twenty-eight remitted to trial before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, and the Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute fourteen. Of the forty-five who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, nine were discharged and the remaining thirty-six convicted :—

Murder	11
Culpable homicide	8
Attempted murder	1
Rape	3
Unnatural crime	—
Other offences against the person	2
Offences against property	11
Other crimes	—

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

The number of summary convictions in Courts of Assistant Commissioners.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Offences against the person	482	520	513	622
Malicious injury to property	21	47	48	28
Other offences against property	309	483	375	382
Other crimes	415	418	360	501
Offences against Master and Servant laws	86	120	112	68
Offences against revenue laws, etc. ...	1,582	1,974	2,357	1,829
Miscellaneous minor offences	289	300	355	500
Totals	3,184	3,862	4,120	3,930

Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).				
Murder	3	3	8	6
Culpable homicide	8	13	10	10
Attempted murder	1	—	—	1
Rape	6	3	2	5
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person ...	6	3	5	4
Offences against property	3	5	14	9
Other crimes	3	2	—	—
	30	29	39	35

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of the following :—

(*a*) Proclamations :—

No. 17 of 1934.	Pensions Proclamation.
,, 18 ,,	Public Service Motor Vehicles.
,, 26 ,,	Wildebeeste Control.
,, 35 ,,	Income Tax.
,, 58 ,,	Registration and Inspection of Schools.

(*b*) High Commissioner's Notices :—

No. 34 of 1934.	Game Preservation Regulations—amending Licence rates.
,, 98 ,,	Postal Regulations.
,, 147 ,,	Stock Diseases Regulations.
,, 183 ,,	Amendment of Postal Rates.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1935, amounted to £99,442, which is £7,069 more than the preceding year and £8,277 more than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £125,076, which is £11,218 more than the previous year and £9,565 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1930–31.	*1931–32.*	*1932–33.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	86,700	82,730	83,302	92,373	99,442
Extraordinary ...	2,913	2,177	1,629	1,126	1,359

Expenditure.

	1930–31.	*1931–32.*	*1932–33.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	114,280	113,069	111,556	113,197	125,076
Extraordinary ...	2,259	—	—	661	—

Grants in aid of ordinary expenditure amounting to £60,000 were received during the year from the Imperial Government.

Income-tax.

The receipts from normal income-tax and super-tax amounted to £3,186.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

Mining	31 per cent.
Trading and Farming	35 „
Civil Servants	22 „
Professions...	6 „
Employment	6 „

Colonial Development Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £13,250 was incurred during the year under this head. This sum was expended on a bridge over the Usutu river, medical outposts, creameries, and telephones.

Loans to Settlers.

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended, nine applications for loans amounting to £1,920 were received. The sum of £1,370 was issued to six borrowers. The loans varied in amount from £40 to £650 and were for the purpose of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

Swazi National Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £3,674 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of the natives. This sum includes £1,972 which was spent out of the fund on native education.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000 consisting of :—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan, amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1935, was £22,918.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund. £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets.

On 31st March, 1935, liabilities exceeded assets by £33,401, inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, a decrease of £35,270 during the year. There are no assets specially earmarked, except the Sinking Fund referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected in 1934–35 are as follows :—

	£
Native tax	45,019
Customs and Excise	18,656
Licences	8,181
Income-tax	3,186
Dog tax	2,765
European poll tax	1,661

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum of £4 10s. The Assistant Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives.

Customs and Excise.—See Chapter VII.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

The following were the annual charges made for these licences :—

General dealers	£15.
Agents for foreign firms (commercial travellers, etc.).	£10.
Motor-cars	£2 plus 1s. for each unit of horse-power and 2s. for each 100 pounds weight.
Labour recruiting agents	£25.
Liquor	£12 10s. to £50.
Banking	£5 to £50.

Licences are also issued in respect of the hunting of game, the possession of firearms and prospecting.

Income-tax is charged at the rate of 1s. rising to a maximum of 2s. in the £ on all incomes. An abatement is allowed of £300. Abatements are also allowed in respect of children, dependants and insurance premiums. There is also a super-tax of 1s. rising to a maximum of 5s. in the £ on incomes over £2,500.

Dog Tax.—A tax of 5s. is payable in respect of each dog.

Poll Tax.—A tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male who shall have attained the age of 21 years. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons' Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential or trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown mineral areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining, and a certain amount of activity continues to take place there.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade marks registered during the past four years :—

Patents.				*Trade marks.*			
1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
—	1	—	1	39	6	5	6

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last four years :—

1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
3	2	—	1

Deferred Pay.

The following table shows the sums paid out in the territory during the last four years to native labourers engaged on the deferred pay system, on their return from the gold mines in the Union, viz., 1931, £9,816 ; 1932, £7,635 ; 1933, £22,065 ; 1934, £28,678.

Passes.

During the same period the number of passes issued to recruited labourers and to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms, was as follows viz. :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Recruited labourers	5,954	4,205	5,969	6,907
Others	5,458	5,453	7,801	6,752
	11,412	9,658	13,770	13,659

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

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33353-47) Wt. 2569—3540 625 3/38 P. St. G. 377/7

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SWAZILAND, 1935

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

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Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet)—54·21 inches over 33 years,
Bremersdorp (2,175 feet)—34·91 inches over 32 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 72·4 and 49·8 respectively at Mbabane and 78·5 and 55·5 respectively at Bremersdorp. Figures of temperature are given in degrees Fahrenheit.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa (now styled the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland), and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant (now District) Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The Territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and the other south of the Great Usutu River.

The sixth Council was elected in 1935, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each school Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu)	451

The population at the end of 1935 was estimated to be :—

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Europeans	1,405	1,480	2,885
Natives (Bantu)	59,280	64,440	123,720
Coloured (other than Bantu) ...	410	330	740
Indians	10	—	10
	61,105	66,250	127,355

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European-owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births or deaths of the Bantu population. Registration of native marriages was introduced in October, 1934.

The following table shows the population of Swaziland classified on the basis of employment. The figures are approximate and are compared with the previous year.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION ON BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT.

	Europeans.		*Others.*	
	1934.	*1935.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Government Employment ...	130	140	565	812
Agriculture	650	654	3,300	2,730
Trade and Industry	39	25	800	665
Domestic Service	—	—	550	500
Employment in Union of South Africa (including recruits for mines)	—	—	13,659	17,824

Amongst the European population there were :—

(*a*) Births	55 or 19·06	per 1,000.
(*b*) Marriages	18 or 6·24	,,
(*c*) Deaths	19 or 6·58	,,
(*d*) Infantile Mortality (Death-rate under one year)	4 or 1·38	,,
(*e*) European Emigrants	93 or 32·23	,,
(*f*) European Immigrants	81 or 28·08	,,

IV.—HEALTH.

The European Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, three hospital Dispensers, and five female nurses. There is one subsidized Mission Doctor.

Hospitals.

There are two Government hospitals—one at Mbabane in the Northern District and one at Hlatikulu in the Southern District. At each of them there is accommodation for five European and twenty native in-patients. The hospital at Hlatikulu is undergoing reconstruction as the result of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

Excellent work is being done at the Mission Hospital at Bremersdorp, at the Government Dispensaries at Mankaiana and Goedgegun, and the Mission Dispensaries at Stegi, Pigg's Peak and Endingeni.

Medical outposts, in the charge of native nurses, have been established in native areas. There are now four of these outposts. A certain amount of good work has been done, but the Principal Medical Officer reports that the natives have not yet realized to the full the benefits afforded. It is hoped that with the introduction of more highly qualified and educated native nurses, these outposts will eventually come up to expectations. They are visited every fortnight by a Medical Officer.

The following table gives figures of in-patients and out-patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries during 1934 and 1935 :—

	In-Patients.		*Out-Patients.*	
	1934.	*1935.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Government Institutions—				
Mbabane Hospital	593	646	7,115	8,030
Hatikulu Hospital	451	604	8,405	8,798
Mankaiana Dispensary ...	—	—	3,356	3,866
Goedgegun Dispensary ...	—	—	1,031	2,675
Mission Institutions—				
Bremersdorp Hospital	820	947	11,130	10,752
Endingeni Dispensary	—	—	6,430	4,592
Pigg's Peak Dispensary ...	—	—	3,133	3,006
Stegi Dispensary	—	—	1,613	1,190
	1,864	2,197	42,213	42,909

Public Health.

The year 1935 was a more than usually healthy period. There was a marked reduction in the incidence of communicable diseases. There is more willingness on the part of the natives to make use of the hospitals.

The amount and distribution of general diseases were much the same as usual. In the cold and comparatively wet western section there is a tendency to catarrhal and chest complaints, and to chronic rheumatism. Rheumatic fever is rare.

Scurvy was common during the year. The summer rains were late and the growth of all green foods was consequently retarded. The treatment of scorbutics is a matter of some difficulty as they invariably plead poverty and expect the Administration to provide them with suitable foods until they are cured.

Malaria assumed a very mild form, and although the autumnal epidemic was fairly widespread the number of deaths was small.

The position with regard to leprosy remains unchanged. A small leper settlement was established in the Mankaiana sub-district and the five Swazi lepers in the Pretoria settlement were repatriated.

Tuberculosis is definitely on the increase amongst natives. One of the main causes appears to be dietary, and without a sanatorium it is almost impossible to combat the disease.

Syphilis shows no signs of diminution in spite of the fact that there are seven clinics for the treatment of the disease in the country. The greater part of infection comes from the eastern portion of the territory. The Northern District is comparatively free from infection.

A few cases of anthrax were treated, but there were no deaths.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring institutional treatment are sent to the Union. At present there are twenty-six natives and two Europeans in institutions there. The natives cost 2s. 6d. per day and the Europeans 4s. per day.

The health of the prisoners in gaols in Swaziland was excellent.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage earning population of Swaziland consists of :—

(*a*) Inhabitants of Urban Areas.

The European wage earners are mainly civil servants and traders, and are for the most part well housed in brick buildings. A certain number of wood and iron buildings of a poor type remain in some of the townships, notably Mbabane and Hlatikulu. These buildings are mainly occupied by Government officials and police.

Eurafricans and educated natives living in urban areas generally occupy houses of the same type as the poorer Europeans.

The native hut is gradually disappearing from the urban areas—the quarters of native servants are usually provided by their European masters.

Sanitary arrangements in the urban areas are good and well controlled. Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors. Generally there are no bathrooms for native domestic servants.

(*b*) Inhabitants of Rural Areas.

European wage earners are mainly farmers who occupy houses of the same type as those in urban areas.

Native wage earners live in huts of a beehive type, consisting of a wattle framework covered with thatch. The floors are earthen, polished and impervious to damp. There are no windows, but as they are only used for sleeping and as shelters from the rain, this is not a great drawback. There is a certain amount of ventilation through the thatch.

The huts are grouped in kraals where there are huts allotted to youths and unmarried males, unmarried females above the age of puberty, married women, visitors, etc. There are no sanitary conveniences. In the case of any unusual amount of sickness the kraal is moved to a new site where new huts are constructed. Overcrowding under these conditions is unknown.

Action towards Amelioration.

In all urban areas sanitary regulations are enforced. In the rural areas the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example set by Europeans are the only factors existing to improve conditions.

There are no Building Societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

The only minerals at present produced are tin and gold. During 1935, 181·68 long tons of tin valued at £39,628 were produced and 314·36 ozs. of gold valued at £2,130, as compared with 162·41 long tons of tin valued at £37,356 and 379·04 ozs. of gold valued at £2,608 in 1934.

Cattle.

The primary interest of the Swazi is the possession of cattle, which is the index of wealth among these people. Cattle of a certain weight may be exported to the Johannesburg and Durban markets, but conditions during the year have been very severe on stock. Lack of rain, overstocking and quarantine restrictions on account of East Coast fever have combined to reduce the number of slaughter stock exported. Hardly any native stock was sent out, the supplies for outside markets being provided almost entirely by European stock breeders.

The outbreak of East Coast fever continued to spread. The total number of deaths was 489 compared with 174 the previous year. Approximately 40,000 head of cattle were in the infected areas as compared with 15,000 head in 1934.

Anthrax appears to be increasing. Eighty-five deaths occurred among stock compared with 52 in 1934. The Principal Veterinary Officer proposes to inoculate all cattle against this disease during 1936.

Other diseases were no more severe than usual. Horse-sickness showed a slight decrease in incidence.

The following cattle were exported for slaughter purposes during the last three years :—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*
Johannesburg Market	6,048	3,218	2,271
Durban Market	3,160	3,538	4,115
	9,208	6,756	6,386

The number of cattle in the territory at the end of 1935 was 406,227, of which 54,861 were owned by Europeans, compared with 420,000 including 43,850 European owned in 1934.

Agriculture.

Farming is carried on by a number of Europeans and almost all natives living in rural areas are peasant farmers. A variety of crops is produced, the most important being maize, kaffir corn, cotton and tobacco.

Owing to drought, production was not as high as in previous years. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company carried on operations during the year and produced 261,794 lb. of tobacco valued at £6,542, compared with 374,952 lb. valued at £10,433 in 1934.

The growth of cotton is encouraged by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation who have a station at Bremersdorp. The 1935 production was 200,068 lb. of seed cotton valued at £1,459 as against 295,800 lb. valued at £2,048 in 1934.

Dairying.

Output of dairy produce was greatly reduced owing to drought conditions.

Non-European Cultivation.

In view of the locust invasion in the earlier part of the year, smaller areas were sown, and even in some of these areas the crops were partially destroyed by locusts. The rains due from September onwards were late and consequently planting for the next season was retarded, with resultant distress to the population.

Cotton and tobacco are becoming increasingly popular as cash crops among natives. These crops were the least affected by locusts, but adverse weather conditions militated against the production of large harvests.

Dairying was held up during the year by drought. Native owners make no provision for artificial feeding of cattle through the winter, and the native dairies are closed during these months. This year it was impossible to re-open them, and the opening of dairies in new areas has also been postponed. Butterfat production dropped from 27,348 lb. in 1934 to 21,139 lb. in 1935.

It has been almost impossible to make any progress with native agriculture because of the conditions prevailing throughout the year. The Agricultural Demonstrators, of whom there were twelve in 1935, continue to do excellent work, both by example and advice, in teaching the natives to adopt improved methods of agriculture.

The primitive methods employed by the indigenous population—the use of hoes instead of ploughs, haphazard planting, etc.—are gradually giving way to more efficient and up-to-date usages. A small number of natives are really progressive farmers, but the majority are still very backward.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for all purposes throughout the year. The tin mines around Mbabane employed over 600 natives. The gold mines on the Witwatersrand offer the largest field for Swazi labour. Fuller particulars regarding this subject will be found in Chapter IX of this report.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Union of South Africa dated the 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total Customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa, through wholesale firms established there. Prices of foodstuffs were not excessive during the year. As stated above, no records of imports are available.

The following tables give the amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement, the amounts collected locally in respect of duty on spirits and beer, and the principal exports with their values.

Of the exports, all the products with the exception of cotton and tin were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and tin to the Straits Settlements.

Amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement and collected locally in respect of duty on beer and spirits.

	1933–34.	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*
	£	£	£
Received from Union	14,863	17,273	18,490
Collected locally	1,312	1,383	1,332
	£16,175	£18,656	£19,822

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended 31st December, 1935 :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
		Slaughter Cattle.			
lb. ...	5,181,600	5,338,800	9,600,000	6,079,400	5,747,400
£ ...	33,322	23,728	62,400	40,536	38,316
		Tobacco.			
lb. ...	298,413	341,055	377,906	374,952	261,794
£ ...	9,082	10,850	10,010	10,433	6,542
		Cotton (Seed).			
lb. ...	1,532,132	750,000	207,000	295,800	200,068
£ ...	9,758	3,125	1,400	2,048	1,459
		Hides and Skins.			
lb. ...	149,190	60,750	439,820	451,850	496,471
£ ...	1,733	633	5,910	6,200	8,449

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
			Wattle Bark.			
lb.	...	9,000	56,000	1,322,000	300,000	939,200
£	...	37	28	2,653	536	1,825
			Wool.			
lb.	...	72,134	30,000	17,138	18,638	20,000
£	...	1,636	490	533	536	750
			Butter.			
lb.	...	794	1,705	1,210	1,500	3,202
£	...	52	85	61	68	199
			Butter-Fat.			
lb.	...	14,500	22,197	86,690	27,348	21,139
£	...	631	740	3,973	1,004	856
			Bullion.			
£	...	Nil.	1,542	3,914	2,608	2,130
			Metallic Tin.			
lb.	...	171,481	187,980	226,912	362,380	406,963
£	...	8,875	11,497	19,665	37,356	39,628

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

With the exception of civil servants and police, the wages and hours of work of Europeans employed by the Government on agricultural and veterinary services, public works, and by the South African Railways Administration on the road motor services, were as follows :—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Drivers on road motor services	£9 to £25 per month with quarters in some cases.	60
Road overseers	£16 to £21 per month with free quarters.	54
Stock inspectors	£240—15—360 p.a.	54

Europeans were engaged in civil employment as farm managers and labourers, builders, mine managers and miners. Their wages and hours of work were as follows :—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Farm managers and labourers	£5 to £25 per month with free quarters and share of crops valued at £40—£80 p.a.	60
Builders	15s. to 20s. per day	48
Mine managers	£35 per month	50
Mine overseers...	£30 per month	50
Prospectors and miners ...	£20—£25 per month	50

The cost of living for Europeans varied from £10 to £15 per month in the case of unmarried men, to £30 to £40 per month in the case of married men, according to the size and age of their families.

Natives were employed by the Government on public works, and in the Police, and Veterinary and Agricultural Departments. Native police are provided with free quarters, while cattle guards in the Veterinary Department, and agricultural demonstrators, are given neither quarters nor food.

The rates of pay and hours worked per week are as follows :—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Public Works labourers ...	30s. per month with quarters and food.	54
Police	From £36 to £84 p.a.	60
Cattle guards and agricultural demonstrators.	From £30 to £114 p.a.	60

Natives in civil employment were engaged in agriculture, mining and domestic service. In all cases free quarters and food were provided. The rates of pay and hours of work were as follows :—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Agricultural labourers ...	15s. to 40s. per month	60
Mine labourers	8d. to 2s. per day	50
Domestic servants	10s. to 70s. per month	50

The cost of food for a native employee varies from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per month. The standard daily rations for natives, which are adopted both by the Public Works Department and the Prisons Department are 2½ lb. maize meal, 1¾ oz. salt and ½ oz. fat. A weekly ration of 1 lb. fresh meat and 1 oz. wheaten flour is also sued.

IX.—LABOUR.

The gold mines in the Union of South Africa play an increasingly large part in the economic life of Swaziland. The following tables show the number of recruits sent to the mines by the Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd., the amount of money circulated in the country through this concern, the number of travelling passes issued to natives to visit the Union for various purposes, and the approximate figures relating to local employment.

It has not been possible to divide the numbers of recruited and non-recruited labourers into their different categories of mining occupations, but it is safe to say that all recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System go to the Witwatersrand, while a large number of natives who leave Swaziland seeking work find employment in the gold and asbestos mines around Barberton, and in the coal mines of the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

Labourers on the local tin mines are not required to do any underground work, and labourers in Government employ are mainly road labourers, cattle guards and police.

Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd.

Particulars relating to natives from Swaziland employed on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines for the year 1935.

Number of contracted recruits	6,684
Number of recruits on the Assisted Voluntary System ...	1,775
	8,459

Monetary transactions undertaken by the Native Recruiting Corporation on behalf of recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System. Also capitation fees paid.

	£
Deferred pay payments	37,272
Capitation fees	9,000
Advances to recruits	21,000
Native remittances to Swaziland	17,000
	£84,272

Particulars of Travelling Passes issued to Swazis to enter the Union of South Africa.

Recruited by Native Recruiting Corporation	8,459
Seeking work on own accord	4,504
Visiting and on private business	3,582
	16,545

Particulars relating to Swazi natives in local employ.

Employed by the Administration on various works ...	812
Employed on local tin mines, etc.	665
Employed by Europeans and Eurafricans in Agriculture...	2,730
Employed in domestic service	500
(Estimated) ...	4,707

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

Financial Year.	*Amount spent from General Revenue on native mission schools.*	*Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.*	*Total spent on Education generally.*		
			From General Revenue.	*From Swazi National Fund.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
1930–31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931–32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,596
1932–33 ...	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110
1933–34 ...	2,712	—	10,271	1,637	11,908
1934–35 ...	2,881	—	10,647	2,288	12,935

European Education.

There are eight Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant from the Government, on a *per capita* basis. This school is controlled by a Council, and is inspected every year by the Superintendent of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary matriculation examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors in England.

This school has, in addition, courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the eight Government schools for European children during the last three years was :—320 in 1933, 364 in 1934 and 321 in 1935.

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1935 was 107, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp was 30.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the High School Entrance (Standard V) examinations are also held annually.

Progress continued in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence one institution, namely "Florence", for Eurafrican children, which is aided by the Administration. The average attendance in 1935 was 32.

There are a number of Eurafrican children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives, and 107 native mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools who does good work in his visits of supervision made to all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials, met once during the year.

Many of the mission societies receive help from overseas.

General Welfare Work.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and includes Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up to and include Standard IV, and the head teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the School Leaving Certificate examination (Standard VI) of Swaziland, and possession of that certificate admits them to colleges and institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The average attendance during the year at the 107 aided native mission schools and the three Government schools was 4,375 pupils.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has done much to raise the qualifications of teachers, and has resulted in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV.

There are about 190 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,873 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the mission institutions.

Good progress continues to be made at the Swazi National School, Matapa, which is a Government institution. There have been 106 pupils in attendance throughout the year as compared with 88 in 1934 and 49 in 1933. The work includes (1) academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers; and (2) part training in agricultural methods. It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year three official examinations, covering amongst other subjects art and craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each of the examinations, which were held in December, 1935, and the number of passes obtained :—

	Entries.	*Passes.*
Standard IV examinations	173	149
Standard V examinations	121	74
Standard VI (School Leaving Certificate) examinations	62	22
Junior Certificate examinations ...	3	1

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The motor transport services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administrations, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depôt at Bremersdorp.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled.	Cream conveyed.
	European.	Native.	Tons.	Gallons.
1928	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556
1933	3,349	28,518	5,709	9,874
1934	3,966	32,923	7,742	12,052
1935	4,236	33,605	9,342	13,657
Area with depôt at Hlatikulu.				
1928	839	2,958	951	—
1929	1,361	7,664	1,055	—
1930	1,815	11,664	1,559	—
1931	1,938	9,093	1,307	—
1932	1,323	9,648	1,404	7,138
1933	1,037	10,504	1,447	7,464
1934	1,198	11,817	1,555	7,676
1935	1,182	12,364	2,247	5,230

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depôt at Goba.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled.
	European.	Native.	Tons.
1930 (11 months)... ...	185	243	1,264
1931	214	1,556	1,769
1932	173	4,268	1,045
1933	211	3,104	1,138
1934	300	3,736	2,254
1935	237	3,574	2,230

The charges by both motor transport services are the same, namely, passenger fares at 2d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per mile for natives ; charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at 31st December, 1935 :—

	British makes.	*Other makes.*	*Total.*
Private cars	69	274	343
Commercial vehicles ...	38	41	79
Motor cycles	72	13	85
			507

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and the revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 382 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available both between Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In South Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided, and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephonic trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

Lines between Mbabane and Mankaiana and between Stegi and Goba (Portuguese East Africa) have been constructed.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1926–27	3,354	3,213
1927–28	3,151	3,379
1928–29	3,332	3,842
1929–30	3,815	4,144
1930–31	3,986	4,193
1931–32	4,891	4,932
1932–33	4,764	7,284
1933–34	4,539	5,417
1934–35	4,008	5,562
1935–36	4,382	8,622

There are no wireless stations in the territory, but licences have been issued to ninety-seven holders of wireless receiving sets.

XII.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are two banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1936, was £3,607, and the amount on current account amounted to £48,979. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £2,234 and £3,407 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £11,598 and £578 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provisions of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company Limited, in the Southern District, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed. The above mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
		1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or land measure.		1 morgen = 600 square roods.
		1 square rood = 144 square feet.
		1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
		1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
		1,000 yards = 914 metres.
		1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
		1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
		1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

A considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers was done.

Buildings.

Three houses for officials were constructed during the year, also an abattoir at Bremersdorp, and a block of offices for the Paramount Chief. Among other schemes commenced but not finished in 1935 were a new block of cells for the Mbabane gaol, office buildings and a dispensary for the Mbabane hospital, a room for native exhibits on the Agricultural Show ground at Bremersdorp and a native swimming pool at Bremersdorp. Among other proposals approved by the Secretary of State but not yet commenced are two other houses for officials, two medical outposts, a new classroom at the Goedgegun school, and a block of offices for the veterinary and agricultural staff in Bremersdorp.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains the same as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu, and a European toll-gate keeper in charge of the low level bridge over the Usutu River at Sipofaneni.

Natives operate the two ponts over the Komati River between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak.

XIV.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute", was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

Special Court of Swaziland.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. In 1934 a member of the English and Irish Bars was appointed President.

The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the District Commissioners.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. By virtue of Proclamation No. 23 of 1935, one or more native assessors, appointed by the Paramount Chief, may be called to the assistance of the Court. When in session the Court consists of three members sitting without a jury. It has jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. When the Court is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Court, has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. The power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court in Swaziland lies in this Court. When not in session the President of the Special Court, or, if so deputed, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner reviews criminal cases.

Death sentences are carried out by the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. By Proclamation No. 30 of 1935 an Attorney-General for the High Commission Territories was appointed who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court.

Courts of District Commissioners.

Courts of District Commissioners were established under section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European ; but District Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the last cases mentioned and in other serious cases, the District Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European, and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, District Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping, are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three District Commissioners in charge of districts, and three Assistant District Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Assistant District Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as District Commissioners.

Native Courts.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Special Court whose decisions are final.

Criminal Statistics.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows :—

	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
At sessions of Special Court ...	3	7	2	1
Before Judge in Chambers	32	27	10	18

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

European.—1 Chief of Police and 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—109 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Swaziland Prison Department consists of two European gaolers and 34 native warders. There is a native wardress at the Mbabane gaol.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated iron roofs and concrete floors.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a Medical Officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space. A new block of cells for housing the more hardened type of criminal is under construction. There are at present five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking. Ministers of the various mission societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year 149 juvenile offenders were tried in the Courts of District Commissioners for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide	—
Housebreaking with intent to steal, and theft ...	5
Malicious injury to property	7
Stock theft	34
Theft	46
Assault	9
Other offences	48
	149

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent.

Remission of Sentences.

Under Gaol Regulation No. 167 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 180 of 1934) every prisoner whose sentence is six months or more is allowed a remission of one-fourth of his sentence, provided that every conviction for a breach of discipline shall cause a loss of as many days towards mitigation as may be decided on.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 5,315 persons were proceeded against in Courts of District Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	48
Other offences against the person	819
Offences against property	838
Other crimes	3,610

Of these, 5,068 were males and 247 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the District Commissioners' Courts 4,841 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	2,298
Whipping	134
Fine	1,982
Bound over, cautioned or discharged	427

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Forty-eight persons were committed by District Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these, 25 were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, 6 remitted to trial before the District Commissioners' Courts, and the Attorney-General declined to prosecute 15. Of the 25 who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, eleven were discharged and the remaining fourteen convicted :—

Murder	5
Culpable homicide	3
Attempted murder	1
Other offences against the person	2
Offences against property	2
Other crimes	1

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

The number of summary convictions in Courts of District Commissioners.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Offences against the person	520	513	622	752
Malicious injury to property	47	48	28	56
Other offences against property	483	375	382	603
Other crimes	418	360	501	677
Offences against Master and Servant laws	120	112	68	58
Offences against revenue laws, etc. ...	1,974	2,357	1,829	2,272
Miscellaneous minor offences	300	355	500	423
Totals	3,862	4,120	3,930	4,841

Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).

Murder	3	8	6	5
Culpable homicide	13	10	10	3
Attempted murder	—	—	1	
Rape	3	2	5	—
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person ...	3	5	4	2
Other offences against property	5	14	9	2
Other crimes	2	—	—	1
	29	39	35	14

XV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of the following :—

(*a*) Proclamations :—

No. 2 of 1935. Public Health (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1935.

„ 16 „ Wild Birds Protection Proclamation.

(*b*) High Commissioner's Notices :—

No. 9 of 1935. Public Health Regulations.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for injuries or accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure of the territory for the last five years :—

Revenue.

	1931–32.	*1932–33.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	36,937	35,225	44,098	45,019	41,586
Customs and Excise ...	15,799	15,499	16,176	18,657	19,822
Posts and Telegraphs ...	4,933	7,284	5,486	5,605	9,406
Licences	5,900	6,000	6,995	8,182	9,523
Revenue Stamps	2,146	1,443	1,309	1,151	981
Judicial Fines	1,277	1,419	1,521	1,985	1,870
Poll Tax	1,798	1,722	1,719	1,661	1,584
Income Tax	1,213	1,396	1,744	3,186	3,763
Native Passes	1,057	856	924	1,029	1,044
Dog Tax	3,023	2,655	2,765	2,765	2,567
Transfer Duty	2,876	841	1,520	2,158	1,328
Base Metal Royalty ...	131	234	248	319	919
Concession Rents	1,736	2,414	1,758	1,765	1,653
Cattle Dipping Charges ...	1,420	1,344	1,085	884	764
Miscellaneous	2,485	2,892	3,146	3,884	5,026
Levy on Salaries	—	2,079	1,875	1,192	916
Grant-in-aid, Expenses of Administration	18,000	27,900	28,500	60,000	48,000
Total Ordinary Revenue	100,731	111,203	120,869	159,442	150,752
Colonial Development Fund	4,816	1,858	6,406	12,795	12,251
Sale of Crown Lands ...	2,177	584	1,126	1,359	389
Sale of Government Building	—	1,045	—	—	—
Contribution from Steward Memorial Fund (Mbabane Hospital)	115	—	—	—	—
Grant-in-aid of Capital Expenditure	4,000	—	—	—	—
	£111,839	£114,690	£128,401	£173,596	£163,392

Expenditure.

	1931–32.	*1932–33.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner ...	8,794	8,152	7,295	7,588	7,473
District Administration ...	8,639	8,876	8,315	9,250	9,133
Police	17,559	16,491	14,457	14,780	15,373
Posts and Telegraphs ...	4,893	4,764	4,667	4,194	5,849
Administration of Justice ...	6,084	5,976	7,984	8,467	8,428
Public Works Department...	2,391	2,364	2,415	3,067	2,445
Public Works Recurrent ...	13,912	10,044	10,192	14,471	14,574
Medical	9,722	11,973	11,969	13,827	14,545
Education	10,531	10,281	10,412	10,658	9,603
Veterinary and Agriculture	14,285	13,928	17,797	22,013	19,017
Deeds Registry and Survey Services	1,250	1,250	750	750	750
Interest	4,084	4,855	3,881	2,205	2,276
Sinking Fund	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264
Allowances, etc., to Native Chiefs	1,607	1,595	1,599	1,557	1,583
Pensions and Gratuities ...	3,277	6,308	6,468	4,889	7,506
Miscellaneous	3,119	3,433	3,335	3,165	4,107
East Coast Fever	433	—	—	—	—
Surveys	26	2	7	37	54
Public Works Extraordinary	1,199	—	424	2,893	3,938
Total Ordinary Expenditure	113,069	111,556	113,231	125,075	127,918
Colonial Development Fund	5,686	1,850	9,006	13,251	7,337
Purchase of House for Police	—	—	661	—	—
	£118,755	£113,406	£122,898	£138,326	£135,255

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following :—

	£
Swaziland Consolidated Loan.—Bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the fund on 31st March, 1936, was £19,790	35,000
Swazi Nation Trust Fund. Bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum	20,000
Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.—For expenses of administration. From 1928–29 to 31st March, 1936	250,900
Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.—For purposes of Land and Agricultural Loan Fund. From 1929–30 to 31st March, 1936	21,986
Loans from the Colonial Development Fund.—From 1930–31 to 31st March, 1936	47,521
	£375,407

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

The following is a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of Swaziland at the 31st March, 1936 :—

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)	3,152	18	2
Balances in hands of Sub-Accountants	3,656	15	0
Advances	9,916	0	8
Imprests	89	0	0
Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Co. Seasonal Loan	1,575	0	0
Joint Colonial Fund ...	6,000	0	0
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account ...	5,059	3	0
	£29,448	16	10

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Swazi National Fund ...	1,542	14	9
Swazi Nation Trust Fund	20,000	0	0
Guardians Fund	4,318	3	7
Prisoners' Property ...	22	13	8
Customs Suspense ...	7	19	5
Deposits	477	18	5
Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd.	614	14	2
Agricultural Loan Fund...	867	3	1
Dairy Butter Levy Fund	22	8	3
Cheese Levy Fund ...	0	1	6
Barclay's Bank (Dominion. Colonial and Overseas) Co-operative Tobacco Co. Ltd., Account, 1935	1,575	0	0
	£29,448	16	10

Description of the Main Heads of Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1935–36 are as follows :—

	£
Native Tax	41,586
Customs and Excise	19,822
Licences	9,523
Income Tax	3,763
Dog Tax...	2,567
European Poll Tax	1,584

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4 10s. The District Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives. Chiefs and ndunas are responsible for bringing in tax defaulters to the district offices.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement with the Union Government of 1910 (see Chapter VII), Swaziland receives a proportionate share of the total collections of the Union. The only dues collected locally are those on beer and spirits. Duty on spirits is levied at the rate of 12s. 6d. per proof gallon and on beer at 10d. per standard gallon. Local collections in respect of these beverages during the year 1935–36 amounted to £1,332.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

Trades and businesses are subject to annual licences in terms of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 53 of 1931. Liquor and hotel licences are controlled by Transvaal Liquor Licensing Ordinance No. 32 of 1902 as amended and in force in Swaziland. Game licences and firearm licences are governed by Transvaal Ordinance No. 6 of 1905 as amended and in force in Swaziland, and Proclamation No. 21 of 1908 respectively. Licences on mining, labour agents and motor cars are levied by authority of Proclamations No. 25 of 1912, No. 19 of 1913 and No. 26 of 1916, respectively.

The following table gives the chief classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of the last two financial years :—

	1934–35.	1935–36.
	£	£
Firearms	202	140
Labour	579	265
Liquor and billiards	615	677
Trading	2,537	3,115
Game	538	572
Bank	150	100
Motor	2,242	2,673
Mining	1,287	1,949
Miscellaneous	32	32
	£8,182	£9,523

Income Tax.—The collection of income tax is governed by the Swaziland Income Tax Proclamation No. 31 of 1921 as amended. The general provisions of the principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied, and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates to be levied are fixed by Proclamation each year. Super tax is levied by virtue of Proclamation No. 18 of 1930.

The taxes imposed for the year 1935 were (1) Normal tax, (2) Super tax, and the rates were fixed as follows :—

(1) Normal tax.—In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and sixpence. In the case of persons other than companies,

(*a*) when the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount ;

(*b*) when the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

(2) Super Tax.

(*a*) When the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of one penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(*b*) When the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The amount collected for the Income Tax year ended 30th June, 1935, was as follows :—

	£
Arrear Tax	332
Current Tax	3,102
	£3,434

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source :—

Source—	£
Traders	526
Civil servants	308
Employed persons	66
Others	1,261
Non-residents	941
	£3,102

The following table shows the number of taxpayers and the amount of income taxed in the relative categories for the year ended the 30th June, 1935 :—

Number.	*Category.*	*Taxable income.*
	£	£
9	500 and under	3,340
12	501 to 750	7,832
8	751 to 1,000	7,059
5	1,001 to 1,500	6,320
4	1,501 to 2,000	7,298
4	2,001 and over	23,083
42		£54,932

Dog Tax.—A tax of five shillings per dog per year is levied on all dogs throughout the territory.

European Poll Tax.—A poll tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and upwards. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons Exemption (Relief) Proclamation 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential or trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown Mineral Areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining. There has been little activity in this area.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade marks registered during the past five years:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Patents ...	... —	1	—	1	1
Trade marks	... 39	6	5	6	7

The following return shows the number of companies reg
during the last five years :—

1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
3	2	—	1	—

APPENDIX.

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Title.	*Publisher.*
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SWAZILAND, 1936

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south and known locally as the high, middle and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was:—

Mbabane (3,800 feet) 54·35 inches over 34 years.
Bremersdorp (2,175 feet) 35·27 inches over 33 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 71·5 and 51·4 respectively at Mbabane and 77·1 and 55·9 respectively at Bremersdorp. Figures of temperature are given in degrees Fahrenheit.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them further north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni and Bhunu, whose son Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894 under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa (now styled the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland), and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant (now District) Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The Territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and the other south of the Great Usutu River.

The sixth Council was elected in 1935, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents residing in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of school committees in the district, each school committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provisions of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

A census of the population was held in May, 1936. The figures were:—

	Numbers.	*Percentage increase on 1921 Census.*
Europeans	2,740	24·26
Natives (Bantu)	153,270	38·96
Coloured (other than Bantu)	705	56·31

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European-owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births or deaths of the Bantu population. Registration of native marriages was introduced in October, 1934.

The following table shows the population of Swaziland classified on the basis of employment. The figures are approximate and are compared with the previous year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION ON BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT.

	Europeans.		*Others.*	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Government Employment	140	145	812	560
Agriculture	654	570	2,730	1,942
Trade and Industry	25	84	665	660
Domestic Service	—	—	500	568
Employment in Union of South Africa (including recruits for mines)	—	—	17,824	9,561

Amongst the European population there were:—

	Per 1,000.
(*a*) Births	55 or 20·07
(*b*) Marriages	21 or 7·66
(*c*) Deaths	26 or 9·49
(*d*) Infantile Mortality (Death-rate under one year)	7 or 2·55
(*e*) European Emigrants	86 or 31·39
(*f*) European Immigrants	105 or 38·32

IV.—HEALTH.

The European Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, six Nurses and one Cook-housekeeper. There is one subsidized Mission Doctor and two subsidized Mission Nurses.

Hospitals.

There are two Government hospitals—one at Mbabane in the Northern District and one at Hlatikulu in the Southern District. At the former there is accommodation for five European and twenty Native in-patients. The reconstructed Hlatikulu hospital, which was opened in November, has accommodation for twelve European, four coloured and thirty-two Native patients. Excellent work continues to be done at the Mission Hospital at Bremersdorp, the Government Dispensaries at Mankaiana and Goedgegun and the Mission Dispensaries at Stegi, Pigg's Peak and Ndingeni.

One medical outpost was opened during the year thus raising the number to five. The work at all of these increased considerably especially towards the end of the year, but there is still too great a tendency on the part of the natives to regard the outposts as convenient places for consulting the medical officer on his fortnightly visit rather than as places to which at any time they can go to a native nurse for advice and treatment.

The following table gives figures of in-patients and out-patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries during 1935 and 1936:—

	In-Patients.		*Out-Patients.*	
Government Institutions:—	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Mbabane Hospital	646	951	8,030	9,553
Hlatikulu Hospital	604	684	8,798	8,839
Mankaiana Dispensary	—	49	3,866	4,685
Goedgegun Dispensary	—	—	2,675	2,092
Mission Institutions:—				
Bremersdorp Hospital	947	929	10,752	11,799
Ndingeni Dispensary	—	151	4,592	5,067
Pigg's Peak Dispensary	—	55	3,006	3,587
Stegi Dispensary	—	82	1,190	3,453

Public Health.

The year 1936 was a fairly healthy one. There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease. The large increase in the amount of hospital work was an indication not of an increase in the amount of sickness but of another great advance in the yearly increasing confidence which the natives are showing in these institutions.

The amount and distribution of general diseases varies little from year to year. One of the few exceptions to this is scurvy of which there was less than usual. This was due to fairly good rains and a consequent increase in the amount and variety of the native crops.

Malaria was fairly widespread and the epidemic lasted much longer into the winter than is usual, owing to delay in arrival of really cold weather. The epidemic was mild and few deaths occurred.

In the early part of the year it was reported that smallpox had broken out in the Southern District. It was a false alarm but as no vaccination had been done for about ten years it was decided to get on with this during the winter and over 47,000 people were vaccinated.

The number of lepers remains about the same. The small leper settlement in the Mankaiana District has become overcrowded. It was meant for the five Swazi lepers who were repatriated from Pretoria in 1935, but since then 15 more have come in voluntarily. The response to treatment in most cases has been amazingly good and several of the inmates will soon be in such a condition that it should be safe to discharge them.

Tuberculosis is believed by the Medical Officers to be on the increase but with the means at the disposal of the Medical Service at present it is difficult to deal with the problem.

The amount of syphilis seems to increase slowly in spite of the fact that there are eight treatment centres. Formerly this was largely an urban disease but during the last few years it has spread more and more to the rural population. This makes it more difficult to deal with. The spread is probably due to the rapid opening up of means of communication all over the Territory.

No fewer than 18 cases of anthrax were treated in hospitals during the year. One case died. In every instance the disease was contracted in the process of skinning and cutting up carcases of animals which had died from this disease.

Schistosomiasis is prevalent over about two-thirds of the Territory. It has, however, been banished from Bremersdorp by the provision of a pure water supply for domestic use and for a large public swimming bath.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring institutional treatment are sent to the Union of South Africa. At the end of the year there were three Europeans and 25 natives there.

The health of the prisoners in the Swaziland gaols was good. Some of the smaller gaols are overcrowded during the greater part of the year.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population of Swaziland consists of:—

(*a*) Inhabitants of Urban Areas.

The European wage-earners are mainly civil servants and traders, and are for the most part well housed in brick buildings. A certain number of wood and iron buildings of a poor type remain in some of the townships, notably Mbabane and Hlatikulu. These buildings are mainly occupied by Government officials and police.

Eurafricans and educated natives living in urban areas generally occupy houses of the same type as the poorer Europeans.

The native hut is gradually disappearing from the urban areas—the quarters of native servants are usually provided by their European masters.

Sanitary arrangements in the urban areas are good and well controlled. Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors Generally there are no bathrooms for native domestic servants.

(*b*) Inhabitants of Rural Areas.

European wage-earners are mainly farmers who occupy houses of the same type as those in urban areas.

Native wage-earners live in huts of a beehive type, consisting of a wattle framework covered with thatch. The floors are earthen, polished and impervious to damp. There are no windows, but as they are only used for sleeping and as shelters from the rain, this is not a great drawback. There is a certain amount of ventilation through the thatch.

The huts are grouped in kraals where there are huts allotted to youths and unmarried males, unmarried females above the age of puberty, married women, visitors, etc. There are no sanitary conveniences. In the case of any unusual amount of sickness the kraal is moved to a new site where new huts are constructed. Overcrowding under these conditions is unknown.

Action towards Amelioration.

In all urban areas sanitary regulations are enforced. In the rural areas the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example set by Europeans are the only factors existing to improve conditions.

There are no Building Societies in the Territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The only minerals at present produced are tin and gold. During 1936, 182·7 long tons of tin valued at £39,351 were produced and 275·63 ozs. of gold valued at £1,938 as compared with 181·68 long tons of tin valued at £39,628 and 314·36 ozs. of gold valued at £2,130 in 1935.

Cattle.

The primary interest of the Swazi people is the possession of cattle, which is the index of wealth. Cattle of a minimum weight of 800 lb. may be exported to the Johannesburg and Durban markets. At the beginning of 1936 two large areas were seriously infected with East Coast fever, one with its centre in the mountains north-east of Mbabane and the other on each side of the upper Mkondo River. There were 21 infected dipping areas. The number of deaths from the disease was 383 compared with 489 in 1935. The erection of 50 new dipping tanks authorized with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund is proceeding throughout the country.

A general inoculation campaign against Anthrax was carried out during the first part of the year, all cattle in the Territory being inoculated. A re-inoculation of all cattle was commenced nine months afterwards and deaths from the disease are diminishing.

Redwater and gallsickness took serious toll amongst valuable stock imported from the highveld.

The following cattle were exported for slaughter purposes during the last three years:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Johannesburg Market	3,218	2,271	3,582
Durban Market	3,538	4,115	5,996
	6,756	6,386	9,578

The number of cattle in the Territory at the end of 1936 was 399,384 of which 55,363 were owned by Europeans, compared with 406,227, including 54,861 European-owned, in 1935.

Agriculture.

Farming is carried on by a number of Europeans and almost all natives in rural areas are peasant farmers. A variety of crops is produced, the most important being maize, kaffir corn, cotton and tobacco.

A drought at the end of 1935 was followed by plentiful rains and good crops.

The natives are cultivating larger areas every year and will soon be able to produce all their requirements. Their methods of agriculture are being improved with the aid of native demonstrators trained in more progressive areas in the Union. Swazis are now training in this work at the Swazi National School under local conditions.

Native dairies continue to increase and a larger number of milk-collecting stations will be established when the butter factory at Bremersdorp commences operations.

The cotton (seed) produced—124,750 lb.—was the lowest on record, due to the late rains in the 1935-6 summer. Similarly the tobacco crop was affected, 282,735 lb. being produced.

Swaziland participated in the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg. A donation of £600 from the Government and public subscriptions amounting to £425 enabled the opening of a stall where products of the country were displayed. Much interest was taken, amongst other products, in the exhibits of soya beans, tung nuts and oil.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for all purposes throughout the year. The tin mines around Mbabane employed 704 natives. The gold mines on the Witwatersrand offer the largest field for Swazi labour. Fuller particulars regarding this subject will be found in Chapter IX of this report.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Union of South Africa dated the 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments are assessed on the proportion which the average amount of the collections of the Territory for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bore to the average amount of the Customs revenue of the Union during the same period. No statistics of imports are kept.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa, through wholesale firms established there. Prices of foodstuffs were not excessive during the year.

The following tables give the amounts received by Swazi d under the Customs Agreement, the amounts collected locally in respect of duty on spirits and beer, and the principal exports with their values.

Of the exports, all the products with the exception of cotton and tin were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and tin to the Straits Settlements.

Amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement and collected locally in respect of duty on beer and spirits.

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£
Received from Union	17,273	18,490	20,167
Collected locally	1,383	1,332	1,363
	£18,656	£19,822	£21,530

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended 31st December, 1936:—

Slaughter Stock.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
lb.	5,338,800	9,600,000	6,079,400	5,747,400	8,620,000
£	23,728	62,400	40,536	38,316	57,468

Tobacco.

lb.	341,055	377,906	374,952	261,794	282,735
£	10,850	10,010	10,433	6,542	9,441

Cotton (Seed).

lb.	750,000	207,000	295,800	200,068	124,750
£	3,125	1,400	2,048	1,459	950

Hides and Skins.

lb.	60,750	439,820	451,850	496,471	600,000
£	633	5,910	6,200	8,449	15,000

Wattle Bark.

lb.	56,000	1,322,000	300,000	939,200	598,080
£	28	2,653	536	1,825	1,335

			Wool.		
lb.	30,000	17,138	18,638	20,000	22,000
£	490	533	536	750	825
			Butter.		
lb.	1,705	1,210	1,500	3,202	—
£	85	61	68	199	—
			Butter-Fat.		
lb.	22,197	86,690	27,348	21,139	68,000
£	740	3,973	1,004	856	3,825
			Bullion.		
£	1,542	3,914	2,608	2,130	3,865
			Metallic Tin.		
lb.	187,980	226,912	362,380	406,963	409,248
£	11,497	19,665	37,356	39,628	39,351

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

With the exception of civil servants and police, the wages and hours of work of Europeans employed by the Government on agricultural and veterinary services, public works, and by the South African Railways Administration on the road motor services, were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Drivers on road motor services.	£9 to £25 per month with quarters in some cases	60
Road overseers	£16 to £21 per month with free quarters	54
Stock inspectors	£240-15-360 p.a.	54

Europeans were engaged in civil employment as farm managers and labourers, builders, mine managers and miners. Their wages and hours of work were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Farm managers and labourers	£5 to £25 per month with free quarters and share of crops valued at £40-£80 p.a.	60
Builders	15s. to 20s. per day	48
Mine managers	£35 per month	50
Mine overseers	£30 per month	50
Prospectors and miners ...	£20-£25 per month	50

The cost of living for Europeans varied from £10 to £15 per month in the case of unmarried men, to £30 to £40 per month in the case of married men, according to the size and age of their families.

Natives were employed by the Government on public works, and in the Police, and Veterinary and Agricultural Departments. Native police are provided with free quarters, while cattle guards in the Veterinary Department, and agricultural demonstrators, are given neither quarters nor food.

The rates of pay and hours worked per week are as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Public works labourers ...	30s. per month with quarters and food	54
Police	From £36 to £84 p.a.	60
Cattle guards and agricultural demonstrators.	From £30 to £114 p.a.	60

Natives in civil employment were engaged in agriculture, mining and domestic service. In all cases free quarters and food were provided. The rates of pay and hours of work were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Agricultural labourers ...	15s. to 40s. per month	60
Mine labourers	8d. to 2s. per day	50
Domestic servants	10s. to 70s. per month	50

IX.—LABOUR.

The gold mines in the Union of South Africa play an increasingly large part in the economic life of Swaziland. The following tables show the number of recruits sent to the mines by the Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd., the amount of money circulated in the country through this concern, the number of travelling passes issued to natives to visit the Union for various purposes, and the approximate figures relating to local employment.

It has not been possible to divide the numbers of recruited and non-recruited labourers into their different categories of mining occupations, but it is safe to say that all recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System go to the Witwatersrand, while a large number of natives who leave Swaziland seeking work find employment in the gold and asbestos mines around Barberton, and in the coal mines of the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

Labourers on the local tin mines are not required to do any underground work, and labourers in Government employ are mainly road labourers, cattle guards and police.

Native Recruiting Corporation, Limited.

Particulars relating to natives from Swaziland employed on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines for the year 1936.

Number of contracted recruits	6,438
Number of recruits on the Assisted Voluntary System	1,414
	7,852

Monetary transactions undertaken by the Native Recruiting Corporation on behalf of recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System. Also capitation fees paid.

	£
Deferred pay payments	44,362
Capitation fees	8,500
Advances to recruits	20,000
Native remittances to Swaziland	14,000
	£86,862

Particulars of Travelling Passes issued to Swazis to enter the Union of South Africa.

Recruited by Native Recruiting Corporation	7,852
Seeking work on own accord	4,824
Visiting and on private business	3,711
	16,387

Particulars relating to Swazi natives in local employ.

Employed by the Administration on various works	560
Employed on local tin mines, etc.	703
Employed by Europeans and Eurafricans in agriculture ...	1,942
Employed in domestic service	568
(Estimated) ...	3,773

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

During the year the Education Department was placed under the control of a full-time Superintendent of Education whose duties comprise the ordinary administrative work of the Department as well as the inspection of all controlled schools in the Territory.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows:—

Financial Year.	*Amount spent from General Revenue on native mission schools.*	*Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.*	*Total spent on education generally.*		
			From General Revenue.	*From Swazi National Fund.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
1932–33	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110
1933–34	2,712	—	10,271	1,637	11,908
1934–35	2,881	—	10,647	2,288	12,935
1935–36	3,018	—	9,572	2,714	12,286
1936–37	3,364	—	10,506	2,993	13,499

European Education.

During the year under review one small school in Southern Swaziland was closed down and the pupils are now attending other schools. There are now only seven Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in South Swaziland, does in addition work of a secondary type.

Secondary education is also given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant from the Government, on a *per capita* basis. The school is controlled by a Council and is inspected by the Superintendent of Education.

Certain commercial subjects are taught in addition to those subjects which are usually included in the secondary school course leading up to the Matriculation examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature but a few pupils are also prepared for secondary examinations of the University of South Africa and the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors in England. Candidates are also prepared for the Commercial Certificate Examinations of the Union Education Department.

During the year the hostel at the Driefontein School in the Mankaiana District was restarted, but it was finally decided not to proceed with the erection of a Government hostel building at that centre. It has appeared on closer investigation that centralization at one centre instead of partial centralization at various centres will be both more economical and educationally more effective.

The average attendance at the eight Government schools for European children during the last three years was:—364 in 1934, 321 in 1935, and 273 in 1936.

The final enrolment of St. Mark's School for 1936 was 96 and the final enrolment at the Dominican Convent, Bremersdorp, was 27.

Standard VI (School Leaving Certificate) examinations are held annually. Sixteen candidates passed out of a total of 18 entrants.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are being fostered throughout the Territory and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence in the Southern district an institution called the " Florence Coloured School " which provides primary education for Eurafrican children. The school receives a grant-in-aid from the Administration. Very excellent boarding facilities exist for both girls and boys. The average attendance in 1936 was 30.

The Roman Catholic Mission have also established a coloured school in the Southern district which, however, does not receive Government assistance.

Coloured children in other parts of the Territory attend native schools.

Native Education.

There are in all, 290 native schools in the Territory for natives, which fall into the following divisions:—

Three Government native schools under the supervision of a European Principal; 104 controlled native mission schools which are in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision; 183 non-controlled native mission schools under the direct supervision of various mission societies of which there are 21 operating in the Territory.

There are two Supervisors of native schools who visit the controlled native schools for the purpose of instructing the teachers in improved methods of teaching.

The Board of Advice on Native Education which is composed of Government officials, representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries and native members, met once during the year.

It is stated that the help which mission societies have been receiving from overseas is gradually being curtailed.

The subsidized native schools are divided into three classes:—Class I (Bush schools) which provide teaching up to and inclusive of Standard II. Class II schools where the work taught is up to and inclusive of Standard IV. Class III schools where the teaching is confined solely to Standards V and VI. At the end of each year examinations are held by the Education Department for the IV, V and VI Standards, and students who have obtained the Sixth Standard or School Leaving Certificate are

able to secure admission to colleges and institutions in South Africa which provide courses for the training of teachers.

The satisfactory staffing of native schools is still a difficult matter. Owing to the low rate of pay posts in Class I schools are for the most part held by teachers who are professionally unqualified. In the case of Class II and III schools only teachers who have undergone a course of training at a recognized institution are appointed.

In the case of the 183 other schools not in receipt of grants, the Department supplies these schools with calendars and attendance registers and extends to them its services in so far as present circumstances allow. Evening classes are held at some of the mission institutions.

The three Government schools are at Matapa, Zombode and Lobamba. The Swazi National School, Matapa, is the only native school in the Territory at which secondary work is being undertaken. Courses of instruction at the Swazi National School include ordinary school work from Standard IV to the Junior Certificate of the University of South Africa, a one year teacher training course, a certain amount of training in Woodwork, Agriculture and Domestic Science as well as special courses in Agriculture and general farm work.

The following table gives the total number of Africans undergoing education in Swaziland during the year:—

Number of children in controlled schools	4,676
Number of children in non-controlled schools	4,626
Number of children in Government schools	323

The examinations held in connexion with the native schools cover amongst other subjects, craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular and oral English.

The following table sets out the number of entrants for each of the examinations, which were held in December, 1936, and the number of passes obtained:—

	Entries.	*Passes.*
Standard IV Examination	248	204
Standard V Examination	139	105
Standard VI (School Leaving Certificate) Examination	83	44
Junior Certificate Examination	3	1

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenco Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the Territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The motor transport services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administrations, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services:—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

	Passengers carried.		*Goods handled.*	*Cream conveyed.*
Year	*European.*	*Natives.*	*Tons.*	*Gallons.*
1928 ...	5,657	16,717	6,339	—
1929 ...	5,860	27,400	7,930	—
1930 ...	5,509	35,346	10,078	—
1931 ...	5,009	43,334	8,559	—
1932 ...	4,319	35,414	6,413	14,694
1933 ...	4,386	39,022	7,156	17,338
1934 ...	5,164	44,740	9,297	19,728
1935 ...	5,418	45,969	11,589	18,887
1936 ...	6,338	50,735	11,831	18,870

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT
(depot at Goba).

	Passengers carried.		*Goods handled.*
Year.	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*	*Tons.*
1931	214	1,556	1,769
1932	173	4,268	1,045
1933	211	3,104	1,138
1934	300	3,736	2,254
1935	237	3,574	2,230
1936	161	4,333	2,218

The charges by both motor transport services are the same, namely, passenger fares at 2d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per mile for natives; charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the Territory as at 31st December, 1936:—

	British (including Canadian) makes.	*Other makes.*	*Total.*
Private cars	60	252	312
Commercial vehicles	29	40	69
Motor cycles	58	9	67
			448

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and the revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 382 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available both between Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In South Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided, and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephonic trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

Lines between Mbabane and Mankaiana and between Stegi and Goba (Portuguese East Africa) have been constructed.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1932-33	4,764	7,284
1933-34	4,539	5,417
1934-35	4,008	5,562
1935-36	4,382	8,622
1936-37	5,643	8,326

There are no wireless stations in the Territory, but licences have been issued to 64 holders of wireless receiving sets.

XII.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are two banks in the Territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1937, was £4,740, and the amount on current account amounted to £53,372. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £480 and £4,730 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £11,312 and £703 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provisions of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company Limited, in the Southern District, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed. The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation No. 34 of 1929, as amended by Proclamations Nos. 13/1930, 7/1931, 34/1936 and 1/1937.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use:—

Dry measure—

1 ton = 2,000 lb.

Linear measure—

1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.

Liquid measure—

1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.

Surface or land measure—

1 morgen = 600 square roods.
1 square rood = 144 square feet.
1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
1,000 yards = 914 metres.
1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges.

The heaviest rainfall which the Territory had experienced since the introduction of the Road Motor Transport Service in 1927-28 was recorded this year. Considerable damage was done to all roads, and approaches to some of the bridges were washed away by the flooded rivers. Traffic was held up for short periods until temporary repairs could be carried out, or it was diverted to other routes.

A low level bridge construction programme made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund was commenced and 11 bridges of the 16 approved were open for traffic by the end of the year.

Buildings.

The extension to the Hlatikulu Hospital costing £5,955 and provided for out of the Colonial Development Fund, was completed during the year and a commencement was made with new Headquarter's Offices at Mbabane.

Among the minor schemes were two new medical outposts and an extension of the Mbabane gaol for the isolation recidivists.

Water Supplies.

Water supplies at Stegi, Goedgegun and Hlatikulu villages are under consideration and the question of water supplies for Native areas by the construction of earth dams has been investigated by the High Commissioner's Agricultural Adviser and will form the subject of an application to the Colonial Development Fund Committee.

Staff.

Provision was made on the estimates for an Assistant Engineer, but the post was not filled until February, 1937.

XIV.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, " save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute " was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906 and 1909.

Special Court of Swaziland.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. In 1934 a member of the English and Irish Bars was appointed President.

The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the District Commissioners.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. By virtue of Proclamation No. 23 of 1935, one or more native assessors, appointed by the Paramount Chief, may be called to the assistance of the Court. When in session the Court consists of three members sitting without a jury. It has jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. When the Court is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Court, has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. The power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court in Swaziland lies in this Court. When not in session the President of the Special Court, or, if so deputed, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner reviews criminal cases.

Death sentences are carried out by the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. By Proclamation No. 30 of 1935 an Attorney-General for the High Commission Territories was appointed who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court.

Courts of District Commissioners.

Courts of District Commissioners were established under section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European; but District Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the last cases mentioned and in other serious cases, the District Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European, and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, District Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping, are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three District Commissioners in charge of districts, and three Assistant District Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Assistant District Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as District Commissioners.

Native Courts.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Special Court whose decisions are final.

Civil Cases—Special Court.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936
At sessions of Special Court	7	2	1	—
Before Judge in Chambers	27	10	18	13

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of:—

European.—1 Chief of Police and 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—109 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Swaziland Prison Department consists of two European gaolers and 34 native warders. There is a native wardress at the Mbabane gaol.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated-iron roofs and concrete floors.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a Medical Officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space. A new block of cells for housing the more hardened type of criminal is under construction. There are at present five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary

confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking. Ministers of the various mission societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year 122 juvenile offenders were tried in the Courts of District Commissioners for the following offences:—

Culpable homicide	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	3
Malicious injury to property	3
Stock theft	32
Theft	50
Assault	24
Other offences	9
	122

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent.

Remission of Sentences.

Under Gaol Regulations No. 167 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 180 of 1934) every prisoner whose sentence is six months or more is allowed a remission of one-fourth of his sentence, provided that every conviction for a breach of discipline shall cause a loss of as many days towards mitigation as may be decided on.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year 4,358 persons were proceeded against in Courts of District Commissioners for the following crimes:—

Culpable homicide	35
Other offences against the person	892
Offences against property	776
Other crimes	2,655

Of these 4,182 were males and 176 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the District Commissioners' Courts 3,874 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows:—

Imprisonment	1,588
Whipping	124
Fine	1,709
Bound over, cautioned or discharged	453

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Thirty-two persons were committed by District Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these, 21 were indicted by the Attorney-General. Of the 21 who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, three were discharged and the remaining 18 convicted.

Murder	3
Culpable homicide	9
Other offences against the person	3
Offences against property	3
Other crimes	1

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years:—

The number of summary convictions in Courts of District Commissioners.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Offences against the person	513	622	752	795
Malicious injury to property	48	28	56	50
Other offences against property	375	382	603	541
Other crimes	360	501	677	572
Offences against Master and Servant Laws	112	68	58	70
Offences against Revenue Laws etc.	2,357	1,829	2,272	1,193
Miscellaneous minor offences	355	500	423	653
Totals	4,120	3,930	4,841	3,874

Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Murder	8	6	5	3
Culpable homicide	10	10	3	9
Attempted murder	—	1	1	—
Rape	2	5	—	1
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	5	4	2	2
Other offences against property	14	9	3	3
Other crimes	—	—	1	—
Totals	39	35	15	18

XV.—LEGISLATION.

The only legislation of importance passed during the year was the Liquor Licence Proclamation No. 42 of 1936.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for injuries or accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure of the territory for the last five years:—

Revenue.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	35,225	44,098	45,019	41,586	43,584
Customs and Excise ...	15,499	16,176	18,657	19,822	21,530
Posts and Telegraphs	7,284	5,486	5,605	9,406	8,222
Licences	6,000	6,995	8,182	9,523	9,495
Revenue Stamps ...	1,443	1,309	1,151	981	1,367
Judicial Fines	1,419	1,521	1,985	1,870	2,148
Poll Tax	1,722	1,719	1,661	1,584	1,755
Income Tax	1,396	1,744	3,186	3,763	2,685
Native Passes	856	924	1,029	1,044	1,001
Dog Tax	2,655	2,765	2,765	2,567	2,787
Transfer Duty	841	1,520	2,158	1,328	1,319
Base Metal Royalty ...	234	248	319	919	591
Concession Rents ...	2,414	1,758	1,765	1,653	1,883
Cattle Dipping Charges	1,344	1,085	884	764	883
Miscellaneous	2,892	3,146	3,884	5,026	5,986
Levy on Salaries ...	2,079	1,875	1,192	916	—
Grant-in-aid, Expenses of Administration ...	27,900	28,500	60,000	48,000	—
Total Ordinary Revenue	111,203	120,869	159,442	150,752	105,236
Colonial Development Fund	1,858	6,406	12,795	12,251	13,896
Sale of Crown Lands ...	584	1,126	1,359	389	1,179
Sale of Government Building	1,045	—	—	—	—
Parliamentary Grant-in-aid	—	—	—	—	32,500
	£114,690	£128,401	£173,596	£163,392	£152,811

Expenditure.

	1932-33. £	1933-34. £	1934-35. £	1935-36. £	1936-37. £
Resident Commissioner	8,152	7,295	7,588	7,473	8,372
District Administration	8,876	8,315	9,250	9,133	8,673
Police	16,491	14,457	14,780	15,373	15,583
Posts and Telegraphs	4,764	4,667	4,194	5,849	6,066
Administration of Justice	5,976	7,984	8,467	8,428	8,380
Public Works Department	2,364	2,415	3,067	2,445	2,795
Public Works Recurrent	10,044	10,192	14,471	14,574	15,714
Medical	11,973	11,969	13,827	14,545	16,558
Education	10,281	10,412	10,658	9,603	10,506
Veterinary and Agriculture	13,928	17,797	22,013	19,017	23,673
Deeds Registry and Survey Services ...	1,250	750	750	750	750
Interest	4,855	3,881	2,205	2,276	2,212
Sinking Fund	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264
Allowances, etc., to Native Chiefs ...	1,595	1,599	1,557	1,583	1,569
Pensions and Gratuities	6,308	6,468	4,889	7,506	4,992
Miscellaneous	3,433	3,335	3,165	4,107	4,823
Surveys	2	7	37	54	54
Repayment of Colonial Development Fund Loans	—	—	—	—	61
Total Ordinary Expenditure	111,556	112,807	122,182	123,980	132,009
Public Works Extraordinary	—	424	2,893	3,938	4,528
Colonial Development Fund	1,850	9,006	13,251	7,337	15,725
Purchase of House for Police	—	661	—	—	—
	113,406	122,898	138,326	135,255	152,262

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following:—

	£
Swaziland Consolidated Loan.—Bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the fund on the 31st March, 1937, was £21,827	35,000
Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.—For expenses of Administration. From 1928-29 to 31st March, 1937	283,400
Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.—For purposes of Land and Agricultural Loan Fund. From 1929-30 to 31st March, 1937	21,573
Loans from the Colonial Development Fund.—From 1930-31 to 31st March, 1937	61,106
	£401,079

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	£	*Liabilities.*	£
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)	5,312	Swazi National Fund ...	743
Balances in hands of Sub-Accountants ...	8,526	Swazi Nation Trust Fund	20,000
Advances	8,044	Guardians Fund ...	4,414
Imprests	89	Prisoners' Property ...	20
Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Co., Seasonal Loan	500	Customs Suspense ...	127
Joint Colonial Fund ...	2,000	Deposits	1,820
Dairy Butter Levy Fund	26	Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd. ...	980
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account ...	6,384	Agricultural Loan Fund	2,277
		Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Co-operative Tobacco Co., Ltd., Account, 1936 ...	500
	£30,881		£30,881

Description of the Main Heads of Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1936-7 are as follows:—

	£
Native Tax	43,584
Customs and Excise	21,530
Licences	9,495
Income Tax	2,685
Dog Tax	2,787
European Poll Tax	1,755

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4 10s. The District Commissioners of each District collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives. Chiefs and Indunas are responsible for bringing in tax defaulters to the district offices.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement with the Union Government of 1910 (see Chapter VII), Swaziland receives a proportionate share of the total collections of the Union. The only dues collected locally are those on beer and spirits. Duty on spirits is levied at the rate of 12s. 6d. per proof gallon and on beer at 10d. per standard gallon. Local collections in respect of these beverages during the year 1936-7 amounted to £1,363.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

Trades and businesses are subject to annual licences in terms of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 53 of 1931. Liquor and hotel licences are controlled by Transvaal Liquor Licensing Ordinance No. 32 of 1902 as amended and in force in Swaziland. Game licences and firearm licences are governed by Transvaal Ordinance No. 6 of 1905 as amended and in force in Swaziland, and Proclamation No. 21 of 1908, respectively. Licences on mining, labour agents and motor cars are levied by authority of Proclamations No. 25 of 1912, No. 19 of 1913 and No. 26 of 1916, respectively.

The following table gives the chief classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of the last three financial years:—

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£
Firearms	202	140	126
Labour	579	265	469
Liquor and billiards	615	677	662
Trading	2,537	3,115	3,028
Game	538	572	513
Bank	150	100	150
Motor	2,242	2,673	3,011
Mining	1,287	1,949	1,522
Miscellaneous	32	32	14
	£8,182	£9,523	£9,495

Income Tax.—The collection of income tax is governed by the Swaziland Income Tax Proclamation No. 31 of 1921 as amended. The general provisions of the principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied, and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates to be levied are fixed by Proclamation each year. Super tax is levied by virtue of Proclamation No. 18 of 1930.

The taxes imposed for the year 1936 were (1) Normal tax, (2) Super tax, and the rates were fixed as follows:—

(1) *Normal tax.*—In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and sixpence. In the case of persons other than companies,

(*a*) when the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount;

(*b*) when the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

(2) *Super Tax*:—

(*a*) when the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of one penny as there are pounds in that amount;

(*b*) when the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The amount collected for the Income Tax year ended 30th June, 1936, was as follows:—

	£
Arrear Tax	634
Current Tax	2,050
	£2,684

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source:—

Source:—	£
Traders	247
Civil servants	384
Employed persons	72
Others	401
Non-residents	946
	£2,050

The following table shows the number of taxpayers and the amount of income taxed in the relative categories for the year ended the 30th June, 1936:—

Number.	*Category.*	*Taxable Income.*
	£	£
10	500 and under	4,065
13	501 to 750	9,024
6	751 to 1,000	5,301
4	1,001 to 1,500	5,087
6	1,501 and over	22,392
39		£45,869

Dog Tax.—A tax of five shillings per dog per year is levied on all dogs throughout the Territory.

European Poll Tax.—A poll tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and upwards. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons Exemption (Relief) Proclamation 1901 of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential or trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the Territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown Mineral Areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining. There has been little activity in this area.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade marks registered during the past five years:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Patents	1	—	1	1	—
Trade marks	6	5	6	7	15

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last five years:—

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
2	—	1	—	—

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

Title.	*Publisher.*	*Price.*
Report on Financial and Economic Situation of Swaziland, 1932. (Cmd. 4114.)	H.M. Stationery Office.	2s. 6d.

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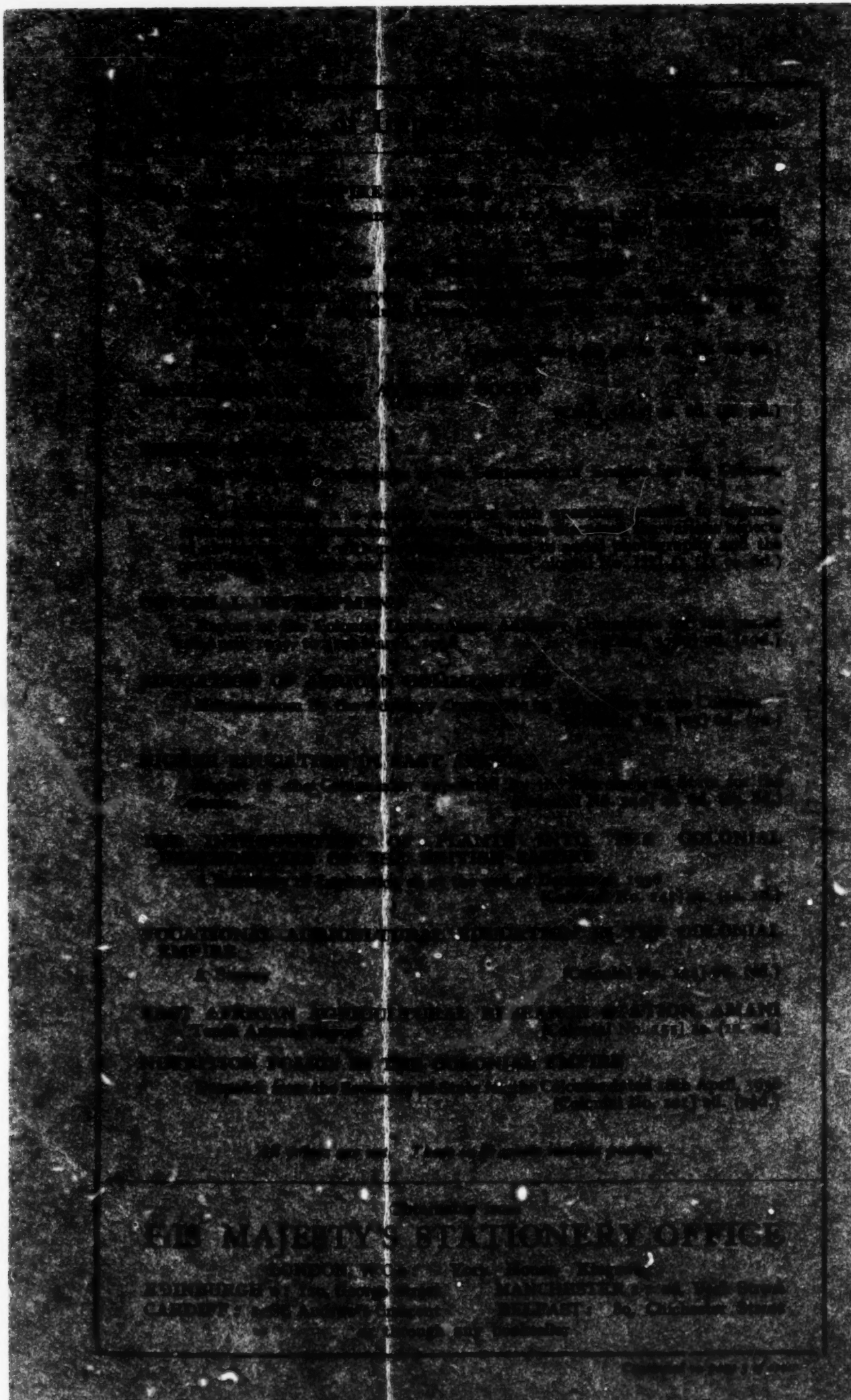

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is

about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was:—

Mbabane (3,800 feet) 54·79 inches over 35 years.
Bremersdorp (2,175 feet) 35·37 inches over 34 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 71·8 and 51·8 respectively at Mbabane and 79·7 and 57·0 respectively at Bremersdorp. Figures of temperature are given in degrees Fahrenheit.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola River, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them further north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory through a local officer until the year 1907, when under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires

and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa (now styled the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland), and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant (now District) Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The Territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and the other south of the Great Usutu River.

The sixth Council was elected in 1935, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents residing in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The committees have certain powers and duties in connection with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of school committees in the district, each school committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration on all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

A census of the population was held in May, 1936. The figures were:—

	Numbers.	*Percentage increase on 1921 Census.*
Europeans	2,740	24·26
Natives (Bantu)	153,270	38·96
Coloured (other than Bantu)	705	56·31

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas, and about 17 per cent. on European-owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births or deaths of the Bantu population. Registration of native marriages was introduced in October, 1934, but not under any law.

The following table shows the population of Swaziland classified on the basis of employment. The figures are approximate and are compared with the previous year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION ON BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT.

	Europeans.		*Others.*	
	1936.	*1937.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
Government Employment	145	150	560	860
Agriculture	570	650	1,942	2,700
Trade and Industry	84	125	660	700
Domestic Service	—	—	568	500
Employment in Union of South Africa (including recruits for mines)	—	—	9,561	10,000

Amongst the European population there were:—

	Per 1,000.
(*a*) Births	45 or 15·62
(*b*) Marriages	19 or 6·59
(*c*) Deaths	26 or 9·03
(*d*) Infantile Mortality (Death-rate under one year)	2 or 0·69
(*e*) European Emigrants	163 or 56·59
(*f*) European Immigrants	362 or 125·69

IV.—HEALTH.

The European Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the principal medical officer, two medical officers, three hospital assistants and dispensers, six nurses and one cook-housekeeper. There is one subsidised mission doctor and two subsidised mission nurses.

Hospitals.

There are two Government hospitals—one at Mbabane in the Northern District, and one at Hlatikulu in the Southern District. At the former there is accommodation for five European and 20 native in-patients, and at Hlatikulu 12 and 36 respectively. One medical outpost was opened during the year, thus raising the number to six. The work of all these increased considerably especially towards the end of the year, but there is still too great a tendency on the part of the natives to regard the outposts as convenient places for consulting the medical officer on his fortnightly visit rather than as places to which at any time they can go to a native nurse for advice and treatment.

The following table gives figures of in-patients and out-patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries during 1936 and 1937.

	In-Patients.		*Out-Patients.*	
Government Institutions:—	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
Mbabane Hospital	951	1,004	9,553	11,145
Hlatikulu Hospital	684	861	8,839	8,798
Mankaiana Dispensary	49	81	4,685	5,301
Goedgegun Dispensary	—	—	2,092	2,229
Mission Institutions:—				
Bremersdorp Hospital	929	1,511	11,799	16,577
Ndingeni Dispensary	151	235	5,067	4,535
Pigg's Peak Dispensary	55	122	3,587	3,625
Stegi Dispensary	82	121	3,453	4,535

Public Health.

Apart from malaria, the year 1937 was a comparatively healthy one. Hospital work continues to increase, and all the hospitals were taxed to the limit of their accommodation during most of the year, indicating the appreciation of the natives for European methods of treatment.

General diseases remained approximately the same as in other years, pulmonary and rheumatic affections being the most common.

One of the severest epidemics of malaria experienced for many years prevailed during the autumn of 1937.

Vaccination was continued during the year, some 34,220 people having been vaccinated during the year.

Leprosy does not appear to be increasing at all. Only two cases were reported during the year, both of which were of old standing.

Tuberculosis offers a serious problem, as it is definitely increasing. The disease is chiefly pulmonary in type, though quite a number of bone and joint infections have been recorded.

Syphilis still appears to be increasing, but it is hoped that the more active treatment at medical outposts may curtail the disease in time.

Schistosomiasis is still a very common disease throughout a great part of the Territory.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring institutional treatment are sent to the Union of South Africa. At the end of the year there were three Europeans and 23 natives there.

The health of the prisoners in the Swaziland gaols was good. Some of the smaller gaols are overcrowded during the greater part of the year.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population of Swaziland consists of:—

(*a*) Inhabitants of Urban Areas.

The European wage-earners are mainly civil servants and traders, and are for the most part well housed in brick buildings. A certain number of wood and iron buildings of a poor type remain in some of the townships, notably Mbabane and Hlatikulu. These buildings are mainly occupied by Government officials and police.

Eurafricans and educated natives living in urban areas generally occupy houses of the same type as the poorer Europeans.

The native hut is gradually disappearing from the urban areas —the quarters of native servants are usually provided by their European masters.

Sanitary arrangements in the urban areas are good and well controlled. Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

(*b*) Inhabitants of Rural Areas.

European wage-earners are mainly farmers who occupy houses of the same type as those in urban areas.

Native wage-earners live in huts of a beehive type, consisting of a wattle framework covered with thatch. The floors are earthen, polished and impervious to damp. There are no windows, but as they are only used for sleeping and as shelters from the rain, this is not a great drawback. There is a certain amount of ventilation through the thatch.

The huts are grouped in kraals where there are huts allotted to youths and unmarried males, unmarried females above the age of puberty, married women, visitors, etc. There are no sanitary conveniences. In the case of any unusual amount of sickness the kraal is moved to a new site where new huts are constructed. Overcrowding under these conditions is unknown.

Action towards Amelioration.

In all urban areas sanitary regulations are enforced. In the rural areas the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example set by Europeans are the only factors existing to improve conditions.

There are no Building Societies in the Territory.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

It is estimated that about 75 per cent. of Swaziland is used for grazing purposes; approximately 10 per cent. is cultivated, whereas about half the country is capable of cultivation and afforestation. Each year the natives cultivate larger areas and now produce almost sufficient food for their own requirements.

Mineral development has only taken place in the alluvial tin bearing areas in the vicinity of Mbabane. No geological surveys were carried out during the year. A considerable area of the territory is open to prospecting under the Crown Mineral Areas Proclamation, 1912, and the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation, 1927. During 1937, 154·44 long tons of tin valued at £37,158 were produced and 2,410 ozs. of gold valued at £16,873.

An afforestation investigation is contemplated shortly.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes. Registration of land is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, Pretoria, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

Agriculture.

The year has been a good one for agriculture. Good rains enabled the ploughing and planting to be carried through early and, on the whole, crops of a little above the average were harvested. Hail did some damage to the tobacco but the crop was nevertheless larger than the previous year. There was no food shortage amongst the natives.

The number of Native Demonstrators is being increased yearly and thus a larger area is being cultivated by natives under improved conditions.

Selected seed of Maize, Kaffircorn and Peanuts was distributed to the natives, who readily took advantage of the good seed.

In October the Swaziland Butter Factory was opened, which will be of great assistance to both Europeans and natives. This factory was built and is being carried on by Messrs. Michelsens, Limited, a firm with similar factories in the Union. A loan from the Colonial Development Fund was granted to build and equip this factory. The following returns show the result of the first three months' operations.

Month.	*European.*	*Value.*			*Native.*	*Value.*			*Total.*	*Total Value.*		
	lb.	£	*s.*	*d.*	*lb.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	*lb.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Oct. ...	1,880	125	11	3	533	35	5	3	2,421	160	16	6
Nov. ...	5,168	342	5	10	2,226	144	19	6	7,394	487	5	4
Dec. ...	7,935	538	7	2	4,177	274	8	7	12,112	812	15	9

Seed cotton produced was slightly higher than the previous year the yield being approximately 110,000 lb.

The following tobacco was produced during the year:—

	lb.
Europeans	171,837
Natives	14,373
Total	186,210

The plantings for the coming year promise a considerable increase. Other crops such as leguminous crops show a definite increase.

Cattle.

On the whole the year was a good one for cattle. The excellent rains that fell in the early part of the year provided good grazing throughout the winter and the cattle in the lowlands kept in good condition throughout the year, whilst on the highlands they did not lose so much condition as is usual during the winter months. Diseases were not serious, the prevailing diseases being Anthrax and East Coast Fever, as in former years.

There were 283 deaths from East Coast Fever, as against 396 in 1936. During the year there was only one new outbreak, which was at Bremersdorp and was probably due to a movement

from the adjoining infected area. This outbreak unfortunately necessitated the cattle section of the Bremersdorp Show being cancelled.

At the beginning of the year there were 20 infected dipping tank areas and during the year seven were released from quarantine. Several new tanks were constructed, four of them within the infected areas, to reduce the number of cattle being dipped in any one tank. This means that the number of infected tanks still remains 18 at the end of the year.

Number of infected tanks January, 1937	20
New outbreak during year	1
	21
Released from Quarantine	7
	14
New dipping tanks in infected areas	4
	18

The position at the end of the year was very favourable.

Since the general inoculation in 1936, there have been comparative few cases of Anthrax and only 49 deaths during the year under review. All heavily infected dips have been re-inoculated at nine months intervals and where cases (mostly in young calves born since the last inoculation) have occurred the infected and in-contact herds have been re-inoculated at short intervals.

Outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred in the Union and in Portuguese East Africa, adjoining Swaziland, and it was considered necessary to suspend the export of cattle to the Union. This was done towards the end of December. No cases of the disease were discovered in Swaziland.

The number of cattle in the Territory was approximately 403,000, of which about 60,000 belonged to Europeans. The numbers exported were as follows:—

To Johannesburg	3,376
To Durban	5,525
Total	8,901

Approximately 23,000 head were slaughtered in the Territory for human consumption.

Work on the improvement of the native owned cattle is being carried on. This has been made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an agreement with the Union of South Africa dated the 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections

in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually. Payments are assessed on the proportion which the average amount of the collections of the Territory for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bore to the average amount of the Customs revenue of the Union during the same period. No statistics of imports are kept.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, spirits, petrol, oil, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa, through wholesale firms established there. Prices of foodstuffs were moderate during the year.

The following tables give the amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement, the amounts collected locally in respect of duty on spirits and beer, and the principal exports with their values. Of the exports, all the products with the exception of cotton and tin were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and tin to the Straits Settlements.

Amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement and collected locally in respect of duty on beer and spirits for the last three years.

	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.
	£	£	£
Received from Union	18,490	20,167	20,598
Collected locally	1,332	1,363	1,366
	£19,822	£21,530	£21,964

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended 31st December, 1937:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Slaughter Stock.					
lb.	9,600,000	6,079,400	5,747,400	8,620,000	8,010,900
£	62,400	40,536	38,316	57,468	120,163
Tobacco.					
lb.	377,906	374,952	261,794	282,735	200,789
£	10,010	10,433	6,542	9,441	6,191
Cotton (Seed).					
lb.	207,000	295,800	200,068	124,750	103,550
£	1,400	2,048	1,459	950	640
Hides and Skins.					
lb.	439,820	451,850	496,471	600,000	537,600
£	5,910	6,200	8,449	15,000	12,000
Wattle Bark.					
lb.	1,322,000	300,000	939,200	598,080	1,391,040
£	2,653	536	1,825	1,335	4,002
Wool.					
lb.	17,138	18,638	20,000	22,000	10,000
£	533	536	750	825	260

			Butter.		
lb.	1,210	1,500	3,202	—	16,517
£	61	68	199	—	1,032
			Butter-Fat.		
lb.	86,690	27,348	21,739	68,000	48,852
£	3,973	1,004	856	3,825	2,442
			Bullion.		
£	3,914	2,608	2,130	3,866	16,873
			Metallic Tin.		
lb.	226,912	362,380	406,963	409,248	345,945
£	19,665	37,356	39,628	39,351	37,158

During the winter months June to August, a considerable number of tourists from the Union of South Africa pass through the territory by motor car on visits to the Kruger National Park Game Preserve and to Lourenço Marques.

VIII.—LABOUR.

The gold mines in the Union of South Africa play an increasingly large part in the economic life of Swaziland. The following tables show the number of recruits sent to the mines by the Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd., the amount of money circulated in the country through this concern, the number of travelling passes issued to natives to visit the Union for various purposes, and the approximate figures relating to local employment.

It has not been possible to divide the numbers of recruited and non-recruited labourers into their different categories of mining occupations, but it is safe to say that all recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System go to the Witwatersrand, while a large number of natives who leave Swaziland seeking work find employment in the gold and asbestos mines around Barberton, and in the coal mines of the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

Labourers numbering 670 in 1937 on the local tin mines are not required to do any underground work, and labourers in Government employ are mainly road labourers, cattle guards and police.

NATIVE RECRUITING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Particulars relating to natives from Swaziland employed on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines for the year 1937:—

Number of contracted recruits	5,848
Number of recruits on the Assisted Voluntary System	992
	6,840

Monetary transactions undertaken by the Native Recruiting Corporation on behalf of recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System. Also capitation fees paid.

	£
Deferred pay payments	42,187
Capitation fees	8,000
Advances to recruits	19,000
Native remittances to Swaziland	11,000
	£80,187

Particulars of Travelling Passes issued to Swazis to enter the Union of South Africa.

Recruited by Native Recruiting Corporation	6,840
Seeking work on own accord	3,325
Visiting and on private business	3,244
	13,409

Particulars relating to Swazi natives in local employ.

Employed by the Administration on various works	862
Employed on local tin mines, etc.	700
Employed by Europeans and Eurafricans in agriculture	2,700
Employed in domestic service (estimated)	500
	4,762

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

With the exception of civil servants and police, the wages and hours of work of Europeans employed by the Government on agricultural and veterinary services, public works, and by the South African Railways Administration on the road motor services, were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Drivers on road motor services.	£9 to £25 per month with quarters in some cases	60
Road overseers	£15 to £21 per month with free quarters	54
Stock inspectors	£240—15—£360 per annum	54

Europeans were engaged in civil employment as farm managers and labourers, builders, mine managers and miners. Their wages and hours of work were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Farm managers and labourers	£5 to £25 per month with free quarters and share of crops valued at £40–£80 per annum	60
Builders	15s. to 20s. per day	48
Mine managers	£35 to £50 per month	50
Mine overseers	£30 per month	50
Prospectors and miners	£20–£25 per month	50

The cost of living for Europeans varied from £10 to £15 per month in the case of unmarried men, to £30 to £40 per month in the case of married men, according to the size and age of their families.

Natives were employed by the Government on public works, and in the Police, and Veterinary and Agricultural Departments. Native police are provided with free quarters, while cattle guards in the Veterinary Department and agricultural demonstrators, are given neither quarters nor food.

The rates of pay and hours worked per week were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Public works labourers ...	27s. 6d. to 40s. per month with quarters and food	54
Police	From £36 to £84 per annum ...	60
Cattle guards and agricultural demonstrators.	From £30 to £120 per annum ...	60

Natives in civil employment were engaged in agriculture, mining and domestic service. In all cases free quarters and food were provided. The rates of pay and hours of work were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Agricultural labourers ...	15s. to 40s. per month	60
Mine labourers	8d. to 2s. per day	50
Domestic servants	10s. to 70s. per month	50

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There is a Department of Education the headquarters staff of which consists of a Superintendent of Education, a Lady Clerk, a Native Clerk, and four Supervisors of Native Schools. In addition to the administrative work of the Department, the Superintendent of Education is responsible for the periodical inspection of controlled schools in the Territory.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows:—

Financial Year.	*Amount spent from General Revenue on native mission schools.*	*Totals spent on education generally.*		
		From General Revenue.	*From Swazi National Fund.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1933–34 ...	3,056	10,343	1,637	11,980
1934–35 ...	3,367	10,647	2,288	12,935
1935–36 ...	3,520	9,602	2,637	12,239
1936–37 ...	4,070	10,506	2,993	13,499
1937–38 ...	4,543	11,987	2,976	14,963

European Education.

During the year a small school was opened at Hlatikulu in the Southern District. There are now eight Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in South Swaziland, does in addition work of a secondary type.

Full primary and secondary courses are also given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant from the Government, on a *per capita* basis. The school is controlled by a Council and is inspected by the Superintendent of Education.

Certain commercial subjects are taught in addition to those subjects which are usually included in the secondary school course leading up to the Matriculation examination of the Joint Matriculation Board.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well equipped and well staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature but a few pupils are also prepared for secondary examinations of the University of South Africa and the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors in England. Candidates are also prepared for the Commercial Certificate Examinations of the Union Education Department.

Hostel accommodation for a limited number of pupils is provided at the Driefontein and Goedgegun Government schools. It is the Department's policy to achieve centralization if possible at one centre both as regards board and lodging and the provision of better educational facilities.

The average attendance at the eight Government schools for European children during the last four years was:— 364 in 1934, 321 in 1935, 273 in 1936, and 252 in 1937.

The average enrolment of St. Mark's school for 1937 was 65 and the average enrolment at the Dominican Convent, Bremersdorp, was 29.

Standard VI (School Leaving Certificate) examinations are held annually. Seventeen candidates passed out of a total of 25 entrants.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are being fostered throughout the Territory and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence in the Southern district an institution called the "Florence Coloured School" which provides primary education for Eurafrican children. The school receives a grant-in-aid from the Administration. Very excellent boarding facilities exist for both girls and boys. The average attendance in 1937 was 25.

The Roman Catholic Mission has also established a coloured school in the Southern district, which, however, does not receive Government assistance.

During the year building operations were commenced on a third coloured school at Bremersdorp, which is being established under the aegis of the Church of the Province of South Africa. This school is intended to supply the education needs of the coloured population of the Central and Northern districts and will receive a small measure of Government assistance.

Coloured children in other parts of the Territory attend native schools.

Native Education.

There are in all, 290 schools in the Territory for natives, which fall into the following divisions:—

Three Government native schools under the supervision of a European Principal; 104 controlled native mission schools which are in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision; 183 non-controlled native mission schools under the direct supervision of various mission societies of which there are 21 operating in the Territory.

There are three Supervisors of native schools who visit the controlled native schools for the purpose of instructing the teachers in improved methods of teaching.

The Board of Advice on Native Education which is composed of Government officials, representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries and native members, met once during the year.

It is stated that the help which mission societies have been receiving from overseas is gradually being curtailed.

The subsidized native schools are divided into three classes:—

Class I (Elementary Vernacular Schools) which provide teaching up to and inclusive of Standard II. Class II schools where the work taught is up to and inclusive of Standard IV. Class III schools where the teaching is confined solely to Standards V and VI. At the end of each year an examination is held by the Education Department for the VI Standard, and students who have obtained the Sixth Standard or School Leaving Certificate are able to secure admission to colleges and institutions in South Africa which provide courses for the training of teachers.

The satisfactory staffing of native schools is still a difficult matter. Owing to the low rate of pay, posts in Class I schools are for the most part held by teachers who are professionally unqualified. In the case of Class II and III schools only teachers who have undergone a course of training at a recognised institution are appointed.

In the case of the 183 other schools not in receipt of grants the Department supplies these schools with calendars and attendance registers and extends to them its services in so far as present circumstances allow. Evening classes are held at some of the mission institutions.

The three Government chools are at Matapa, Zombode and Lobamba. The Swazi National School, Matapa, is the ohly native school in the Territory at which secondary work is being undertaken. Courses of instruction at the Swazi National School include ordinary school work from Standard IV to the Junior Certificate of the University of South Africa, a one-year teacher training course, a certain amount of training in woodwork, Agriculture and Domestic Science as well as special courses in Agriculture and general farm work.

The following table gives the total number of Africans undergoing education in Swaziland during the year:—

Number of children in controlled schools	4,528
Number of children in non-controlled schools	3,755
Number of children in Government schools	447

The examination held in connection with the native schools covers amongst other subjects, craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular and oral English.

The following table sets out the number of entrants for the examinations, which were held in December, 1937, and the number of passes obtained:—

	Entries.	*Passes.*
Standard VI (School Leaving (Certificate)) Examination	103	47
Junior Certificate Examination	7	1

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenco Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the Territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The motor transport services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration, carrying both goods and passengers, operate between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled during the past five years:

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Year.	Passengers carried. Europeans.	Passengers carried. Natives.	Goods handled. Tons.	Cream carried. Gallons.
1933 ...	4,386	39,022	7,156	17,338
1934 ...	5,164	44,740	9,297	19,728
1935 ...	5,418	45,969	11,589	18,887
1936 ...	6,338	50,735	11,831	18,870
1937 ...	5,984	52,995	13,467	23,578

The vehicle mileage covered during 1937 was 524,054.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

(Depot at Goba.)

Year.	Passengers carried. Europeans.	Passengers carried. Natives.	Goods handled. Tons.
1933	211	3,104	1,138
1934	300	3,736	2,254
1935	237	3,574	2,230
1936	161	4,333	2,218
1937	133	2,828	2,852

The charges by both motor transport services are the same, namely, passenger fares at 2d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per mile for natives; charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the Territory as at 31st December, 1937:—

	British (including Canadian) makes.	Other makes.	Total.
Private cars	70	301	371
Commercial vehicles	42	88	130
Motor cycles	50	7	57
			558

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and the revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 382 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available both between Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In South Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided, and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephonic trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

Lines between Mbabane and Mankaiana and between Stegi and Goba (Portuguese East Africa) have been constructed.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1933–34	4,539	5,417
1934–35	4,008	5,562
1935–36	4,382	8,622
1936–37	5,643	8,326
1937–38	5,740	10,076

There are no wireless stations in the Territory.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges.

The heavy rainfall of the previous year was followed by a comparatively dry summer. Nevertheless it proved impossible with the amount of money originally provided in the Road Vote, viz., £12,500 to repair, expeditiously and efficiently, the damage done during the previous year. In consequence the state of the roads became the subject of adverse comment and an additional sum of £3,500 was approved.

The grant from the Colonial Development Fund for the construction of low-level bridges was increased by £7,400 to meet the cost of 19 additional bridges and during the year 13 were constructed, thus completing 24 of the 37 authorized.

Grants from the Colonial Development Fund of £6,000 for the construction of concrete culverts over a two-year programme, and £4,800 for the purchase of tractors and power graders were also approved. The tractors, four in number, have arrived and are at work but the power graders which are coming from Canada are not expected until next year.

The supply of labour, although affected by the usual seasonal shortage, was sufficient. There was a tendency towards a slightly increased rate of wage for work carried out in the districts nearer the Mining Areas.

Buildings.

The new Headquarter Offices at Mbabane were completed at a cost of £5,690 and were officially opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner on the 29th December.

Amongst the other buildings erected were a house for the Medical Officer at Hlatikulu, houses at Bremersdorp and Mbabane, various out-buildings to the hospitals at Hlatikulu and Mbabane. Work was commenced on a dispensary at Hluti.

Water Supplies.

A scheme involving an expenditure of £16,000 to be paid from the Colonial Development Fund was approved for the conservation of water on Native Areas by the construction of 60 new dams, and for the prevention of soil erosion in its incipient stages. This work will be started when the new assistant engineer arrives to make the necessary surveys and commence operations.

The proposals for pure water supplies at Stegi and Goedgegun referred to last year have taken more concrete form and estimates will shortly be submitted for consideration. A scheme for Hlatikulu is under consideration.

Staff.

The technical staff now consists of Government Engineer, and Assistant Engineer and an Inspector of Roads and Works. A European and two native clerks constitute the clerical staff.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, " save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute " was declared to be in force in Swaziland under section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906 and 1909.

Special Court of Swaziland.

In 1912, a Special Court which has the powers and jurisdiction of a Superior Court was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. In 1934 a member of the English and Irish Bars was appointed President.

The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the District Commissioners.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. By virtue of Proclamation No. 23 of 1935, one or more native assessors, appointed by the Paramount Chief, may be called to the assistance of the Court. When in session the Court consists of three members sitting without a jury. It has jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. When the Court is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Court, has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. The power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court in Swaziland lies in this Court. When not in session the President of the Special Court, or, if so deputed, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner reviews criminal cases.

Death sentences are carried out by the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. By Proclamation No. 30 of 1935 an Attorney-General for the High Commission Territories was appointed who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court.

Courts of District Commissioners.

Courts of District Commissioners were established under section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European; but District Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the last cases mentioned and in other serious cases, the District Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European, and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, District Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping, are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three District Commissioners in charge of districts, and five Assistant District Commissioners, three of whom are in charge of sub-districts. Assistant District Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as District Commissioners.

Native Courts.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Special Court whose decisions are final.

Civil Cases—Special Court.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last five years were as follows:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
At sessions of Special Court	7	2	1	—	—
Before Judge in Chambers	27	10	18	13	17

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of:—

European.—One Chief of Police and 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—109 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Swaziland Prison Department consists of three European gaolers and 35 native warders. There is a native wardress at the Mbabane gaol.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana and Pigg's Peak. The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated-iron roofs and concrete floors.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a Medical Officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space. A new block of cells for housing the more hardened type of criminal has been constructed. There are at present five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and road making. Ministers of the various mission societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year 198 juvenile offenders were tried in the Courts of District Commissioners for the following offences:—

Culpable homicide	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	10
Malicious injury to property	4
Stock theft	48
Theft	71
Assault	29
Other offences	35
	198

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was good.

Remission of Sentences.

Under Gaol Regulation No. 167 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 180 of 1934) every prisoner whose sentence is six months or more is allowed a remission of one-fourth of his sentence, provided that every conviction for a breach of discipline shall cause a loss of as many days towards mitigation as may be decided on.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year 4,824 persons were proceeded against in Courts of District Commissioners for the following crimes:—

Culpable homicide	54
Other offences against the person	1,021
Offences against property	839
Other crimes	2,910

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the District Commissioners' Courts 4,273 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows:—

Imprisonment	1,482
Whipping	188
Fine	2,031
Bound over, cautioned or discharged	572

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Forty persons were committed by District Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these, 31 were indicted by the Attorney-General for the crimes shown in the

following table; nine were discharged and the remaining 22 convicted.

Murder	5
Culpable homicide	7
Other offences against the person	7
Offences against property	1
Other crimes	2

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years:—

The number of summary convictions in Courts of District Commissioners.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Offences against the person	622	752	795	927
Malicious injury to property	28	56	50	40
Other offences against property	382	603	541	614
Other crimes	501	677	572	746
Offences against Master and Servant Laws	68	58	70	67
Offences against Revenue Laws, etc.	1,829	2,272	1,193	1,494
Miscellaneous minor offences	500	423	653	385
Totals	3,930	4,841	3,874	4,273

Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).

Murder	6	5	3	5
Culpable homicide	10	3	9	7
Attempted murder	1	1	—	—
Rape	5	—	1	5
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	4	2	2	2
Other offences against property	9	3	3	2
Other crimes	—	1	—	1
Totals	35	15	18	22

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation during 1937 consisted of the following:—

(*a*) *Proclamations:*—

No. 19.—The Natural and Historical Monuments, Relics, Antiques, Fauna and Flora Proclamation.

No. 21.—The Fixation of Wages Proclamation.

No. 24.—The Swaziland Merchandise Marks Proclamation.

No. 28.—The Aliens Proclamation.

No. 34.—The Swaziland Counterfeit Currency (Convention) Proclamation.

No. 35.—The Swaziland Registration of Bicycles Proclamation.

No. 64.—The Swaziland Great Stock Brands Proclamation.

No. 73.—The Swaziland Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Proclamation.

No. 75.—The Swaziland Protection of Fresh Water Fish Proclamation.

(*b*) *High Commissioner's Notices:*—

No. 85.—Regulations:—Merchandise Marks.

No. 105.—Regulations:—Aliens.

No. 130.—Regulations:—Registration of Bicycles.

No. 217.—Regulations:—Protection of Fresh Water Fish.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are two banks in the Territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1937, was £7,853 and the amount on current account amounted to £57,061. At the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, the amounts were £483 and £3,616 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £14,921 and £1,619 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provisions of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Southern District, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000, as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed. The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation No. 34 of 1929, as amended by Proclamations Nos. 13/1930, 7/1931, 34/1936 and 1/1937.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use:—

Dry measure—
1 ton (short) = 2,000 lb.
1 ton (long) = 2,240 lb.
Linear measure—
1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure—
1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or land measure—
1 morgen = 600 square roods.
1 square rood = 144 square feet.
1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
1,000 morgen = 2,116¼ English acres.
1,000 yards = 914 metres.
1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure of the territory for the last five years:—

Revenue.

	1933–34.	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937–38*
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	44,098	45,019	41,586	43,584	46,323
Customs and Excise ...	16,176	18,657	19,822	21,530	21,964
Posts and Telegraphs ...	5,486	5,605	9,406	8,222	17,366
Licences	6,995	8,182	9,523	9,495	10,806
Revenue Stamps ...	1,309	1,151	981	1,367	1,117
Judicial Fines	1,521	1,985	1,870	2,148	2,192
Poll Tax	1,719	1,661	1,584	1,755	1,591
Income Tax	1,744	3,186	3,763	2,685	3,140
Native Passes	924	1,029	1,044	1,001	957
Dog Tax	2,765	2,765	2,567	2,787	3,027
Transfer Duty	1,520	2,158	1,328	1,319	1,317
Base Metal Royalty ...	248	319	919	591	523
Concession Rents ...	1,758	1,765	1,653	1,883	1,662
Cattle Dipping Charges	1,085	884	764	883	563
Miscellaneous	3,146	3,884	5,026	5,986	6,740
Levy on Salaries ...	1,875	1,192	916	—	—
Grant-in-aid, Expenses of Administration ...	28,500	60,000	48,000	—	—
Total Ordinary Revenue	120,869	159,442	150,752	105,236	119,288
Colonial Development Fund	6,406	12,795	12,251	13,896	28,269
Sale of Crown Lands ...	1,126	1,359	389	1,179	1,087
Parliamentary Grant-in-aid	—	—	—	32,500	43,000
	£128,401	£173,596	£163,392	£152,811	£191,644

Expenditure.

	1933–34.	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937–38.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner	7,295	7,588	7,473	8,372	9,051
District Administration	8,315	9,250	9,133	8,673	9,314
Police	14,457	14,780	15,373	15,583	15,784
Posts and Telegraphs...	4,667	4,194	5,849	6,066	7,396
Administration of Justice	7,984	8,467	8,428	8,380	9,993
Public Works Department	2,415	3,067	2,445	2,795	3,399
Public Works Recurrent	10,192	14,471	14,574	15,714	21,773
Medical	11,969	13,827	14,545	16,558	18,854
Education	10,412	10,658	9,603	10,506	11,987
Veterinary and Agriculture	17,797	22,013	19,017	23,673	23,968
Deeds Registry and Survey Services ...	750	750	750	750	750
Interest	3,881	2,205	2,276	2,212	2,795
Sinking Fund	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264
Allowances, etc., to Native Chiefs ...	1,599	1,557	1,583	1,569	1,619
Pensions and Gratuities	6,468	4,889	7,506	4,992	7,827
Miscellaneous	3,335	3,165	4,107	4,823	5,328
Surveys	7	37	54	54	42
Repayment of Colonial Development Fund Loans	—	—	—	61	176
Ordinary Expenditure...	112,807	122,182	123,980	132,009	151,320
Public Works Extraordinary	424	2,893	3,938	4,528	16,109
Colonial Development Fund	9,006	13,251	7,337	15,725	28,348
Purchase of House for Police	661	—	—	—	—
	£122,898	£138,326	£135,255	£152,262	£195,777

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following:—

	£
Swaziland Consolidated Loan.—Bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the fund on the 31st March, 1938, was £24,094	35,000
Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.—For expenses of Administration. From 1928–29 to 31st March, 1938	326,400
Parliamentary Grants-in-Aid.—For purposes of Land and Agricultural Loan Fund. From 1929–30 to 31st March, 1938	19,745
Loans from the Colonial Development Fund.—From 1930–31 to 31st March, 1938	83,581
	£429,726

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	£	*Liabilities.*	£
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)	1,191	Post Master General ...	136
Balances in hands of Sub-Accountants ...	5,386	Swazi National Fund ...	545
Advances	6,784	Swazi Nation Trust Fund	20,000
Imprests	89	Guardians Fund	674
Joint Colonial Fund ...	8,000	Prisoners' Property ...	53
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account ...	10,295	Customs Suspense ...	186
		Deposit	3,765
		Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd.	895
		Agricultural Loan Fund...	1,438
		Colonial Development Fund Deposits Account	3,981
		Dairy Butter Levy Fund	72
	£31,745		£31,745

Description of the Main Heads of Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1937-8 are as follows:—

	£
Native Tax	46,323
Customs and Excise	21,964
Licences	10,806
Income Tax	3,140
Dog Tax	3,027
European Poll Tax	1,591

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4 10s. The District Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives. Chiefs and Indunas are responsible for bringing in tax defaulters to the district offices.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement with the Union Government of 1910 (see Chapter VII), Swaziland receives a proportionate share of the total collections of the Union. The only dues collected locally are those on beer and spirits. Duty on spirits is levied at the rate of 12s. 6d. per proof gallon and on beer at 10d. per standard gallon. Local collections in respect of these beverages during the year 1937-8 amounted to £1,379.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

Trades and businesses are subject to annual licences in terms of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 53 of 1931. Liquor and hotel licences are controlled by the Swaziland Liquor Licence

Proclamation No. 42 of 1936, as amended. Game licences and firearm licences are governed by Transvaal Ordinance No. 6 of 1905 as amended and in force in Swaziland, and Proclamation No. 21 of 1908, respectively. Licences on mining, labour agents and motor cars are levied by authority of Proclamations No. 25 of 1912, No. 19 of 1913 and No. 26 of 1916, respectively.

The following table gives the chief classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of the last four financial years:—

	1934–35.	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937–38.*
	£	£	£	£
Firearms...	202	140	126	229
Labour	579	265	469	549
Liquor and billiards	615	677	662	722
Trading	2,537	3,115	3,028	3,283
Game	538	572	513	939
Bank	150	100	150	152
Motor	2,242	2,673	3,011	3,995
Mining	1,287	1,949	1,522	846
Miscellaneous	32	32	14	27
Bicycles	—	—	—	64
	£8,182	£9,523	£9,495	£10,806

Income Tax.—The collection of income tax is governed by the Swaziland Income Tax Proclamation No. 31 of 1921 as amended. The general provisions of the Principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied, and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates to be levied are fixed by Proclamation each year. Super tax is levied by virtue of Proclamation No. 18 of 1930.

The taxes imposed for the year 1937 were (1) Normal tax, (2) Super tax, and the rates were fixed as follows:—

(1) *Normal tax.*—In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and sixpence. In the case of persons other than companies—

(*a*) when the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount;

(*b*) when the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

(2) *Super tax*—

(*a*) when the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of one penny as there are pounds in that amount;

(*b*) when the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The amount collected for the Income Tax year ended 30th June, 1937, was as follows:—

	£
Arrear Tax	114
Current Tax	3,026
	£3,140

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source:—

Source:—	£
Traders	1,247
Civil Servants	171
Employed persons	62
Others	36
Non-residents	1,510
	£3,026

The following table shows the number of taxpayers and the amount of income taxed in the relative categories for the year ended the 30th June, 1937:—

Number.	*Category.*	*Taxable Income.*
	£	£
7	500 and under	2,096
19	501 to 750	13,485
10	751 to 1,000	8,746
7	1,001 to 1,500	8,436
7	1,501 and over	25,747
50		£58,510

Dog Tax.—A tax of five shillings per dog per year is levied on all dogs throughout the Territory.

European Poll Tax.—A poll tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and upwards. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

Title.	*Publisher.*	*Price.*
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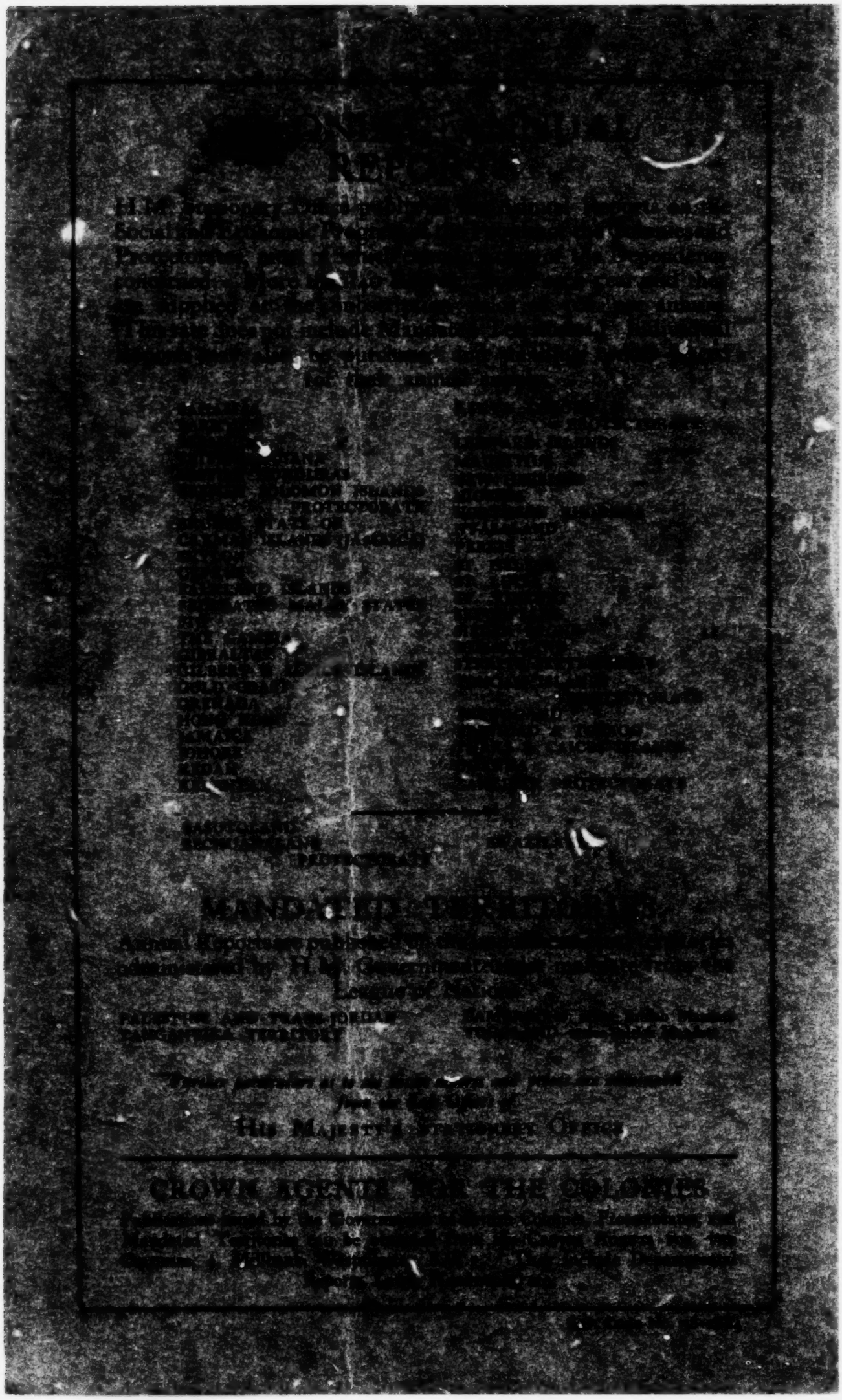

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SWAZILAND, 1938

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans and the Crown.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains

rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was:—

Mbabane (3,800 feet) 53·24 inches over 36 years.
Bremersdorp (2,175 feet) 34·41 inches over 35 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 71·4 and 52·2 respectively at Mbabane and 79·4 and 56·8 respectively at Bremersdorp. Figures of temperature are given in degrees Fahrenheit.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola River, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them further north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory through a local officer until the year 1907, when under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administra-

tion. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa (now styled the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland), and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant (now District) Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The Territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and the other south of the Great Usutu River.

The seventh Council was elected in November, 1938, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Urban Area Advisory Committees.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents residing in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The committees have certain powers and duties in connection with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of school committees in the district, each school committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration on all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

A census of the population was held in May, 1936. The figures were:—

	Numbers.	*Percentage increase on 1921 Census.*
Europeans	2,740	24·26
Natives (Bantu)	153,270	38·96
Coloured (other than Bantu)	705	56·31

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas, and about 17 per cent. on European-owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births or deaths of the Bantu population. Registration of native marriages was introduced in October, 1934, but not under any law.

The following table shows the population of Swaziland classified on the basis of employment. The figures are approximate and are compared with the previous year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION ON BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT.

	Europeans.		*Others.*	
	1937.	*1938.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Government Employment	150	155	860	880
Agriculture	650	600	2,700	2,500
Trade and Industry	125	100	700	700
Domestic Service	—	—	500	450
Employment in Union of South Africa (including recruits for mines)	—	—	10,000	9,000

Amongst the European population, estimated on the 31st December, 1938, at 3,000, there were:—

	Per 1,000.
(*a*) Births	54 or 18·00
(*b*) Marriages	22 or 7·33
(*c*) Deaths	17 or 5·67
(*d*) Infantile Mortality (Death-rate under one year)	1 or 0·33
(*e*) European Emigrants	197 or 65·67
(*f*) European Immigrants	384 or 128·00

IV.—HEALTH.

The European Medical staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, three Medical Officers, three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, seven European Nurses. Two mission doctors, two mission nurses and one Red Cross Society nurse are subsidized by the Government.

Hospitals.

There are two Government hospitals—one at Mbabane in the Northern District and the other at Hlatikulu in the Southern District. In the former there is accommodation for five European and twenty Native in-patients, while at Hlatikulu accommodation is available for 12 Europeans and 36 Natives. The number of in-patients exceeds the number of beds available at both institutions throughout the greater part of the year. One medical outpost was opened during the year bringing the total to seven. These medical outposts are serving a very useful purpose throughout the Territory, and it is particularly gratifying to find that the native women are calling for the services of the nurses in their confinements more and more, and it is proposed to provide accommodation for a few maternity cases at certain of these outposts.

The following table gives figures of in-patients and out-patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries during 1937 and 1938:—

	In-Patients.		*Out-Patients.*	
Government Institutions :—	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
Mbabane Hospital	1,004	825	11,145	10,162
Hlatikulu Hospital	861	779	8,798	2,541
Mankaiana Dispensary	81	99	5,301	4,274
Goedgegun Dispensary	—	—	2,229	1,582
Mission Institutions :—				
Bremersdorp Hospital	1,511	1,234	16,577	17,721
Ndingeni Dispensary	235	199	4,535	5,062
Pigg's Peak Dispensary	122	94	3,625	2,000
Stegi Dispensary	121	105	4,535	3,705
St. Philip's Dispensary	—	—	—	1,069

The falling off in numbers of patients, as far as the Mbabane and Hlatikulu hospitals are concerned, was largely due to the number of changes of Medical Officers which took place during the year, though the decrease in the amount of malaria accounts to some extent for the fewer attendances.

Public Health.

Owing to climatic conditions the incidence of malaria throughout the Territory was very much less than in 1937, but a disquieting feature is the fact that a few cases have been consistently reported from the bush-veld area during winter months. As a rule malaria ceases in June or July, and cases are not again reported till January or February of the succeeding year.

Syphilis does not appear to be decreasing judging by the attendance at clinics, but a possible explanation for this state of affairs is the increasing readiness with which natives come to hospitals and dispensaries for treatment of all disorders, when numbers of cases of syphilis come to light.

Schistosomiasis is very prevalent over the greater part of the Territory.

Prisons and Asylums.

There is no provision for the treatment of mentally deranged persons in the Territory and cases requiring institutional treatment are sent to the Union of South Africa. At the end of the year there were three Europeans and twenty-five Natives in such institutions.

Epilepsy is a common diesase among the natives, and it is remarkable how many sufferers from this complaint one can find among prisoners in the gaols throughout Swaziland.

The health of prisoners has on the whole been good, and no epidemic diseases have occurred. The diet of prisoners appears to be satisfactory, since nearly all of them put on weight while in gaol.

V.—HOUSING.

(*a*) URBAN AREAS.

The Europeans are mainly civil servants and traders and generally speaking are well housed in brick buildings, which have in recent years replaced the older type of wood and iron houses. The position with regard to the housing of officials leaves a great deal to be desired and compares unfavourably with the average housing conditions in the Colonial Service.

Eurafricans and educated natives are fairly well housed but in this respect there is room for improvement, as well in the type of accommodation provided for domestic servants, gardeners, etc.

Sanitary arrangements are being gradually improved as circumstances permit.

(*b*) RURAL AREAS.

The Europeans are for the most part farmers and missionaries, and though their houses are generally speaking not of a high standard they are not inadequate.

The natives live in huts constructed of a reed or wattle framework and thatched. The floors are earthen and are polished and impervious to damp. In the beehive type of hut there are no windows but these huts are used primarily for sleeping purposes; the thatch affords sufficient ventilation. There are no sanitary conveniences, and efforts are being made to overcome this defect. In the case of a serious outbreak of disease, the whole kraal site is moved to another locality and new huts erected. There is no overcrowding.

Natives recruited for labour on the mines in the Union are comfortably accommodated, whilst in the territory, at rest camps. Natives employed on mines are in well-organised compounds.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in the territory, nor are there any Building Societies.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

It is estimated that about 75 per cent. of Swaziland is used for grazing purposes; approximately 10 per cent. is cultivated, whereas about half the country is capable of cultivation and afforestation. Each year the natives cultivate larger areas.

Except for the extensive operations at the Havelock Asbestos Mine in the Higg's Peak Sub-district mineral development has only taken place in the alluvial tin-bearing areas in the vicinity of Mbabane. No geological surveys were carried out during the year. A considerable area of the territory is open to prospecting under the Crown Mineral Areas Proclamation, 1912,

and the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation, 1927. During 1938, 173·9 long tons of tin valued at £33,129 were produced and 1,246 oz. of gold valued at £9,035.

An afforestation investigation took place during the year.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes. Registration of land is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, Pretoria, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

Agriculture.

The year has been a good one for agriculture. Good rains enabled the ploughing and planting to be carried through early and, on the whole, crops of a little above the average were harvested. Hail did great damage to the tobacco crop. There was no food shortage amongst the natives.

The number of Native Demonstrators is being increased yearly, and thus a larger area is being cultivated by natives under improved conditions. There were 24 employed at the end of the year.

Selected seed of maize, kaffircorn and peanuts was distributed to the natives, who readily took advantage of the good seed.

The Creamery in Bremersdorp is a great asset to the territory and has developed considerably during the year. It opened in October, 1937, and to the end of that year the quantity of butter-fat was 12,112 lb. (Europeans 7,935 lb. and Natives 4,177 lb.).

During 1938, the quantity of butter-fat was 224,565 lb. (Europeans 100,935 lb. and Natives 123,630 lb.), valued at £11,763.

It will be noticed that the increase in the Native supplies is considerable. At the end of the year 1936 Native Separating Stations were in operation, and the natives are so pleased with the results that applications for stations to be opened are being received from all parts. In opening new cream stations the question of available transport facilities arises; this will be overcome gradually. The Native Separating Stations are all under the supervision of the Government. The cash income the natives derive for their milk is something quite new to them and is much appreciated.

With this income and the increase and improvement in their agricultural methods, whereby they grow practically all the foodstuffs they require, the Swazis are becoming quite a prosperous tribe.

After separating the cream from the milk the separated milk is returned to the natives, who make " Maas " (sour milk) with it and mix it with their porridge. Only the milk from the morn-

ing milking is separated, so that the afternoon milking is available for their own use. To replace the fat taken out of the milk they are increasing their production of legumes.

Seed cotton produced was practically nil. A smaller acreage was planted and a drought at a critical time did considerable damage. The decrease in cotton production is attributed to the increase in food crops.

The tobacco produced during the year amounted to 322,020 lb. valued at £9,181.

The plantings for the coming year promise a considerable increase. Other crops, such as leguminous crops, show a definite increase.

Cattle.

The year was a good one for cattle. The excellent rains that fell in the early part of the year provided good grazing throughout the winter, and the cattle in the lowlands kept in good condition throughout the year, whilst on the highlands they did not lose so much condition as is usual during the winter months. Diseases were not serious, the prevailing diseases being Anthrax and East Coast Fever, as in former years. Two hundred and fifty-one cattle dipping tanks (145 Government-owned and 106 privately-owned) were in use at the end of 1938.

There were 73 deaths from East Coast Fever, as against 283 in 1937. There were no new outbreaks.

At the beginning of the year there were 18 infected dipping tank areas and during the year 10 were released from quarantine. Several new tanks were constructed, two of them within the infected areas, to reduce the number of cattle being dipped in any one tank. This means that the number of infected tanks at the end of the year was 10.

Number of infected tanks January, 1938	18
Released from Quarantine	10
	8
New dipping tanks in infected areas	2
	10

The position at the end of the year was very favourable.

There have been comparatively few cases of Anthrax and only 24 deaths during the year under review. Cattle at all heavily infected dips have been re-inoculated at nine months' intervals and where cases (mostly in young calves born since the last inoculation) have occurred the infected and in-contact herds have been re-inoculated at short intervals.

Owing to outbreaks of Foot and Mouth disease in the Komati Poort area of the Union and in Portuguese East Africa the export of cattle from the northern part of Swaziland to Johannesburg was suspended until July, when export of cattle by motor

bus to Breyten and thence by rail to Johannesburg, was commenced. In spite of the increased transport charges by this route, the good prices realized on the cattle, which arrived at the market in better condition, almost made up for the extra transport charges. Previously, when cattle had to travel on foot to Komati Poort to be trucked, there was a loss of approximately 100 lb. per head, which was saved when the cattle were loaded on the buses on the farm.

No cases of Foot and Mouth disease have been discovered in Swaziland. The Portuguese East Africa-Swaziland border has been fenced and a strict cordon established along the full length of the border. The Transvaal-Swaziland North-Eastern border has also been fenced; this fence connects with that along the Portuguese border.

The number of cattle in the Territory was approximately 407,460, of which about 62,535 belonged to Europeans. The numbers exported were as follows:—

To Johannesburg	863
To Durban	5,817
Total	6,680

The 863 head of cattle exported to Johannesburg were conveyed by motor bus from the farms to railhead at Breyten in the Eastern Transvaal.

Approximately 26,000 head were slaughtered in the Territory for human consumption.

The work on the improvement of the native owned cattle is being carried on. This has been made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an agreement with the Union of South Africa dated the 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually. Payments are assessed on the proportion which the average amount of the collections of the Territory for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bore to the average amount of the Customs revenue of the Union during the same period.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, spirits, petrol, oil, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa, through wholesale firms established there. Prices of foodstuffs were moderate during the year.

The following tables give the amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement, the amounts collected locally in respect of duty on spirits and beer, and the principal exports with their values.

Amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement and collected locally in respect of duty on beer and spirits for the three years ended the 31st March, 1938.

	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.
	£	£	£
Received from Union	18,490	20,167	20,598
Collected locally	1,332	1,363	1,366
	£19,822	£21,530	£21,964

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended 31st December, 1938:—

Slaughter Stock.

(Live Weight).

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
lb.	6,079,400	5,747,400	8,620,000	8,010,900	6,346,000
£	40,536	38,316	57,468	55,000	43,420
			Tobacco.		
lb.	374,952	261,794	282,735	200,789	234,058
£	10,433	6,542	9,441	6,191	8,174
			Cotton (Seed).		
lb.	295,800	200,068	124,750	103,550	Nil.
£	2,048	1,459	950	640	Nil.
			Hides and Skins.		
lb.	451,850	496,471	600,000	537,600	264,320
£	6,200	8,449	15,000	12,000	5,132
			Wattle Bark.		
lb.	300,000	939,200	598,080	1,391,040	1,644,160
£	536	1,825	1,335	4,002	4,115
			Wool.		
lb.	18,638	20,000	22,000	10,000	25,000
£	536	750	825	260	800
			Butter-Fat.		
lb.	29,073	24,820	68,000	67,846	224,565
£	1,072	1,055	3,825	3,474	11,763
			Bullion.		
£	2,608	2,130	3,866	16,873	9,035
			Metallic Tin.		
lb.	362,380	406,963	409,248	345,945	389,536
£	37,356	39,628	39,351	37,158	33,129

The approximate value of Imports during 1938 were:—

	£
General Merchandise	91,000
Groceries, meal, flour, etc.	69,000
Motor Cars	25,000
Petrol, Oil, etc.	23,000
Miscellaneous	56,000
	£264,000

During the winter months June to August, a considerable number of tourists from the Union of South Africa pass through the territory by motor-car on visits to the Kruger National Park Game Reserve and to Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa.

VIII.—LABOUR.

The gold mines in the Union of South Africa play an increasingly large part in the economic life of Swaziland. The following tables show the number of recruits sent to the mines by the Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd., the amount of money circulated in the country through this concern, the number of travelling passes issued to natives to visit the Union for various purposes, and the approximate figures relating to local employment.

It has not been possible to divide the numbers of recruited and non-recruited labourers into their different categories of mining occupations, but it is safe to say that all recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System go to the Witwatersrand, while a large number of natives who leave Swaziland seeking work find employment in the gold mines around Barberton, and on the farms and coal mines of the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

Labourers numbering 785 in 1938 on the tin mines are not required to do any underground work. During the year 148 Europeans and 1,555 Natives were employed at the Havelock Asbestos Mine. Labourers in Government employ are mainly road labourers, cattle guards and police.

Native Recruiting Corporation, Limited.

Particulars relating to natives from Swaziland employed on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines for the year 1938:—

Number of contracted recruits	6,153
Number of recruits on the Assisted Voluntary System	1,877
	8,030

Monetary transactions undertaken by the Native Recruiting Corporation on behalf of recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System. Also capitation fees paid.

	£
Deferred pay payments	42,509
Capitation fees	8,600
Advances to recruits	19,000
Native remittances to Swaziland	8,500
	£78,609

Particulars of Travelling Passes issued to Swazis to enter the Union of South Africa.

Recruited by Native Recruiting Corporation	8,030
Seeking work on own accord	2,515
Visiting and on private business	3,401
	13,946

Particulars relating to Swazi natives in local employ.

Employed by the Administration on various works	880
Employed on gold, tin and asbestos mines, etc.	2,340
Employed by Europeans and Eurafricans in agriculture	2,500
Employed in domestic service (estimated)	500
	6,220

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

With the exception of civil servants and police, the wages and hours of work of Europeans employed by the Government on agricultural and veterinary services, public works, and by the South African Railways Administration on the road motor services, were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Drivers on road motor services.	£9 to £25 per month with quarters in some cases	60
Road overseers	£15 to £21 per month with free quarters	51
Stock inspectors	£240—15—£360 per annum ...	54

Europeans were engaged in civil employment as farm managers and labourers, builders, mine managers and miners. Their wages and hours of work were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Farm managers and labourers	£5 to £25 per month with free quarters and share of crops valued at £40–£80 per annum ...	60
Builders	15s. to 20s. per day	48
Mine managers	£35 to £50 per month	50
Mine overseers...	£30 per month	50
Prospectors and miners ...	£20–£25 per month	50

The cost of living for Europeans varied from £10 to £15 per month in the case of unmarried men, to £30 to £40 per month in the case of married men, according to the size and age of their families.

Natives were employed by the Government on public works, and in the Police, and Veterinary and Agricultural Departments. Native police are provided with free quarters, while

cattle guards in the Veterinary Department and agricultural demonstrators are given neither quarters nor food.

The rates of pay and hours worked per week were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Public works labourers ...	27s. 6d. to 40s. per month with quarters and food	54
Police	From £36 to £84 per annum ...	60
Cattle guards and agricultural demonstrators.	From £30 to £120 per annum ...	60

Natives in civil employment were engaged in agriculture, mining and domestic service. In all cases free quarters and food were provided. The rates of pay and hours of work were as follows:—

Type of Employment.	*Salary.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Agricultural labourers ...	15s. to 40s. per month	60
Mine labourers	8d. to 2s. per day	50
Domestic servants	10s. to 70s. per month	50

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There is a Department of Education the headquarters staff of which consists of a Superintendent of Education, a Lady Clerk, a Native Clerk, and four Supervisors of Native Schools. In addition to the administrative work of the Department, the Superintendent of Education is responsible for the periodical inspection of controlled schools in the Territory.

The expenditure on education during the five financial years ended the 31st March, 1938, was as follows:—

Financial Year.	Amount spent from General Revenue on native mission schools.	Totals spent on education generally.		
		From General Revenue.	From Swazi National Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1933–34	3,056	10,343	1,637	11,980
1934–35	3,367	10,647	2,288	12,935
1935–36	3,520	9,602	2,637	12,239
1936–37	4,070	10,506	2,993	13,499
1937–38	4,543	11,987	2,976	14,963

European Education.

During the year a small school was opened at the Havelock Asbestos Mine in the Pigg's Peak sub-district. There are now nine Government schools for European children where primary

education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in South Swaziland, does in addition work of a secondary type.

Full primary and secondary courses are also given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant from the Government, on a *per capita* basis. The school is controlled by a Council and is inspected by the Superintendent of Education.

Certain commercial subjects are taught in addition to those subjects which are usually included in the secondary school course leading up to the Matriculation examination of the Joint Matriculation Board.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature but a few pupils are also prepared for secondary examinations of the University of South Africa and the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors in England. Candidates are also prepared for the Commercial Certificate Examinations of the Union Education Department.

Hostel accommodation for a limited number of pupils is provided at the Driefontein and Goedgegun Government schools. It is the Department's policy to achieve centralization if possible at one centre, both as regards board and lodging and the provision of better educational facilities.

The average attendance at the nine Government schools for European children during the last four years was:—321 in 1935, 273 in 1936, 252 in 1937 and 244 in 1938.

The average enrolment of St. Mark's School for 1938 was 94 and the average enrolment at the Dominican Convent, Bremersdorp, was 35.

Standard VI (School Leaving Certificate) examinations are held annually. Twelve candidates passed out of a total of eighteen entrants.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are being fostered throughout the Territory and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence in the Southern district an institution called the " Florence Coloured School " which provides primary education for Eurafrican children. The school receives a grant-in-aid from the Administration. Very excellent boarding facilities exist for both girls and boys. The average attendance in 1938 was 42.

The Roman Catholic Mission has also established a coloured school in the Southern district, which, however, does not receive Government assistance. The attendance in 1938 was 39.

A third coloured school at Bremersdorp, under the aegis of the Church of the Province of South Africa, was opened. This school supplies the education needs of the coloured population of the Central and Northern districts and receives a small measure of Government assistance. The average attendance was 50.

Coloured children in other parts of the Territory attend native schools.

Native Education.

There are in all 278 schools in the Territory for natives, which fall into the following divisions:—

Three Government native schools under the supervision of a European Principal; 104 controlled native mission schools which are in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision; 171 non-controlled native mission schools under the direct supervision of various mission societies of which there are 23 operating in the Territory.

There are four Supervisors of native schools who visit the controlled native schools for the purpose of instructing the teachers in improved methods of teaching.

The Board of Advice on Native Education which is composed of Government officials, representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries and native members met once during the year.

It is stated that the help which mission societies have been receiving from overseas is gradually being curtailed.

The subsidized native schools are divided into three classes:—

Class I (Elementary Vernacular Schools) which provide teaching up to and inclusive of Standard II. Class II schools where the work taught is up to and inclusive of Standard IV. Class III schools where the teaching is confined solely to Standards V and VI. At the end of each year an examination is held by the Education Department for the Sixth Standard, and students who have obtained the Sixth Standard or School Leaving Certificate are able to secure admission to colleges and institutions in South Africa which provide courses for the training of teachers.

The satisfactory staffing of native schools is still a difficult matter. Owing to the low rate of pay, posts in Class I schools are for the most part held by teachers who are professionally unqualified. In the case of Class II and III schools only teachers who have undergone a course of training at a recognised institution are appointed.

In the case of the 171 other schools not in receipt of grants the Department supplies these schools with calendars and attendance registers and extends to them its services in so far as present circumstances allow. Evening classes are held at some of the mission institutions.

The three Government Schools are at Matapa, Zombode and Lobamba. The Swazi National School, Matapa, is the only native school in the Territory at which secondary work is being undertaken. Courses of instruction at the Swazi National School include ordinary school work from Standard IV to the Junior Certificate of the University of South Africa, a one-year teacher training course, a certain amount of training in woodwork, Agriculture and Domestic Science as well as special courses in Agriculture and general farm work.

The following table gives the total number of Africans undergoing education in Swaziland during the year:—

Number of children in controlled schools	5,199
Number of children in non-controlled schools	3,577

The examination held in connection with the native schools covers amongst other subjects, craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular and oral English.

The following table sets out the number of entrants for the examinations, which were held in December, 1938, and the number of passes obtained:—

	Entries.	*Passes.*
Standard VI (School Leaving (Certificate) Examination)...	103	46
Junior Certificate Examination	7	5

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the Territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-west, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenco Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the Territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The motor transport services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration, carrying both goods and passengers, operate between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled during the past five years:—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Year.	Passengers carried. Europeans.	Passengers carried. Natives.	Goods handled. Tons.	Cream carried. Gallons.
1934 ...	5,164	44,740	9,297	19,728
1935 ...	5,418	45,969	11,589	18,887
1936 ...	6,338	50,735	11,831	18,870
1937 ...	5,984	52,995	13,467	23,578
1938 ...	5,741	67,221	13,826	43,276

The vehicle mileage covered during 1938 was 578,864.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

(Depot at Goba.)

Year.	Passengers carried. Europeans.	Passengers carried. Natives.	Goods handled. Tons.
1934	300	3,736	2,254
1935	237	3,574	2,230
1936	161	4,333	2,218
1937	133	2,828	2,852
1938	85	3,176	2,282

The charges by both motor transport services are the same, namely, passenger fares at 2d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per mile for natives; charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the Territory as at 31st December, 1938:—

	British (including Canadian) makes.	Other makes.	Total.
Private cars	91	379	470
Commercial vehicles	40	85	125
Motor cycles	36	4	40
			635

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and the revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 382 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's

Peak Office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available both between Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In South Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided, and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephonic trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

Lines between Mbabane and Mankaiana and between Stegi and Goba (Portuguese East Africa) have been constructed.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the five years ended the 31st March, 1938, are as follows:—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1933–34	4,667	5,486
1934–35	4,194	5,605
1935–36	5,849	9,406
1936–37	6,066	8,222
1937–38	7,396	17,366

There are no wireless stations in the Territory.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges.

The remaining 13 of the 37 low-level bridges provided for under the Colonial Development Fund in 1937 were completed during the year. A fresh application for a grant of £18,700 for the construction of a further 34 bridges was submitted and approved. Material for these bridges has been ordered, and work will be commenced as soon as it arrives.

The construction of culverts under a Colonial Development Fund grant was continued satisfactorily.

Towards the end of the year exceptionally heavy rains fell, resulting in several bridge approaches being washed away, and the work of repair disorganised the road party programmes for a month or more. The possibility of constructing additional spans to those bridges most affected is at present receiving consideration.

Buildings.

Two new houses at Mbabane were completed, one for the Principal Medical Officer and the other for the Principal Veterinary and Agricultural Officer.

At Hluti, in the Southern District, a dispensary, school, and school hostel were completed.

New offices were constructed at the Aird Government Experimental Farm, and work was commenced on a new house for the Agricultural Officer, Bremersdorp, and single quarters for the Police at Mbabane.

Water Supplies.

Work commenced on dam construction in Native Areas under the Colonial Development Fund Grant of £16,000 and is proceeding satisfactorily.

Contracts were given out and work started on pure water supply schemes for Stegi and Goedgegun. A scheme for Mbabane is under consideration.

Staff.

The Technical Staff now consists of the Director of Public Works, two Assistant Engineers and an Inspector of Roads and Works. One European and three natives constitute the clerical staff.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, " save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute " was declared to be in force in Swaziland under section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906 and 1909.

Special Court of Swaziland.

In 1912, a Special Court which has the powers and jurisdiction of a Superior Court was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. In 1934 a member of the English and Irish Bars was appointed President.

The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the District Commissioners.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. By virtue of Proclamation No. 23 of 1935, one or more native assessors, appointed by the Paramount Chief, may be called to the assistance of the Court. When in session the Court consists of three members sitting without jury. It has jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. When the Court is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Court, has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for

provisional sentence. The power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court in Swaziland lies in this Court. When not in session the President of the Special Court, or, if so deputed, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner reviews criminal cases.

Death sentences are carried out by the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. By Proclamation No. 30 of 1935 an Attorney-General for the High Commission Territories was appointed who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court.

Courts of District Commissioners.

Courts of District Commissioners were established under section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European; but District Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the last cases mentioned and in other serious cases, the District Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European, and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, District Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping, are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three District Commissioners in charge of districts, and six Assistant District Commissioners, three of whom are in charge of sub-districts. Assistant District Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as District Commissioners.

At the end of the year three Proclamations were promulgated, all taking effect on the 1st January, 1939, viz., No. 65—The Swaziland High Court Proclamation, No. 66—The Swaziland Subordinate Courts Proclamation and No. 67—The Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation.

Native Courts.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Special Court, whose decisions are final.

CIVIL CASES—SPECIAL COURT.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last five years were as follows:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
At sessions of Special Court	2	1	–	–	1
Before Judge in Chambers	10	18	13	17	12

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907, and the personnel consists of:—

European.—One Chief of Police and 24 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—One hundred and nine non-commissioned officers and men.

The Swaziland Prison Department consists of three European gaolers stationed at Mbabane, Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, and 27 Native warders and one wardress. Temporary wardresses are engaged as occasion arises.

The principal prison is at Mbabane, where there is a European gaoler, 13 warders and one wardress, and there are prisons at Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Stegi, Mankaiana and Pigg's Peak. There are no reformatories in the territory.

During 1938, 1,332 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, comprising 1,205 males and 127 females. The age groups were:—

Under 15 years	2
15 to 20 years	120
20 to 25 years	284
25 to 50 years	873
Over 50 years	53

These prisoners belonged to the Swazi tribe, and approximately 90 per cent. were Pagans. 1,165 were first-timers and 167 recidivists. The length of sentences were:—

Under one month	533
One month to six months	687
Six months to two years	85
Over two years	27

The daily average in prison was 246. There were no deaths. The daily average number of prisoners set to work was 232, the hours in the summer being 9½ and in the winter 8½. They were occupied in road and public works, sanitary and general. The pecuniary value of an average prisoner's work is 1s. per day.

The prison offences during the year numbered 15; the sentences imposed being short periods of additional imprisonment and loss of 7 to 14 days' statutory remission. One case of corporal punishment—six strokes with a cane—was imposed.

There were no reports against members of the prison staff. The execution of three natives took place at Mbabane Gaol.

Prisoners awaiting trial are kept apart from convicted prisoners and in separate cells. On Sundays services are conducted by local missionaries and their native evangelists, and they are allowed all reasonable opportunities of communicating with the prisoners.

Prisoners are disciplined and put to work on various types of manual labour. No means for special industrial training exist, but the rudiments of building construction and other similar work are picked up by the men.

Young offenders are separated from the older and sleep in different cells; no special arrangement for training exists.

Recidivism is not on the increase. First-timers and recidivists are kept separate at night and only come in contact in the presence of a warder.

It is only in the case of the recidivists that there is any need to help a prisoner on discharge. The man is persuaded to accept regular employment, preferably in the public works department.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year 210 juvenile offenders were tried in the Courts of District Commissioners for the following offences:—

Culpable homicide	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	6
Malicious injury to property	8
Stock theft	53
Theft	78
Assault	34
Other offences	30
	210

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was good.

Remission of Sentences.

Under Gaol Regulations No. 167 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 180 of 1934) every prisoner whose sentence is six months or more is allowed a remission of one-fourth of his sentence, provided that every conviction for a breach of discipline shall cause a loss of as many days towards mitigation as may be decided on. An amendment of this regulation is under consideration.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year 6,096 persons were proceeded against in Courts of District Commissioners for the following crimes:—

Culpable homicide	41
Other offences against the person	1,512
Offences against property	849
Other crimes	3,694

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the District Commissioners' Courts 5,481 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows:—

Imprisonment	1,466
Whipping	214
Fine	3,170
Bound over, cautioned or discharged	631

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Forty-three persons were committed by District Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these, 32 were indicted by the Attorney-General for the crimes shown in the following table; three were discharged and the remaining 29 convicted:—

Murder	6
Culpable homicide	15
Other offences against the person	8
Offences against property	–
Other crimes	–

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years:—

The number of summary convictions in Courts of District Commissioners.

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Offences against the person	752	795	927	1,368
Malicious injury to property	56	50	40	24
Other offences against property	603	541	614	667
Other crimes	677	572	746	940
Offences against Master and Servant Laws	58	70	67	73
Offences against Revenue Laws, etc.	2,272	1,193	1,494	1,655
Miscellaneous minor offences	423	653	385	754
Totals	4,841	3,874	4,273	5,481

Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Murder	5	3	5	6
Culpable homicide	3	9	7	15
Attempted murder	1	—	—	—
Rape	—	1	5	5
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person ...	2	2	2	3
Other offences against property ...	3	3	2	—
Other crimes	1	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—
Totals	15	18	22	29
	—	—	—	—

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation during 1938 consisted of the following:—

(*a*) *Proclamations*:—

No. 46.—The Swaziland Sedition Proclamation.

No. 65.—The Swaziland High Court Proclamation.

No. 66.—The Swaziland Subordinate Courts Proclamation.

No. 67.—The Swaziland Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation.

No. 68.—The Criminal Liability of Intoxicated Persons (Swaziland) Proclamation.

(*b*) *High Commissioner's Notices*:—

No. 129.—The Commercial Agreement between Mozambique and High Commission Territories.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are two banks in the Territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1939, was £9,554 and the amount on current account amounted

to £55,232. At the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, the amounts were £486 and £5,670 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £11,736 and £1,073 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provisions of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Southern District, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000, as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed. The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation No. 34 of 1929, as amended by Proclamations Nos. 13/1930, 7/1931, 34/1936 and 1/1937.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be currer in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage shoul be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use:—

Dry measure—

1 ton (short) = 2,000 lb.

1 ton (long) = 2,240 lb.

Linear measure—

1 rood = 12 Cape feet.

1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.

Liquid measure—

1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.

Surface or land measure—

1 morgen = 600 square roods.

1 square rood = 144 square feet.

1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.

1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.

1,000 yards = 914 metres.

1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.

1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.

1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure of the Territory for five years ended the 31st March, 1938:—

Revenue.

	1933–34.	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937–38.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	44,098	45,019	41,586	43,584	46,323
Customs and Excise ...	16,176	18,657	19,822	21,530	22,533
Posts and Telegraphs ...	5,486	5,605	9,406	8,222	17,366
Licences	6,995	8,182	9,523	9,495	10,806
Revenue Stamps ...	1,309	1,151	981	1,367	1,117
Judicial Fines	1,521	1,985	1,870	2,148	2,192
Poll Tax	1,719	1,661	1,584	1,755	1,591
Income Tax	1,744	3,186	3,763	2,685	3,140
Native Passes	924	1,029	1,044	1,001	957
Dog Tax	2,765	2,765	2,567	2,787	3,027
Transfer Duty	1,520	2,158	1,328	1,319	1,317
Base Metal Royalty ...	248	319	919	591	523
Concession Rents ...	1,758	1,765	1,653	1,883	1,662
Cattle Dipping Charges	1,085	884	764	883	563
Miscellaneous	3,146	3,884	5,026	5,986	6,740
Levy on Salaries ...	1,875	1,192	916	—	—
Grant-in-aid, Expenses of Administration ...	28,500	60,000	48,000	—	—
Total Ordinary Revenue	120,869	159,442	150,752	105,236	119,856
Colonial Development Fund	6,406	12,795	12,251	13,896	30,167
Sale of Crown Lands ...	1,126	1,359	389	1,179	1,087
Parliamentary Grant-in-aid	—	—	—	32,500	43,000
	£128,401	£173,596	£163,392	£152,811	£194,110

Expenditure.

	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner	7,295	7,588	7,473	8,372	9,062
District Administration	8,315	9,250	9,133	8,673	9,314
Police	14,457	14,780	15,373	15,583	15,783
Posts and Telegraphs...	4,667	4,194	5,849	6,066	7,396
Administration of Justice	7,984	8,467	8,428	8,380	9,993
Public Works Department	2,415	3,067	2,445	2,795	3,399
Public Works Recurrent	10,192	14,471	14,574	15,714	21,758
Medical	11,969	13,827	14,545	16,558	18,837
Education	10,412	10,658	9,603	10,506	11,958
Veterinary and Agriculture	17,797	22,013	19,017	23,673	23,947
Deeds Registry and Survey Services ...	750	750	750	750	750
Interest	3,881	2,205	2,276	2,212	2,795
Sinking Fund	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264
Allowances, etc., to Native Chiefs ...	1,599	1,557	1,583	1,569	1,618
Pensions and Gratuities	6,468	4,889	7,506	4,992	7,843
Miscellaneous	3,335	3,165	4,107	4,823	5,326
Surveys	7	37	54	54	42
Repayment of Colonial Development Fund Loans	—	—	—	61	176
Ordinary Expenditure...	112,807	122,182	123,980	132,009	151,262
Public Works Extraordinary	424	2,893	3,938	4,528	14,769
Colonial Development Fund	9,006	13,251	7,337	15,725	28,343
Purchase of House for Police	661	—	—	—	—
	£122,898	£138,326	£135,255	£152,262	£194,374

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following:—

	£
Swaziland Consolidated Loan.—Bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the fund on the 31st March, 1938, was £24,094	35,000
Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.—For expenses of Administration. From 1928–29 to 31st March, 1938	326,400
Parliamentary Grants-in-Aid.—For purposes of Land and Agricultural Loan Fund. From 1929–30 to 31st March, 1938	19,745
Loans from the Colonial Development Fund.—From 1930–31 to 31st March, 1938	83,581
	£464,726

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	£	*Liabilities.*	£
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)	1,191	Post Master General ...	136
Balances in hands of Sub-Accountants ...	5,386	Swazi National Fund ...	545
Advances	6,784	Swazi Nation Trust Fund	20,000
Imprests	89	Guardians Fund	674
Joint Colonial Fund ...	8,000	Prisoners' Property ...	53
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account ...	10,295	Customs Suspense ...	186
		Deposit	3,765
		Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd.	895
		Agricultural Loan Fund...	1,438
		Colonial Development Fund Deposits Account	3,981
		Dairy Butter Levy Fund	72
	£31,745		£31,745

Description of the Main Heads of Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1937-8 are as follows:—

	£
Native Tax	46,323
Customs and Excise	22,533
Licences	10,806
Income Tax	3,140
Dog Tax	3,027
European Poll Tax	1,591

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4 10s. The District Commissioners of each district collected most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives. Chiefs and Indunas are responsible for bringing in tax defaulters to the district offices.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement with the Union Government of 1910 (see Chapter VII), Swaziland receives a proportionate share of the total collections of the Union. The only dues collected locally are those on beer and spirits. Duty on spirits is levied at the rate of 12s. 6d. per proof gallon and on beer at 10d. per standard gallon. Local collections in respect of these beverages during the year 1937-8 amounted to £1,379.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

Trades and businesses are subject to annual licences in terms of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 53 of 1931. Liquor and hotel licences are controlled by the Swaziland Liquor Licence Proclamation No. 42 of 1936, as amended. Game

licences and firearm licences are governed by Transvaal Ordinance No. 6 of 1905 as amended and in force in Swaziland, and Proclamation No. 21 of 1908, respectively. Licences on mining, labour agents and motor cars are levied by authority of Proclamations No. 25 of 1912, No. 19 of 1913 and No. 26 of 1916, respectively.

The following table gives the chief classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of the four financial years ended the 31st March, 1938:—

	1934–35.	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937–38.*
	£	£	£	£
Firearms...	202	140	126	229
Labour	579	265	469	549
Liquor and billiards	615	677	662	722
Trading	2,537	3,115	3,028	3,283
Game	538	572	513	939
Bank	150	100	150	152
Motor	2,242	2,673	3,011	3,995
Mining	1,287	1,949	1,522	846
Miscellaneous	32	32	14	27
Bicycles	—	—	—	64
	£8,182	£9,523	£9,495	£10,806

Income Tax.—The collection of income tax is governed by the Swaziland Income Tax Proclamation No. 31 of 1921 as amended. The general provisions of the Principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied, and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates to be levied are fixed by Proclamation each year. Super tax is levied by virtue of Proclamation No. 18 of 1930.

The taxes imposed for the year 1938 were (1) Normal tax, (2) Super tax, and the rates were fixed as follows:—

(1) *Normal tax.*—In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and sixpence. In the case of persons other than companies—

(*a*) when the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount;

(*b*) when the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

(2) *Super tax*—

(*a*) when the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of one penny as there are pounds in that amount;

(*b*) when the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The amount collected for the Income Tax year ended 30th June 1938, was as follows:—

	£
Arrear Tax	457
Current Tax	3,069
	£3,526

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source:—

Source :—	£
Traders	1,711
Civil Servants	192
Employed persons	93
Others	47
Non-residents	1,483
	£3,526

The following table shows the number of taxpayers and the amount of income taxed in the relative categories for the year ended the 30th June, 1938:—

Number.	*Category.* £	*Taxable Income.* £
6	500 and under	1,683
19	501 to 750	13,731
8	751 to 1,000	7,914
8	1,001 to 1,500	9,857
8	1,501 and over	27,648
49		£60,833

Dog Tax.—A tax of five shillings per dog per year is levied on all dogs throughout the Territory.

European Poll Tax.—A poll tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and upwards. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

Title.	*Publisher.*	*Price.*
Report on Financial and Economic Situation of Swaziland, 1932. (Cmd. 4114.)	H.M. Stationery Office.	2s. 6d.

(19882—48) Wt. 2381—4351 750 11/39 P. St. G. 377/7

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